

Nota bene: This is a provisional second version of the 2021-2027 Interreg Europe cooperation programme. It includes sections dedicated to the overall strategy of the programme, features of the operations, target groups, communication and implementing provisions. Updated versions will be published when available. The final text of the programme will only be confirmed at the end of the programming process. If you have any comments on this version, please submit them at info@interregeurope.eu



INTERREG EUROPE 2021-2027

Cooperation Programme

Draft Version 2

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TEMPLATE FOR INTERREG PROGRAMMES

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1. Programme strategy: main development challenges and policy responses

1.1 Programme area

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The programme area covers the whole territory of the EU 27, as well as Norway and Switzerland. They are referred as Partner States (PS) in this document. It corresponds to [number to be inserted] regions¹ according to the nomenclature as of 2021.

1.2. Summary of main joint challenges

Text field: [50 000]

1.2.1. Context of the programme, including EU major strategic orientations

In terms of strategic orientations, the EU is committed to deliver results on several strategies over the coming decades.

The rapid rise of digital technologies is making science and innovation more open, collaborative, and global. The three goals for EU research and innovation policy, summarised as **Open Innovation, Open Science and Open to the World** show how research and innovation contribute across the European Commission's political priorities. Europe needs to become more inventive, reacting more quickly to changing market conditions and consumer preferences in order to become an innovation-friendly society and economy. The key drivers of research and innovation are most effectively addressed at the regional level.

To overcome climate change and environmental degradation, the **European Green Deal** provides a roadmap for making the EU's economy sustainable with action to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy, and to restore biodiversity and cut pollution. It outlines investments needed and financing tools available, and explains how to ensure a just and inclusive transition.

The EU is committed to becoming climate-neutral by 2050. To do this, a European Climate Law will be proposed, turning the political commitment into a legal obligation and a trigger for investment. The strategy shows how Europe can lead the way to climate neutrality by investing in innovative technological solutions, empowering citizens, and aligning action in key areas such as industrial policy, finance, or research – while ensuring social fairness for a just transition.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is also another major objective for the EU. Adopted in 2015, this Agenda is a commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030 worldwide, ensuring that no one is left behind. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda was a landmark achievement, providing for a shared global vision towards sustainable development for all. The scale, ambition and approach of the Agenda are unprecedented. One key feature is that the 17 Sustainable Development Goals are global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account national realities, capacities and levels of development and specific challenges. All countries have a shared responsibility to achieve the SDGs, and all have a meaningful role to play locally, nationally as well as on the global scale.

The implementation of all EU strategies needs to fully consider the territorial dimension, and limit their potentially negative differentiated impacts. The aim of the proposed **Territorial Agenda 2030** is to strengthen territorial cohesion in Europe. This means ensuring a future for all places, by enabling equal

¹ *Regions at NUTS 2 level in the EU27 Member states + Norway and Switzerland*

opportunities for citizens and enterprises, wherever they are located. Territorial cohesion reinforces cooperation and solidarity and reduces inequalities between better-off places and those with less prosperous future perspectives. This is to the benefit of Europe as a whole and for each individual country. To do so, the Territorial Agenda provides strategic orientations for spatial planning and for strengthening the territorial dimension of all relevant policies at all governance levels. The draft Territorial Agenda 2030 outlines two overarching objectives: (i) a Just Europe that offers future perspectives for all places and people; (ii) a Green Europe that protects our common livelihoods and shapes societal transition processes broken down into six priorities for the development of the European territory.

More generally, the programme accommodate any form of crisis (e.g. migratory, climatic with health waves for instance, pandemic, etc.) that could emerge over its lifetime.

In this respect, at the start of the 2021-2027 programming period, Europe faces an unprecedented situation of health crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic which took hold in spring 2020. It is set to have very severe and long-lasting effects on many economic sectors (e.g. cultural and creative sector) and probably on other aspects like use of transport modes, consumer habits, way of life, etc. in Europe's regions.

The challenges arising from this health crisis have to be taken into account, next to the ecological transition, the digital transitions and the demographic change that remain crucial issues to be addressed by the EU over the next decades. All these challenges will have strong impacts on a wide range of policy fields at EU, national, regional and local level.

Overall, public policies will undoubtedly need to support the capacity of the European economy and society to recover on the way out of the crisis.

In this regard, the EU cohesion policy remains an essential public policy to support the economic and social recovery in all EU regions. With this policy, the EU aims at contributing to the harmonious development across the Union by strengthening its economic, social and territorial cohesion in the EU regions and Member States. Interreg Europe continues to be one of the instruments and accelerators for the implementation of this policy by promoting a large-scale exchange and transfer of experiences, peer-learning and benchmarking across Europe.

1.2.2. Disparities and inequalities across Europe and challenges for regions

The characteristics, situation and prospects of European regions in light of the described challenges and strategic orientations are very diverse. Like in the previous programming periods, the regional diversity in terms of opportunities and needs across the EU requires tailor-made policies. It calls for a place-based approach that gives regions the ability and means to deliver policies that meet their specific needs. The uniqueness of each region is also of enormous added-value for other regions in Europe through various forms of mutual learning. It lays the foundation for its role in Europe's push for a smarter Europe, a greener, low-carbon and resilient Europe, a more connected Europe, a more social Europe and a Europe closer to citizens.

The triennial report on economic, social and territorial cohesion provides a very valuable insight on major trends at work. The 7th Cohesion Report released in 2017 highlighted key aspects that are still to be considered for the 2021-2027 programming period, such as the narrowing of regional disparities, the fact that investments in innovation, skills and infrastructure are insufficient and more investments are needed in energy efficiency, renewables and low-carbon transport to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, other trends need to be interpreted with a lot of caution as the economic and social consequences of the 2020 health crisis could have very huge, damaging and long-lasting effects in many sectors, and on the employment after its progressive recovery since the 2008 financial crisis.

Key economic, social and territorial disparities for each of the five pillars selected at EU level are listed below², as well as some crucial policy challenges for European regions, in particular those governance-related. Disparities between European regions still persist and might be even deepened by the effects of the COVID-19 health crisis.

In the following descriptions, references are made to large areas across Europe based on the compass points, but the reality is hardly ever so simplistic and existing discrepancies within each large area should be kept in mind.

A smarter Europe

Innovation in the EU remains highly concentrated in a limited number of regions. In the southern and eastern Member States, innovation performance is poorer and regions close to innovation centres - mainly capitals - do not benefit from their proximity. It is therefore necessary to develop policies that support innovation in less developed regions and that connect businesses, research centres and specialized services to businesses in different regions.

Despite being drivers of economic growth, the concentration of knowledge economies also contributes to widening the development gap between regions. Regions differ in terms of the intensity and mix of knowledge and innovation activities, thus having different capacities to innovate and innovation processes of various levels of complexity. Each territorial innovation pattern can be reinforced by knowledge acquisition from outside the region. Achieving positive regional economic development based on research and innovation depends on ability of regions to capitalise on their assets.

A clear core-periphery polarisation exists as a result of the existing mechanisms of knowledge production. Regional specialisation patterns by technology use reveal that technology regions (i.e. sectors that actively produce technological solutions) are mainly capital city regions. The adoption of increasing 4.0 technologies and processes based on the cyber-physical systems and the internet of things (IoT) which requires new policies regional patterns of technology production show that “islands of innovation” can emerge in less advanced regions. From a societal perspective, a specific emphasis shall be put on digital skills acquisitions to limit the exclusion risk of certain groups, such as the elderly, that may not be well prepared for this rapid transformation.

SMEs in the EU represent 99% of enterprises, 57% of the value added, and employ 66% of the EU labour force. SMEs are considered the backbone of the European economy. However, regions provide different enabling conditions, challenges, opportunities and threats with respect to SMEs growth. Local and regional governance is increasingly important for economic development and competitiveness, as it has the capacity to support companies on many levels. The role of quality governance systems defined as providing two advantages (i) ensuring transparency in decision making and stability and (ii) fostering entrepreneurship and SME creation is crucial.

The development of the digital economy and society is uneven in EU Member States. Rural and peripheral regions are vulnerable in the shift towards a digital economy. Digitally more developed regions of northern and central Europe overlap with the knowledge and innovation regions.

Larger, more developed cities provide more digital services than small and medium- sized cities, towns and rural communities. The interoperability of public services is considered as an important factor for reducing digital gaps between countries and regions. Public institutions, civil society and companies should cooperate and exchange knowledge, as this helps to boost the local digital ecosystem and foster the co-creation and delivery of new types of services.

² *Seventh report on economic, social and territorial cohesion. My Region, My Europe, Our Future - 2017*
State of the European Territory – Contribution to the debate on Cohesion Policy post 2020 - ESPON - 2019

Interregional cooperation can contribute to a smarter Europe by enabling European regions to improve their regional policies and programmes for innovation and R&D support, particularly within their Smart specialisation strategy. Experience exchange and policy learning in key areas like, for instance, skills development for smart specialisation and entrepreneurship, digitalisation of the economy and the society, uptakes of advanced technologies, innovation in SMEs, will enable regions to accelerate and improve the implementation of their regional growth policies.

A greener, low-carbon and resilient Europe

Climate change has different impacts on each biogeographical areas in Europe. Observed impacts include environmental changes, a variety of ecosystem changes, changes in the food system and the energy system. Vulnerability to climate change varies considerably from region to region. Coastal areas are threatened by rising sea levels, rising water temperatures and increased marine dead zones.

As regards energy, increased efforts will be necessary to achieve the key element of the amended directive (EU 2018/2002), as part of the “Clean energy for all Europeans package”. With a view to showing global leadership on renewables, the EU has set an ambitious, binding target of 32% for renewable energy sources in the EU’s energy mix by 2030.

Reaching the EU’s low-carbon objectives requires infrastructure investments targeting geographically specific renewable energy potentials, increased energy efficiency in regions where resources are scarce, regional cooperation and an increased focus on bottom-up governance. Rural regions in south-eastern Europe and most of Eastern Europe are the most vulnerable to energy poverty. Many of these regions have the potential to develop renewable energy, but lack the administrative capacity, the vision or the financial resources. Regional and interregional cooperation can support the development of stakeholder networks, the transfer of knowledge and practices of sustainable energy supply and consumption across regions, alignment of actions related to energy transition across the different governance levels.

The circular economy is making an increasing contribution to meeting the EU’s environmental and climate objectives. It is also a stimulus to local and regional development. The region is a relevant level to organise sustainable economic ecosystems, but the regulatory frameworks at regional and local levels should be adapted to the principles of a circular economy. Implementation and diffusion of circular business models (CBMs) is favoured by agglomerations (both economic and urban) in proximity to knowledge hubs. Circular economy material providers play a particularly predominant role in rural regions.

Finally, the potential network coverage of green infrastructure (GI) at the regional level is relevant to multiple policy frameworks (e.g. biodiversity, water management and climate change). Regions with low potential GI network coverage in north-western Europe need to improve the connectivity of existing GI. Regions with high potential GI network coverage should be supported through policies promoting sustainable land use and increased biodiversity. The development of GI can be facilitated by collaboration between local and regional stakeholders, awareness and capacity building, and knowledge exchange between professionals operating at different implementation stages and scales.

Interregional cooperation can support European regions in delivering a greener, low-carbon and resilient Europe by enabling them to integrate successful experiences and policies from other regions into their own regional programmes in areas including promoting the transition to a circular economy, climate change adaptation, water management, risk prevention and disaster resilience, energy efficiency measures, investing in biodiversity and green infrastructures.

A more connected Europe

By 2030, the accessibility potential³ of mountain and coastal regions by road or rail will barely reach 80 % of the European average. Sparsely populated places and islands will remain below 20 %. Overall, there are significant disparities in accessibility at the regional and local levels.

Good accessibility is a precondition for economic development. Considering that the transport sector remains one of the main contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, public actions supporting the decarbonisation of transport is more important than ever. The supported actions should be inspired by the European strategy for low-emission mobility which aims at ensuring a regulatory and business environment that is conducive to meeting the competitiveness challenges that the transition to low-emission mobility implies.

The core-periphery pattern visible in terms of physical accessibility is also valid for digital connectivity. Considering the high cost of digital infrastructure in territories with geographical specificities and rural areas, digital connectivity could be supported through local measures aimed at increasing demand through the promotion of ICT use and dematerialisation of services.

Interregional cooperation can contribute to a more connected Europe by supporting policy learning and capacity building in relation to regional policies enhancing digital connectivity and promoting sustainable multimodal mobility in urban and rural areas.

A more social Europe

Due to the financial crisis of 2008, the unemployment rate in the EU reached a record high of 11% in 2013, and dropped later on to 6.2% in late 2019. But the situation is set to deteriorate strongly in the early 2020s.

There are large and long-lasting gaps between regions in terms of employment and unemployment rates, with significantly higher unemployment rates in countries of southern Europe. Youth unemployment varies widely between around 6 % in countries of central Europe and over 30 % in southern European countries. The employment situation of workers over 50s remains also a worrying issue in most countries while the data also shows that the employment rate of 35 to 49 year olds is also worsening.

Overall, the average employment rate was 74% in the more developed regions in 2016, while in less developed regions, the average rate was only 65%.

The ability of regions to withstand economic shocks and address high unemployment is determined by a combination of factors, including the structure of the economy, labour market flexibility, the level of skills and place-based characteristics, in particular the quality of governance.

For example, regional economies dominated by sectors heavily affected in the COVID-19 crisis, such as tourism or the cultural sector, may experience more severe and prolonged negative impacts on their socio-economic condition compared to regions with a more diversified economic structure. In this context, it will be important to consider how the budgets as part of the recovery plans and corresponding packages will be used and coordinated at European, national and regional levels.

Working conditions are also an increasing issue, with aspirations for a better balance between work life and private life. Moreover, pensioners' role and place in the society should be better considered in an ageing society.

As regards migration, the specific measures at EU level taken during the most critical years around the mid-2010s need to be evaluated and extended where relevant. Among the key lessons, the positive economic

³ This concept is defined as the number of people that can be reached by car/train, where the attractiveness of destinations is defined by their population size, subject to the car/train travel time to reach them. Source: https://bsr.espon.eu/openccms/openccms/Domains/Access_to_services_markets_and_jobs/Potential_accessibility/index.html

impact of the presence of refugees is largely determined by the success of their integration into the labour market. Differentiation is needed between policies targeting the socio-economic integration of migrants in urban and rural contexts. When considering the social dimension, the important role of local authorities and NGOs in the successful integration of migrants should be emphasized.

Europe faces increasing and territorially different demographic challenges. Some of these factors entail ageing and depopulation / high density population, which may affect many regions, including rural and peripheral areas at the same time many metropolitan/urban areas are facing an increase of inhabitants, with possible severe impacts, including effects on social and territorial cohesion, public service provision, labour markets and housing, among others.

Access to services of general interest, education, healthcare and social protection, appears to be especially difficult for vulnerable groups and for people living in specific types of territories, such as rural areas with low accessibility or areas with geographical specificities, including mountains, islands, sparsely populated areas and coastal areas. Cohesion Policy governance and implementation mechanisms at the national level, and the regional level where relevant, should support capacity building among local stakeholders and institutional multilevel, interregional networking and cooperation.

Interregional cooperation can contribute to a more social Europe by supporting policy learning and experience transfer on regional policies that will get people back into employment and enhance the effectiveness of labour markets and integration of migrants and disadvantaged groups. Other key fields of action are, for instance, ensuring sufficient and equal access to health care through developing infrastructures, including primary care and specialised health services and enhancing the role of culture and tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation.

A Europe closer to citizens

Good territorial governance and cooperation are preconditions to counter current social, economic, connectivity and environmental challenges in the European territory. The diversity of the European territory in terms of geography, administrative and governance settings and political differences across regions emphasises the importance of tailored, place-based approaches.

To ensure no places and citizens are left behind, stronger cooperation between places across territorial boundaries is needed, as well as across sector policies. This requires high-quality governance, capacity building and empowerment of the various actors involved.

Interregional cooperation can contribute to a Europe closer to citizens by supporting key pointers for the development of effective integrated place-based strategies and policies, which could for instance cover cultural heritage among other themes. The support could facilitate better spatially adapted governance, as governance for collective action requires capacity for consensus building and long-term commitment. Besides, experimentation in terms of building governance networks and structures is an important aspect of efficient cooperation structures, and capacity building is a key precondition for efficient territorial policies. Additionally, Interreg Europe could help in ensuring that integrated territorial strategies are concretely implemented on the ground.

1.2.3. Lessons-learnt from past experience⁴

The Interreg Europe 2014-2020 cooperation programme co-financed two types of intervention: interregional cooperation projects and policy-learning platform (PLP).

In total, 258 projects were selected, almost evenly distributed over each of the four thematic priorities, namely: 1) Research and innovation; 2) SME competitiveness; 3) Low-carbon economy; 4) Environment and

⁴ The sources of information used in this section are: the Interreg Europe Annual Implementation Report 2018, the Interreg Europe programme evaluations carried out in 2018 and in 2020, the conclusions of the Interreg Europe Programming Committee (March 2020) and the survey to PC members (April 2020).

energy efficiency. This balanced situation relates on the one hand to the selection of most of the core investment priorities entering into the thematic concentration for IG&J programmes set in the regulatory framework and on the other hand to their proactive management throughout the calls for proposals to strengthen less popular themes at some stage.

In any project, each partner region had to select a policy instrument and work out an action plan to be implemented in the second phase. 78% of the policies targeted related directly to structural fund programmes. The policy makers were direct partners for 40% of the addressed policy instruments. 88% of all NUTS 2 regions across Europe were represented in these approved projects⁵.

The PLP supported four main categories of services: a) Expert support, with peer-reviews and policy advice helpdesk; b) Community of policy makers with thematic events and webinars; c) Knowledge hub, with articles and policy brief; d) Good practice database.

Lessons on operational aspects of cooperation projects and the PLP

All programme evaluation reports have confirmed the efficient and effective programme support to projects and the related satisfaction of beneficiaries.

In the 2014-2020 period, the programme applied a new structure of interregional cooperation projects with 2 phases and a mid-term review between periods. The action plan at the end of phase 1 and the possibility of having pilot actions in phase 2 have been appreciated as allowing for concrete implementation of the learning phase. However, the final evaluation highlights the need to reinforce the practice-based learning, which happened in phase 2 in particular through pilot actions under the 2014-20 programme.

A second main aspect in project implementation regards the link to European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) programmes, which was a mandatory element for all Interreg Europe projects. The experience in 2014-20 has indicated some obstacles in establishing an effective link, especially as regards the timing gap between the implementation of ESIF and the implementation of Interreg Europe projects.

Therefore, the main learning point focuses on the need to ease the obligation of linking the project to a certain number of ESIF programmes and the need to foster an effective link with regional policies in a broader sense. The final evaluation also points to the need to involve as project partners the organisations that are directly responsible for the targeted policy instruments.

The stakeholder group is an appreciated feature of the projects, as an effective opportunity for exchange between partners and project stakeholders and for the planning and implementation of all phases of the project, especially phase 2. It is also the opportunity to influence policy change.

In addition, the knowledge gained by projects along the periods needs to be reused when launching new calls.

As regards the PLP, its structure underwent significant adjustments during the implementation in 2014-20 to make it more effective. The outsourcing of the service implied monitoring from the JS. This together with the necessary adjustments required additional time and resources. It was however the first time such an innovative service was developed by an Interreg programme and the overall results of this initiative remains largely positive as reflected in the high satisfaction rate of its users.

Lessons on policy change and impacts

The high potential of Interreg Europe to influence the implementation of regional development policies including Structural Funds programmes has been demonstrated for years now and was confirmed by the

⁵ For more information on project results, please refer to <https://www.interregeurope.eu/projectresults/>

impact evaluation. This influence can be direct or indirect, combining Interreg Europe projects with external factors⁶.

Projects primarily address three levels of learning (individual, organisational and stakeholder)⁷. At partners and stakeholders levels, their policy learning processes lead to increase the professional capacity of individuals and organisations. The final evaluation indicates that the scope of project-level learning process could be further reinforced in the future programme via a stronger anchoring of practice-based learning⁸. It also recommends that the indicators system capture effectively this increase capacity not only at the individual level but also at the organisational level.

As regards the PLP, the qualifications of the thematic experts and the involvement of projects are key to the quality of the services. The PLP allows the programme to directly address the fourth level of learning (external) meaning to create learning opportunities for individuals and organisations that are not involved in any projects. In this context, the peer review tool has been one of the most successful services. The impact evaluation highlights that even though the PLP contribution to policy changes is smaller than projects' contribution, the PLP should be retained in the future, as it also addresses a target group that is located 'outside' of the Interreg Europe project community.

In the future, the PLP may be further involved in selected project development tasks, for example in the fine-tuning of the partnership or offering targeted peer reviews to support the learning process. This evolution could also result in a stronger participation of projects from all thematic areas.

The learning process needs also to be more demand-driven. In this respect, the targeted groups should be more stimulated by awareness-raising actions as early as possible, performed by the programme and at national level.

Additionally, a study on the policy changes and effects of interregional projects was performed in 2018 on a sample of projects funded by the programme's predecessor, INTERREG IVC. Projects running between 2008 and 2014 represented a great source of evidence about the policy changes and effects in the regions engaged in interregional cooperation. More than 70% of the respondents reported that the policy change had a long-term effect in their territory. The selected projects demonstrated that beyond the immediate and direct benefits gained by the partners during the lifetime of their cooperation projects, the projects often lead to long term impact several years after the project's closure. The study acknowledged the long-term effects of interregional cooperation and its high leverage effect. With a reasonable initial investment (average ERDF budget of MEUR 1.6 per project), projects were able to influence regional or even national strategies leading to structural changes in the participating regions.

The evaluation carried out in the 2014-2020 period confirmed the significant impact of the Interreg Europe programme. By September 2020, at a time where only very few projects were finalised, the amount of funds already influenced by projects was estimated to MEUR 615.

1.2.4. Complementarities and synergies with other forms of support

The complementarity of Interreg Europe with other forms of support focuses on the added value of this cooperation programme against other sources of financing. In some cases, the complementarity may lead to coordination and synergy actions. In other cases, only the added value of Interreg Europe is indicated in the sections below. Therefore, complementarity has a larger scope than coordination. The complementarity and connections that can be established by Interreg Europe refer to the following sources of financing:

⁶ Please refer to the draft final report *2020 Update Evaluation of Interreg Europe*, pages iii, iv, 79

⁷ For more information, please refer to page 41 of the 2014-20 Programme Manual of the 2014-20.

⁸ Draft final report *2020 Update Evaluation of Interreg Europe*, pages iii, 78, 82

The complementarities to the programmes Investment for Jobs and Growth (IJ&G) goal

These complementarities are already indicated in article 3 of the draft ETC Regulation and lead to a direct link between Interreg Europe and the IJ&G programmes, both at project and at PLP levels.

As regards projects, coordination will be ensured via the link to IJ&G. This link will be established in all projects, as at least one IJ&G programme will need to be addressed by each project.

As regards the PLP, the MA of the IJ&G programmes are one of the main target groups. Furthermore, in case an IJ&G programme foresees interregional cooperation actions (art. 17.3.d.v of the draft CPR), the complementarity happens automatically. The regions that opted so far for this type of cooperation have specific thematic or geographic aims that could not be covered by any of the existing Interreg programmes. As was the case in the past, these regions will need to define and design of their own cooperation rules. This is where INTERACT can help by bringing inspiration from existing Interreg programmes. Beyond the definition of the rules, Interreg Europe can also help in implementing this form of cooperation when regions are looking for relevant partners or for relevant thematic experiences.

The complementarity to the Interregional Innovation Investment Instrument

The Interregional Innovation Investment Instrument is included in the ERDF Regulation and consists of two strands. The first strand focuses on investments in interregional projects, whereas the second strand supports the development of value chains in less developed regions. A small budget allocation is dedicated to capacity building, not addressed to public administrations. The new Instrument and Interreg Europe do not overlap, as their objectives and scopes differ.

The complementarities to other Interreg programmes

The complementarities among all Interreg programmes are set in article 3 of the draft ETC Regulation. In the case of strands A and B, both the geographical coverage and the approach of each strand reveal the added value of strand C and of Interreg Europe in particular. Whereas strands A and B focus on solutions to solve the cross-border or transnational challenges, Interreg Europe allows for interregional capacity building to improve regional policies. Cooperation among all Interreg strands is furthermore ensured by the INTERACT programme in the various programme management areas.

As concerns strand C, art 3 defines the aims and the added value of each interregional (or Pan-European) programme. The dividing lines [and complementarities] between Interreg Europe, INTERACT, URBACT and ESPON are clarified by the draft Regulation. Interreg Europe focuses on policy objectives to identify, disseminate and transfer good practice into regional development policies, whereas INTERACT focuses on the implementation of Interreg programmes and capitalization of their results. Therefore, the area of intervention of Interreg Europe covers regional development policies in a wider sense, whereas INTERACT's area of intervention stays in the cooperation domain.

In particular, INTERACT and Interreg Europe respective platforms (KEEP and the PLP) have two different objectives, serve two different needs and have different target groups. Whereas KEEP includes data on Interreg, ENI CBC and IPA CBC programmes and projects, Interreg Europe's database gathers data on regional development practices. The regular exchanges between INTERACT and Interreg Europe also ensures close coordination for subjects of common interest like the implementation of Investment for Jobs and Growth programmes.

The dividing line between Interreg Europe and URBACT is the specificity of URBACT's thematic focus (integrated and sustainable urban development). Finally, ESPON deals with the analysis of development trends, a distinctive focus among all strand C programmes. The provision of territorial data on recent European development trends can inform the development of Interreg Europe projects and Interreg Europe programme activities. At the same time additional knowledge demand arising from Interreg Europe cooperation might be addressed through targeted analysis by the ESPON programme.

The four Pan-European programmes hold regular meetings (coordinated by INTERACT) and bilateral meetings to define the cooperation and collaboration areas, both at the programming and at the

implementation stages. Among other actions, the four programmes have been working together to clarify their respective types of interventions and target groups to ensure both the complementarity and the identification of synergies. At the implementation stage, synergies refer to the mutual promotion of the programme activities, exchange of information for the benefit of each programme activities, and joint organisation of activities.

The complementarities to other EU instruments and other EU policies

Interreg Europe operations (projects and PLP) could offer the interregional policy learning processes specific to each thematic field for these other EU instruments and policies to use.

On research and innovation, complementarities with some Horizon Europe actions could be established. Interreg Europe operations could support in the policy learning process leading to improve skills development for smart specialisation and entrepreneurship, digitalisation of the economy and the society and uptakes of advanced technologies. As regards innovation in SMEs, policy learning support could be envisaged towards the COSME programme, the Start-Up Europe initiative and the SME instrument.

The Interreg Europe support to a greener, low-carbon and resilient Europe could benefit the specific instruments derived from the European Green Deal, the Resource Efficient Europe Flagship Initiative, the Circular Economy Package, the Life Programme, the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the EU Strategy on Green Infrastructure.

The EU Urban Mobility Package could also benefit from the interregional policy learning on sustainable multimodal urban mobility, whereas the Digital Europe Programme could be targeted as for the digital connectivity.

As regards the access to healthcare, the Health Programme together with Horizon Europe could be an area for complementarities.

The complementarities to smart specialisation strategies (S3) and its Platform

During 2014-20, Interreg Europe operations (PLP and projects) were coordinated with the S3 Platform. Constant contact between the S3 Platform and the Interreg Europe JS has led to an efficient coordination and joint actions. It also contributed to raise awareness on the approach and possibilities of each instrument, as the target groups were partly coincident. In addition, a number of Interreg Europe projects deal with smart specialisation.

In 2021-27, this operational coordination will be followed-up considering that innovation has always been a popular topic in interregional cooperation. At a strategic level, Interreg Europe 2021-27 contribution to smart specialisation could be regarded as a space for experimentation, learning and generation of good practice in smart specialisation strategies that can serve broader purposes. In addition, the interregional policy learning process helps to build capacities for S3 implementation and to exploit synergies between S3 and other EU Funds, including Horizon Europe⁹.

The complementarities to the Territorial Agenda 2030

A balanced development of the European territory, and a future for all places, by enabling equal opportunities for citizens and enterprises, wherever they are located is at the heart of the Territorial Agenda 2030. With Interreg Europe being part of Cohesion Policy with the aim to reduce disparities between European regions and being the only Interreg programme that provides cross-European policy learning the complementarities are quite obvious. On project level, especially under the Interreg specific objective “a better cooperation governance” and PO5 “A Europe closer to citizens” the exchange of good practices, capacity building and policy learning on integrated territorial strategies will contribute to the implementation of the Territorial Agenda 2030. At the same time Interreg Europe can on programme level assure awareness of the territorial settings of project partnerships and such reinforce cooperation and

⁹ Synergies between IE and Smart Specialisation’, JRC Technical Report 2018

solidarity as well as reduce inequalities between better-off places and those with less prosperous future perspectives.

1.2.5. Macro-regional strategies and sea-basin strategies where the programme area as a whole or partially is covered by one or more strategies

Given the pan-European nature of the Interreg Europe programme, the partner states find it not opportune to introduce a specific focus on or give priority to Interregional Cooperation Projects or activities that target a specific macro-regional strategy or a sea-basin strategy (or initiative). However, proposals for Interregional Cooperation Projects that include issues related to one or more macro-regional strategies and/or sea-basin strategy, as part of the practise sharing and policy learning among regional actors from different parts of Europe will be welcome by the programme.

1.2.6. Strategy of the programme

Interreg Europe is part of the interregional cooperation strand of European territorial cooperation (Interreg strand C), which supports interregional cooperation to reinforce the effectiveness of cohesion policy.

The European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) regulation¹⁰ states that the aim of the Interreg Europe programme is to promote the exchange of experiences, innovative approaches and capacity building focusing on policy objectives, in relation to the identification, dissemination and transfer of good practices into regional development policies including Investment for jobs and growth goal programmes.

This statement positions Interreg Europe as a programme dedicated to cooperation between regional policy actors from across Europe with the aim to exchange and learn from each other's practices in the implementation of regional development policies. It emphasises the importance to focus this cooperation on policy objectives, to enable regional policy actors to learn and adopt novel approaches and increase their capacities for the design and delivery of regional policies of shared relevance.

The rationale for this form of interregional cooperation is that by increasing capacities, regional policy actors become more effective and successful in the implementation of regional development policies, which in turn will increase the territorial impact of these policies. This rationale is a continuation of the approach implemented by the Interreg Europe programme in the period 2014-2020.

Overall objective of the Interreg Europe 2021 – 2027 programme

Based on the objective set in the European territorial cooperation regulation and the rationale described above, the following overall objective is defined for the Interreg Europe programme:

To improve the implementation of regional development policies, including Investment for jobs and growth goal programmes, by promoting the exchange of experiences, innovative approaches and capacity building in relation to the identification, dissemination and transfer of good practices among regional policy actors.

The Interreg-specific objective 'a better cooperation governance' as single programme objective

In view of the rationale and the overall objective of the programme presented above, the Partner States have decided to structure the programme on the basis of the Interreg-specific objective 'a better cooperation governance' as the single and overarching objective of the programme.

¹⁰ Draft ETC regulation, Art.3.3.a

The Interreg-specific objective ‘a better cooperation governance’¹¹ enables Interreg programmes to support actions to enhance the institutional capacity of public authorities and relevant stakeholders involved in managing specific territories and implementing territorial strategies.

The choice for the Interreg-specific objective is based on the following considerations:

- It reflects the focus of the Interreg Europe programme on the exchange of experiences and capacity building among regional policy actors to improve their capacity for the design, management and implementation of their regional development policies. This focus on capacity building fits perfectly the definition of the Interreg-specific objective on governance.
- It is in line with the type of results that can be expected from the Interreg Europe programme, which are increased capacities of regional policy actors and improvements in the (implementation of) regional policy instruments.
- It does justice to the diversity of regional policy challenges across the European territory. Under the umbrella of the Interreg-specific objective, regional policy actors can work together on all policy issues of shared relevance in line with their regional needs, as long as this falls within the thematic scope of cohesion policy.
- It offers the programme a certain flexibility to adapt to emerging policy developments - again, within the broader thematic scope of cohesion policy.

Thematic scope of the programme

As indicated above, the thematic scope of the Interreg Europe programme, under the umbrella of the Interreg-specific objective, is defined by the policy objectives and specific objectives of cohesion policy¹². At the same time, the Partner States recognise the need to concentrate programme resources on those policy areas that are most relevant and urgent for regions in Europe.

To strike a balance between the need to accommodate interregional cooperation on a broad range of policy issues and the need for thematic concentration, the programme will concentrate the largest share of the programme budget (80%) on a selection of 12 specific objectives. The remaining 20% of the programme budget can be allocated to the other specific objectives of cohesion policy. The allocation is as specified below. It may be subject to modifications during the programming period according to the internal rules of procedures defined by the Monitoring Committee.

1. A share of 80%¹³ of the programme budget is allocated to the following specific objectives. *(Exact list to be confirmed at the end of the programming process)*

Policy Objective 1: Smarter Europe

- (i) enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies;
- (ii) reaping the benefits of digitisation for citizens, companies and governments;
- (iii) enhancing growth and competitiveness of SMEs and job creation in SMEs;
- (iv) developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship;

Policy Objective 2: Greener Europe

- (i) promoting energy efficiency measures;
- (ii) promoting renewable energy;
- (iii) developing smart energy systems, grids and storage at local level;
- (iv) promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience;
- (v) promoting sustainable water management;
- (vi) promoting the transition to a circular economy;

¹¹ Draft ETC regulation, Art.14 and 15
¹² As presented in the draft Common Provisions regulation, Art. 4
¹³ Share (%) to be decided

(vii) enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment, and reducing pollution;

Policy Objective 3: More connected Europe

(iv) promoting sustainable multimodal urban mobility;

Policy Objective 4: More social Europe

(i) enhancing the effectiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social innovation and infrastructure;

(iv) ensuring equal access to health care and fostering resilience of health systems;

(v) enhancing the role of culture and tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation;

2. A share of 20% is allocated to the following specific objectives.

Policy Objective 3: More connected Europe

(i) enhancing digital connectivity;

(ii) developing a sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal TEN-T;

(iii) developing sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, including improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility;

Policy Objective 4: More social Europe

(ii) improving access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing infrastructure, including by fostering resilience for distance and on-line education and training;

(iii) increasing the socioeconomic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups, through integrated measures including housing and social services;

Policy Objective 5: Europe closer to citizens

(i) fostering the integrated social, economic and environmental development, cultural heritage and security in urban areas;

(ii) fostering the integrated social, economic and environmental local development, cultural heritage and security, including for rural and coastal areas also through community-led local development.

The Specific Objectives listed under point 1 above are selected on the basis of the preferences expressed by the Partner States, in consultation with national stakeholders. This selection underlines the continued importance of the policy objectives of Smarter Europe and Greener Europe, which represent topics that were also at the heart of the Interreg Europe 2014-2020 programme.

At the same time this selection also reflects the emerging urgency at the time of programme development of addressing new fields of regional policy in light of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, in particular related to labour market and health care challenges under the More Social Europe objective.

Operationalising the strategy

To achieve its overall objective, the Interreg Europe programme strategy consists of two complementary elements, building on the approach adopted by the Interreg Europe 2014-2020 programme.

On one hand, the programme will support interregional cooperation projects between regional policy actors, dedicated to exchange, capacity building and transfer of good practices and innovative approaches with the specific aim to prepare the integration of the lessons learnt from cooperation into regional policies and actions.

On the other hand, the programme will continue to facilitate policy learning services and capitalisation of regional policy good practices on an ongoing basis – in line with the policy learning platform approach – to

enable regional level actors from across the EU to tap into relevant experiences and practices whenever they need them to strengthen their policies.

These operational elements at programme level are applicable to all the specific objectives supported by the programme.

As specified in the overall objective above, Interreg Europe targets **regional policy actors**. This target group includes national, regional and local authorities as well as other relevant bodies responsible for the definition and implementation of regional development policies. The composition of this target group is quite diverse, reflecting the diversity in institutional and geographical conditions in the Partner States. A more elaborate description of these actors is provided in the target groups' description in section 2 of this document.

As a general rule the **beneficiaries of the programme** are public bodies and bodies governed by public law. Private non-profit bodies may also be beneficiaries under certain conditions (see also Section 2 of this document). Detailed provisions will be outlined in the programme manual.

Private companies, especially **SMEs**, are an important target group in the context of several supported specific objectives and when relevant they are encouraged to participate in the activities of Interreg Europe actions and benefit from the exchange of experience, although they cannot directly receive EU funding as a beneficiary.

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

Table 1

Selected policy objective or selected Interreg-specific objective	Selected specific objective	Priority	Justification for selection <i>Text field: [2 000 per objective]</i>
Interreg-specific objective (ISO) 'a better cooperation governance'	Interreg-specific objective (ISO) 'a better cooperation governance'	1	<p>The choice for the Interreg-specific objective is based on the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It reflects the focus of the Interreg Europe programme on the exchange of experiences and capacity building among regional policy actors to improve their capacity for the design, management and implementation of their regional development policies. This focus on capacity building fits perfectly the definition of the Interreg-specific objective on governance. • It is in line with the type of results that can be expected from the Interreg Europe programme, which are increased capacities of regional policy actors and improvements in the (implementation of) regional policy instruments. • It does justice to the diversity of regional policy challenges across the European territory. Under the umbrella of the Interreg-specific objective, regional policy actors can work together on all policy issues of shared relevance in line with their regional needs, as long as this falls within the thematic scope of cohesion policy. • It offers the programme a certain flexibility to adapt to emerging policy developments - again, within the broader thematic scope of cohesion policy.

2. Priorities

Reference: Article 17(4)(d) and (e)

[Text to be included in Draft Version 2]

2.1. Title of the priority (repeated for each priority)

Reference: Article 17(4)(d)

Text field [300]

Priority 1: Strengthening institutional capacities for more effective regional development policies

This is a priority pursuant to a transfer under Article 17(3)

2.1.1. Specific objective (repeated for each selected specific objective, for priorities other than technical assistance) - Reference: Article 17(4)(e)

Better cooperation governance – 1) Institutional Capacity

2.1.1.1 Related types of action, and their expected contribution to those specific objectives and to macro-regional strategies and sea-basis strategies, where appropriate - Reference: Article 17(4)(e)(i), Article 17(9)(c)(ii)

Text field [7000]

Introduction

Interreg Europe aims to improve the implementation of regional development policies, including Investment for jobs and growth goal programmes. It will do this by promoting exchange of experiences, innovative approaches and capacity building in relation to the identification, dissemination and transfer of good practices among regional policy actors to strengthen their institutional capacities for a better implementation of their policies.

The thematic scope of the programme spans all policy objectives and specific objectives of the EU cohesion policy 2020-2027, under the umbrella of the Interreg-specific objective 'a better cooperation governance'. However, the programme will still concentrate its resources (i.e. 80% of the budget, share to be confirmed) on a restricted number of topics (as presented in section 1.2.6).

To achieve its objectives, Interreg Europe supports two complementary types of action: interregional cooperation projects and a Policy Learning Platform.

1. Interregional cooperation projects

The programme will support **interregional cooperation projects** between regional policy actors. The objective of the projects is to improve the implementation of regional development policies of participating regions, including Investment for jobs and growth goal (IJ&G) programmes – in line with the programme mission as described in the ETC regulation (Article 3.4.a).

The programme translates this mission by applying a requirement for all supported projects that at least one of the regional policy instruments addressed by the partnership must be an **Investment for jobs and growth goal** (IJ&G) programme.

Projects are implemented in two phases.

The core phase lasts in principle a maximum of three years. It is dedicated to achieving policy improvement through learning. It consists of **activities** dedicated to exchange of experience, capacity building, transfer of good practices and innovative approaches. These activities contribute to increasing the professional capacity of the people and institutions participating in projects with the final aim to integrate the lessons learnt from cooperation into regional development policies.

As part of the 'innovative approaches', activities can also include, in justified cases, pilot actions to test new and promising approaches. Pilot actions shall be part of the learning process contributing to achieving the project objectives. Pilot actions can be approved from the start of a project. This happens when the partnership is already aware during the project preparation of an innovative approach worth testing. Pilot actions can also be requested later on in the course of the project implementation, based on lessons learnt from the project.

Each project will be subject to a midterm review before the end of the core phase. The objective is to check the progress achieved toward the objectives and prepare the ground for the follow-up phase. This will also be the last moment for the project to request a pilot action.

Partner regions that do not achieve policy improvement during the core phase shall produce, by the end of this core phase, an **action plan for policy improvement**: a document explaining how a partner region will improve its policy thanks to the learning gained from the project.

The core phase is followed by the follow-up phase, which makes up the final year of the project. It is primarily dedicated to **monitoring** the first effects of the policy improvements and whether additional policy improvements are achieved. More specifically, partner regions who have already achieved policy improvements shall monitor the effect of these improvements in their territories. The other partner regions that produced an action plan for policy improvement are required to monitor whether the envisaged improvements are finally achieved. The programme reporting system will be designed to ensure a proper monitoring of this phase.

During the follow-up phase, partners can also continue learning from the implementation of the policy improvements and from the finalisation of the possible pilot actions.

Throughout the project, partners shall engage a **regional stakeholder group** to ensure that relevant actors in each region are actively involved in policy learning and in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of policy improvement.

Projects are also expected to contribute to the content and activities of the Policy Learning Platform (see point 2 below) to ensure that relevant policy learning generated by projects can find its way to other regional actors in Europe.

More detailed requirements, conditions and practical modalities for the interregional cooperation projects will be elaborated in the programme manual.

2. Policy Learning Platform

Interreg Europe will support a **Policy Learning Platform** (from here on: platform) to facilitate policy learning and capitalisation of regional policy good practices on an ongoing basis. The aim of the platform is to enable regional policy actors from across Europe to tap into relevant experiences and practices whenever they need them to strengthen their institutional capacity in view of the improvement of their regional development policies, including programmes for Investment in jobs & growth.

The platform offers a range of activities and services for the Europe-wide community of regional policy actors and stakeholders. The thematic coverage of the platform activities will reflect the thematic concentration of the programme, cf. section 1.2.6. It supports networking and exchange of experience among relevant regional policy actors. The platform primarily builds on the results of interregional cooperation projects of the previous and present programming periods and makes them available to a wider audience of regional policy actors across Europe. The projects' contribution to the platform activities is therefore essential. The platform also contributes to the development of policy learning and to synergies with other relevant initiatives, in particular other existing platforms addressing similar topics and target audiences.

The services offered by the platform build on the experience gained during the 2014-2020 period and will consist in particular of:

- *Expert support* for policy learning (e.g. policy helpdesk, peer reviews)
- *Good practice database*
- *Community of peers* - networking opportunities between regional policy actors
- *Knowledge hub* - access to knowledge on specific policy areas (e.g. policy briefs, webinars, reports, other platforms)

These different services are developed in close cooperation with the JS who contributes to the platform activities through its deep knowledge of the projects. More detailed arrangements regarding the activities and services as well as the organisational structure of the platform will be elaborated in the programme manual, based on the 2014-20 experience and the evaluation recommendations.

2.1.1.2 Indicators

Reference: Article 17(4)(e)(ii), Article 17(9)(c)(iii)

Table 2: Output indicators

Priority	Specific objective	ID [5]	Indicator	Measurement unit [255]	Milestone (2024) [200]	Final target (2029) [200]
			1)			
			2)			

Table 3: Result indicators

Priority	Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Reference year	Final target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
			1)						
			2)						
			3)						

2.1.1.3 The main target groups

Reference: Article 17(4)(e)(iii), Article 17(9)(c)(iv)

Text field [7000]

Target group

The core target group of the Interreg Europe programme consists of the policy responsible organisations, meaning organisations that are in charge of regional development policies. More specifically, the target group of Interreg Europe consists of national, regional, local public authorities and other relevant bodies responsible for developing and/or implementing regional development policies, including IJ&G programmes, in the thematic fields addressed by the programme.

Beyond the core target group, other relevant organisations are also targeted as long as their relevance and competence in regional development policies is demonstrated. This includes:

- Business support organisations (e.g. development agencies, innovation agencies, chambers of commerce, clusters)
- Environmental organisations (e.g. environmental agencies, energy agencies, NGOs)
- Education and research institutes (e.g. universities, research centres)
- Other actors of relevance to regional development policies

Note that certain specific activities of the programme, in particular of the Policy learning platform, may focus on a more limited sub-set of these target groups, in particular the core target groups. Further details on the nature of the involvement of these target groups in projects and in platform activities will be specified in the programme manual.

Regional stakeholder group

As described in 2.1.1.1., project partners shall engage with a regional stakeholder group. Members of these stakeholder groups could come from the target groups mentioned above (provided they are not partner in the project) as well as from other relevant categories, including SMEs and other relevant private sector bodies.

Eligible beneficiaries

Beneficiaries eligible to receive funding from Interreg Europe should be from one of the following categories:

- **Public authorities**
- **Bodies governed by public law¹⁴**, this means any body:
 - a) established for the specific purpose of meeting needs in the general interest, not having an industrial or commercial character;
 - b) having legal personality; and
 - c) financed, for the most part, by the State, regional or local authorities, or by other bodies governed by public law; or are subject to management supervision by those authorities or bodies; or have an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities, or by other bodies governed by public law.
- **Private non-profit bodies**. In Interreg Europe, this means any body
 - a) not having an industrial or commercial character;
 - b) having a legal personality; and
 - c) not financed, for the most part, by the state, regional or local authorities, or other bodies governed by public law; or are not subject to management supervision by those bodies; or not having an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities, or by other bodies governed by public law.

¹⁴ This definition is adopted from art. 2.4 of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on Public Procurement

Private non-profit bodies cannot take on the role of a lead partner in Interreg Europe projects.

Guiding principles for selection of projects

Interregional cooperation projects are selected through regular calls for proposals. These calls can be open to proposals addressing the full thematic scope of the programme. The programme authorities may also open targeted calls for proposals focusing on certain thematic areas, subject to the approval of the Monitoring Committee. Terms of reference for such calls may take into account developments and results of previous calls, policy trends and other new circumstances, as well as possible guidance by the policy learning platform.

Applicants will be asked to specify which thematic area, in terms of specific objectives, of the Interreg Europe programme (as presented in chapter 1.2.6) is the main thematic focus of their project. Projects having cross-cutting synergies among different thematic fields are also welcome as long as the main issue they address remains clear.

To reflect the programme contribution to territorial cohesion, a balanced combination of regions of varying development levels will be encouraged in the project partnerships. In this respect, a broad geographical coverage, spanning different parts of the programme territory would also be desirable in each partnership. This implies that partnerships must in principle go beyond cross-border and transnational areas.

The Programme Manual will provide a detailed description of the criteria used for selecting the projects. In terms of quality, the criteria will cover core issues such as the overall relevance of the proposal, the quality of the expected results and the quality of the proposed partnership.

Finally, horizontal principles (sustainable development, gender equality, equal opportunities and equal treatment) are duly taken into consideration in the application and selection procedure. The practical modalities will be further developed in the programme manual.

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

Reference: Article 17(4)(e)(iv)

Text field [7000]

2.1.1.5 Planned use of financial instruments

Reference: Article 17(4)(e)(v)

Text field [7000]

2.1.1.6. Indicative breakdown of the EU programme resources by type of intervention
Reference: Article 17(4)(e) (vi), Article 17(9)(c)(v)

Table 4: Dimension 1 – intervention field

Priority No	Fund	<i>Specific objective</i>	Code	Amount (EUR)

Table 5: Dimension 2 – form of financing

Priority No	Fund	<i>Specific objective</i>	Code	Amount (EUR)

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

Priority No	Fund	<i>Specific objective</i>	Code	Amount (EUR)

3. Financing plan

Reference: Article 17(4)(g)

3.1 Financial appropriations by year

Reference: Article 17(4)(g)(i), Article 17(5)(a)(i)-(iv)

Table 7

Fund	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
<i>ERDF (territorial cooperation goal)</i>								
<i>ERDF programmed under Article 17(3) (Investments for Jobs and Growth goal)</i>								
<i>IPA III CBC¹⁵</i>								
<i>Neighbourhood CBC¹⁶</i>								
<i>IPA III¹⁷</i>								
<i>NDICI¹⁸</i>								
<i>OCTP</i>								
<i>OCTP¹⁹</i>								
<i>Interreg Funds²⁰</i>								
Total								

¹⁵Strand A, external cross-border cooperation.

¹⁶Strand A, external cross-border cooperation.

¹⁷ Strand B and C.

¹⁸ Strand B and C.

¹⁹ Strand C and D.

²⁰ERDF, IPA III, NDICI or OCTP, where as single amount under Strands B and C.

3.2 Total financial appropriations by fund and national co-financing

Reference: Article 17(4)(g)(ii), Article 17(5)(a)

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Table 8²

PO No or TA	Priority	Fund (as applicable)	Basis for calculation EU support (total or public)	EU contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of the national counterpart		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Cofinancing rate (f)=(a)/(e)	Contributions from the third countries (for information)
						National public (c)	National private (d)			
	Priority 1	ERDF ²⁴								
		IPA III CBC ²⁵								
		Neighbourhood CBC ²⁶								
		IPA III ²⁷								
		NDICI ²⁸								
		OCTP Greenland ²⁹								
		OCTP ³⁰								
		Interreg Funds ³¹								
	Priority 2	(funds as above)								
	Total	All funds								

		<i>ERDF</i>								
		<i>IPA III CBC</i>								
		<i>Neighbourhood CBC</i>								
		<i>IPA III</i>								
		<i>NDICI</i>								
		<i>OCTP Greenland</i>								
		<i>OCTP</i>								
		<i>Interreg Funds</i>								
	Total	All funds								

24 *When ERDF resources correspond to amounts programmed in accordance with Article 17(3), it shall be specified.*

25 *Interreg A, external cross-border cooperation.*

26 *Interreg A, external cross-border cooperation.*

27 *Interreg B and C.*

28 *Interreg B and C.*

29 *Interreg B and C.*

30 *Interreg C and D.*

31 *ERDF, IPA III, NDICI or OCTP, where as single amount under Interreg B and C.*

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: Article 17(4)(h)

Text field [10 000]

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: Article 17(4)(i)

Text field [4500]

1. Objectives

The programme's ambition is to use communication and visibility actions as a tool to achieve the programme's objective of better cooperation governance. We want to reach that objective with high community ownership of the programme. In order to do so, we set the following objectives:

1. To ensure wide awareness about the programme's funding opportunities with applicants representing at least 90% of eligible NUTS2 regions by 2026 (*calls' applicants' statistics*)
2. To ensure efficient support to beneficiaries in implementing and communicating their projects, results and positive impact of the EU to their target audiences, including the general public, with at least 85% satisfaction with the programme support tools (*regular surveys among project partners*)
3. To contribute to a wide awareness about the policy learning platform services with beneficiaries of the platform services (events and helpdesk) coming from at least 50% of the regions eligible to the programme by 2026 (*platform monitoring system*)
4. To make sure that 100% of the results reported by the projects and the platform can be fully or partly attributed to the programme's intervention and therefore to the EU support (*monitoring system of projects and policy learning platform*)
5. To increase Interreg Europe's profile especially towards EU institutions and Partner States with a minimum of 100 dedicated communication actions (e.g. speakers at events, dedicated publications and events) by 2027 (*programme statistics*)

NB. The draft final version of the CP will clearly differentiate the wording of the above objectives without any reference to target values under 1 "objectives" and the corresponding indicators with baseline, target values and source of information under 5 "monitoring and evaluation", once additional clarifications are given by the EC/INTERACT on the exact requirements as regards communication and visibility indicators in the CP.

2. Target audiences

The programme's communication and visibility actions will reach out to a large audience from the programme's eligibility area, both geographically and thematically. We will target:

- 1) (Potential) beneficiaries (see sub-section 2.1.1.3. above for detailed list)
- 2) Community users (anyone can become our online community member and benefit from our online communication and visibility actions, including the general public)
- 3) Multipliers (Partner States and their points of contact, European Commission, European Parliament, Committee of the Regions, elected officials, national networks, regional offices in Brussels, other Interreg programmes, OECD, and other relevant institutions)
- 4) Governance (Partner States, DG Regio, managing authority)

The general public will be engaged in actions organised online or locally, whenever relevant.

3. Communication channels

To reach our target audiences and achieve our objectives we will use the following channels:

- a. **Website**, meeting W3C criteria for accessibility, with a dedicated space for project websites ensuring their harmonised visibility, and the Policy learning platform, with an active and engaged online community
- b. **Social media** using for example Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn and Instagram, selected for their high user reach, established presence of the programme, and accessibility. The social media mix can evolve depending on new IT developments.
- c. **Public relations**, including formal partnerships and/or networking activities, with the programme's multipliers
- d. **Events** and meetings, organised by the programme or third parties, trainings and seminars, online, hybrid or in person.
- e. **Publications**, online or print, and audio-visual productions in support of the programme's communication and visibility actions.

The programme will appoint a communication person who will be in charge of the successful and harmonised implementation of communication and visibility actions and work closely with the national communication coordinator in France, following the EU Common provisions Regulation, *Article 43 – Communication officers and networks*.

4. Planned budget

A total budget of € **XX** is designated by the programming committee for communication and visibility purposes, from 2021 until 2029. This represents XX% of the total programme budget.

An indicative financial plan

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Website										
Social media										
Public relations										
Events										
Publications										
Total										

5. Monitoring and evaluation

All communication and visibility actions will be evaluated on a regular basis, using external or internal evaluators. Data for evaluation of the communication objectives listed above will come from surveys, internal statistics or website analytics. The result indicators are defined in the five objectives above. The programme will have a more detailed set of indicators to follow and evaluate all communication and visibility actions and improve their performance on an ongoing basis. Ongoing evaluation of the communication strategy will be included as part of the overall programme's ongoing evaluation measures.

6. Implementing provisions

6.1. Programme authorities

Reference: Article 17(7)(a)

Table 10

Programme authorities	Name of the institution [255]	Contact name [200]	E-mail [200]
Managing authority	Hauts-de-France Region		
National authority (for programmes with participating third countries, if appropriate)	to be communicated by NO + CH with the Agreement		
Audit authority	CICC		
Group of auditors representatives	<i>info to be collected with the agreement</i>		
Body to which the payments are to be made by the Commission	<i>decision pending</i>		

6.2. Procedure for setting up the joint secretariat

Reference: Article 17(7)(b)

Text field [3 500]

Arrangements are already in place at the time of programme submission because implementation arrangements are kept from the 2014-2020 programming period. The joint secretariat is set up after consultation with the Partner States under the responsibility of the managing authority. The staff recruited takes into account the programme partnership; the recruitment procedures follow the principles of transparency, non-discrimination and equal opportunities. The location of the joint secretariat is in Lille, France.

The joint secretariat assists the monitoring committee and the managing authority, in carrying out their duties. It cooperates closely with the body in charge of the accounting function.

Where appropriate it also assists the audit authority. The assistance provided by the joint secretariat to the audit authority is strictly limited to administrative support, like the provision of relevant data for the drawing of the audit sample by the EC, the organisation and follow-up of the group of auditors meetings and written procedures, ensuring the communication flow between the different bodies involved (EC, audit authority, group of auditors members, external audit firm if applicable) and keeping an up-to-date list of the group of auditors members. This support does not interfere with the tasks of the audit authority as defined in article XX of the Regulation (EU) No XX [CPR] and in article XX of the Regulation (EU) No XX [ETC].

The joint secretariat is funded from the technical assistance budget.

Based on article 45(4) of Regulation (EU) No XX [ETC], the programme Partner States decided that the management verifications (“First level control”) will not be done by the MA/JS, but through the identification by each Partner State of a body or person responsible for this verification on its territory.

Should the MC decide to reimburse part of the project costs through simplified cost options in line with Article 48 of Regulation (EU) No XX [CPR], the MC could, in a separate decision, decide on alternative FLC arrangements, which will be laid down in the management and control system description.

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

Reference: Article 17(7)(c)

Text field [10 500]

Reduction and recovery of payments from beneficiaries

The managing authority shall ensure that any amount paid as a result of an irregularity is recovered from the project via the lead partner. Project partners shall repay the lead partner any amounts unduly paid. The managing authority shall also recover funds from the lead partner (and the lead partner from the project partner) following a termination of the subsidy contract in full or in part based on the conditions defined in the subsidy contract.

If the lead partner does not succeed in securing repayment from another project partner or if the managing authority does not succeed in securing repayment from the lead partner or sole beneficiary, the EU Member State on whose territory the beneficiary concerned is located or, in the case of an EGTC, is registered, shall reimburse the managing authority based on Article 50 of Regulation (EU) No XX [ETC]. In accordance with article 50 of Regulation (EU) No XX [ETC], “once the Member State or third country reimbursed the managing authority any amounts unduly paid to a partner, it may continue or start a recovery procedure against that partner under its national law”.

Details on the recovery procedure will be included in the description of the management and control system to be established in accordance with Article 63 of Regulation (EU) No XX [CPR].

The managing authority shall be responsible for reimbursing the amounts concerned to the general budget of the Union in accordance with the apportionment of liabilities among the participating Member States as laid down in the cooperation programme and in Article 50 of Regulation (EU) No XX [ETC].

With regard to financial corrections imposed by the Managing Authority or the Commission on the basis of Articles 97 or 98 of Regulation (EU) No XX [CPR], financial consequences for the EU Member States are laid down in the section “liabilities and irregularities” below. Any related exchange of correspondence between the Commission and an EU Member State will be copied to the managing authority/joint secretariat. The managing authority/joint secretariat will inform the accounting body and the audit authority/group of auditors where relevant.

Liabilities and irregularities

The Partner State will bear liability in connection with the use of the programme ERDF, Norwegian and Swiss funding as follows:

- For project-related expenditure granted to project partners located on its territory, liability will be born individually by each Partner State.

- In case of a systemic irregularity or financial correction (decided by the programme authorities or the Commission), the EU Member State will bear the financial consequences in proportion to the relevant irregularity detected on the respective Member State territory. Where the systemic irregularity or financial correction cannot be linked to a specific EU Member State territory, the Member State shall be responsible in proportion to the ERDF contribution paid to the respective national project partners involved in the programme.
- For the technical assistance expenditure (calculated as a flat rate in accordance with Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No XX [ETC]), the above liability principles applicable for project-related expenditure and systemic irregularities / financial corrections may also be applied to TA corrections as they are the direct consequence of project expenditure related corrections.

If the managing authority/joint secretariat, the accounting body, any EU Member State or Norway becomes aware of irregularities, it shall without any delay inform the liable EU Member State or Norway and the managing authority/joint secretariat. The latter will ensure the transmission of information to the liable EU-Member State or Norway (if it has not been informed yet directly), the accounting body and audit authority or group of auditors, where relevant.

In compliance with Annex XX referred to in Article 63 of Regulation (EU) No XX [CPR], each EU Member State is responsible for reporting irregularities committed by beneficiaries located on its territory to the Commission and at the same time to the managing authority. Each EU Member State shall keep the Commission as well as the managing authority informed of any progress of related administrative and legal proceedings. The managing authority will ensure the transmission of information to the accounting body and audit authority.

If a Partner State does not comply with its duties arising from these provisions, the managing authority may suspend services to the project applicants/partners located on the territory of this Partner State. The MA will send a letter to the Partner State concerned requesting them to comply with their obligations within 3 months. If the concerned Partner State's reply is not in line with the obligations, then the MA will propose to put this issue on the MC agenda for discussion and for decision. .

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

Reference: Articles 88 and 89 CPR draft regulation

Table 11: Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Intended use of Articles 88 and 89	YES	NO
From the adoption programme will make use of reimbursement of eligible expenditure based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under priority according to Article 88 CPR (if yes, fill in Appendix 1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
From the adoption programme will make Use of financing not linked to costs according to Article 89 CPR (if yes, fill in Appendix 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Map of the programme area

Not applicable to Interreg C programmes

Appendix 2. Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

Appendix 3. Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs

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