

SFC2021 INTERREG Programme

CCI	2021TC16FFIR001
Title	Urbact IV
Version	1.1
First year	2021
Last year	2027
Eligible from	01-Jan-2021
Eligible until	31-Dec-2029
EC decision number	
EC decision date	
NUTS regions covered by the programme	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
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
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
DE21D - Garmisch-Partenkirchen
DE21E - Landsberg am Lech
DE21F - Miesbach
DE21G - Mühldorf a. Inn
DE21H - München, Landkreis
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
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
DE914 - Gifhorn
DE916 - Goslar
DE917 - Helmstedt
DE918 - Northeim
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
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
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
MT - Malta
MT0 - Malta
MT00 - Malta
MT001 - Malta
MT002 - Gozo and Comino/Għawdex u Kemmuna
MTZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
MTZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
MTZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
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
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 - Argeș

RO312 - Călărași
RO313 - Dâmbovița
RO314 - Giurgiu
RO315 - Ialomița
RO316 - Prahova
RO317 - Teleorman
RO32 - București-Ilfov
RO321 - București
RO322 - Ilfov
RO4 - Macroregiunea Patru
RO41 - Sud-Vest Oltenia
RO411 - Dolj
RO412 - Gorj
RO413 - Mehedinți
RO414 - Olt
RO415 - Vâlcea
RO42 - Vest
RO421 - Arad
RO422 - Caraș-Severin
RO423 - Hunedoara
RO424 - Timiș
ROZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
ROZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
ROZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
DEB32 - Kaiserslautern, Kreisfreie Stadt
IT - Italia
ITC - Nord-Ovest
ITC1 - Piemonte
ITC11 - Torino
ITC12 - Vercelli
ITC13 - Biella
ITC14 - Verbano-Cusio-Ossola
ITC15 - Novara
ITC16 - Cuneo
ITC17 - Asti
ITC18 - Alessandria
ITC2 - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
ITC20 - Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
ITC3 - Liguria
ITC31 - Imperia
ITC32 - Savona
ITC33 - Genova
ITC34 - La Spezia
ITC4 - Lombardia
ITC41 - Varese
ITC42 - Como
ITC43 - Lecco
ITC44 - Sondrio
ITC46 - Bergamo
ITC47 - Brescia
ITC48 - Pavia
ITC49 - Lodi
ITC4A - Cremona
ITC4B - Mantova

ITC4C - Milano
ITC4D - Monza e della Brianza
ITF - Sud
ITF1 - Abruzzo
ITF11 - L'Aquila
ITF12 - Teramo
ITF13 - Pescara
ITF14 - Chieti
ITF2 - Molise
ITF21 - Isernia
ITF22 - Campobasso
ITF3 - Campania
ITF31 - Caserta
ITF32 - Benevento
ITF33 - Napoli
ITF34 - Avellino
ITF35 - Salerno
ITF4 - Puglia
ITF43 - Taranto
ITF44 - Brindisi
ITF45 - Lecce
ITF46 - Foggia
ITF47 - Bari
ITF48 - Barletta-Andria-Trani
ITF5 - Basilicata
ITF51 - Potenza
ITF52 - Matera
ITF6 - Calabria
ITF61 - Cosenza
ITF62 - Crotone
ITF63 - Catanzaro
ITF64 - Vibo Valentia
ITF65 - Reggio di Calabria
ITG - Isole
ITG1 - Sicilia
ITG11 - Trapani
ITG12 - Palermo
ITG13 - Messina
ITG14 - Agrigento
ITG15 - Caltanissetta
ITG16 - Enna
ITG17 - Catania
ITG18 - Ragusa
ITG19 - Siracusa
ITG2 - Sardegna
ITG2D - Sassari
ITG2E - Nuoro
ITG2F - Cagliari
ITG2G - Oristano
ITG2H - Sud Sardegna
ITH - Nord-Est
ITH1 - Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen
ITH10 - Bolzano-Bozen
ITH2 - Provincia Autonoma di Trento

ITH20 - Trento
ITH3 - Veneto
ITH31 - Verona
ITH32 - Vicenza
ITH33 - Belluno
ITH34 - Treviso
ITH35 - Venezia
ITH36 - Padova
ITH37 - Rovigo
ITH4 - Friuli-Venezia Giulia
ITH41 - Pordenone
ITH42 - Udine
ITH43 - Gorizia
ITH44 - Trieste
ITH5 - Emilia-Romagna
ITH51 - Piacenza
ITH52 - Parma
ITH53 - Reggio nell'Emilia
ITH54 - Modena
ITH55 - Bologna
ITH56 - Ferrara
ITH57 - Ravenna
ITH58 - Forlì-Cesena
ITH59 - Rimini
ITI - Centro (IT)
ITI1 - Toscana
ITI11 - Massa-Carrara
ITI12 - Lucca
ITI13 - Pistoia
ITI14 - Firenze
ITI15 - Prato
ITI16 - Livorno
ITI17 - Pisa
ITI18 - Arezzo
ITI19 - Siena
ITI1A - Grosseto
ITI2 - Umbria
ITI21 - Perugia
ITI22 - Terni
ITI3 - Marche
ITI31 - Pesaro e Urbino
ITI32 - Ancona
ITI33 - Macerata
ITI34 - Ascoli Piceno
ITI35 - Fermo
ITI4 - Lazio
ITI41 - Viterbo
ITI42 - Rieti
ITI43 - Roma
ITI44 - Latina
ITI45 - Frosinone
ITZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
ITZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
ITZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3

LU - Luxembourg
LU0 - Luxembourg
LU00 - Luxembourg
LU000 - Luxembourg
LUZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
LUZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
LUZZZ - 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 - Tarnobrzesci
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

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
DEB33 - Landau in der Pfalz, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB34 - Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB35 - Mainz, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB36 - Neustadt an der Weinstraße, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB37 - Pirmasens, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB38 - Speyer, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB39 - Worms, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB3A - Zweibrücken, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB3B - Alzey-Worms
DEB3C - Bad Dürkheim
DEB3D - Donnersbergkreis
DEB3E - Germersheim
DEB3F - Kaiserslautern, Landkreis
DEB3G - Kusel
DEB3H - Südliche Weinstraße
DEB3I - Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis
DEB3J - Mainz-Bingen
DEB3K - Südwestpfalz
DEC - Saarland
DEC0 - Saarland
DEC01 - Regionalverband Saarbrücken
DEC02 - Merzig-Wadern
DEC03 - Neunkirchen
DEC04 - Saarlouis
DEC05 - Saarpfalz-Kreis
DEC06 - St. Wendel
DED - Sachsen
DED2 - Dresden
DED21 - Dresden, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED2C - Bautzen
DED2D - Görlitz
DED2E - Meißen
DED2F - Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge
DED4 - Chemnitz
DED41 - Chemnitz, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED42 - Erzgebirgskreis
DED43 - Mittelsachsen
DED44 - Vogtlandkreis
DED45 - Zwickau
DED5 - Leipzig
DED51 - Leipzig, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED52 - Leipzig
DED53 - Nordsachsen
DEE - Sachsen-Anhalt

DEE0 - Sachsen-Anhalt
DEE01 - Dessau-Roßlau, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEE02 - Halle (Saale), Kreisfreie Stadt
DEE03 - Magdeburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEE04 - Altmarkkreis Salzwedel
DEE05 - Anhalt-Bitterfeld
DEE06 - Jerichower Land
DEE07 - Börde
DEE08 - Burgenlandkreis
DEE09 - Harz
DEE0A - Mansfeld-Südharz
DEE0B - Saalekreis
DEE0C - Salzlandkreis
DEE0D - Stendal
DEE0E - Wittenberg
DEF - Schleswig-Holstein
DEF0 - Schleswig-Holstein
DEF01 - Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF02 - Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF03 - Lübeck, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF04 - Neumünster, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF05 - Dithmarschen
DEF06 - Herzogtum Lauenburg
DEF07 - Nordfriesland
DEF08 - Ostholstein
DEF09 - Pinneberg
DEF0A - Plön
DEF0B - Rendsburg-Eckernförde
DEF0C - Schleswig-Flensburg
DEF0D - Segeberg
DEF0E - Steinburg
DEF0F - Stormarn
DEG - Thüringen
DEG0 - Thüringen
DEG01 - Erfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG02 - Gera, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG03 - Jena, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG04 - Suhl, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG05 - Weimar, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG06 - Eichsfeld
DEG07 - Nordhausen
DEG09 - Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis
DEG0A - Kyffhäuserkreis
DEG0B - Schmalkalden-Meiningen
DEG0C - Gotha
DEG0D - Sömmerda
DEG0E - Hildburghausen
DEG0F - Ilm-Kreis
DEG0G - Weimarer Land
DEG0H - Sonneberg
DEG0I - Saalfeld-Rudolstadt
DEG0J - Saale-Holzland-Kreis
DEG0K - Saale-Orla-Kreis
DEG0L - Greiz

DEG0M - Altenburger Land
DEG0N - Eisenach, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG0P - Wartburgkreis
DEZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
DEZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
DEZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
DK - Danmark
DK0 - Danmark
DK01 - Hovedstaden
DK011 - Byen København
DK012 - Københavns omegn
DK013 - Nordsjælland
DK014 - Bornholm
DK02 - Sjælland
DK021 - Østsjælland
DK022 - Vest- og Sydsjælland
DK03 - Syddanmark
DK031 - Fyn
DK032 - Sydjylland
DK04 - Midtjylland
DK041 - Vestjylland
DK042 - Østjylland
DK05 - Nordjylland
DK050 - Nordjylland
DKZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
DKZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
DKZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
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
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
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
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
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
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
NL422 - Midden-Limburg
NL423 - Zuid-Limburg
NLZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
NLZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
NLZZZ - 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
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
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
AL - Shqipëria
AL0 - Shqipëria
AL01 - Veri
AL011 - Dibër
AL012 - Durrës
AL013 - Kukës
AL014 - Lezhë
AL015 - Shkodër
AL02 - Qender
AL021 - Elbasan
AL022 - Tiranë
AL03 - Jug
AL031 - Berat
AL032 - Fier
AL033 - Gjirokastrë
AL034 - Korçë
AL035 - Vlorë
ALZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
ALZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
ALZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
ME - Црна Гора
ME0 - Црна Гора
ME00 - Црна Гора
ME000 - Црна Гора
MEZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
MEZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
MEZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
BA - Bosnia and Herzegovina
BA001 - Brčko District
BA002 - Municipalities
RS - Srbija/Србија
RS1 - Србија - север
RS11 - Београдски регион
RS110 - Београдска област
RS12 - Регион Војводине
RS121 - Западнoбачка област
RS122 - Јужнобанатска област
RS123 - Јужнобачка област
RS124 - Севернобанатска област
RS125 - Севернобачка област
RS126 - Средњобанатска област
RS127 - Сремска област
RS2 - Србија - југ

RS21 - Регион Шумадије и Западне Србије
RS211 - Златиборска област
RS212 - Колубарска област
RS213 - Мачванска област
RS214 - Моравичка област
RS215 - Поморавска област
RS216 - Расинска област
RS217 - Рашка област
RS218 - Шумадијска област
RS22 - Регион Јужне и Источне Србије
RS221 - Борска област
RS222 - Браничевска област
RS223 - Зајечарска област
RS224 - Јабланичка област
RS225 - Нишавска област
RS226 - Пиротска област
RS227 - Подунавска област
RS228 - Пчињска област
RS229 - Топличка област
RSZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
RSZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
RSZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
МК - Северна Македонија
МК0 - Северна Македонија
МК00 - Северна Македонија
МК001 - Вардарски
МК002 - Источен
МК003 - Југозападен
МК004 - Југоисточен
МК005 - Пелагониски
МК006 - Полошки
МК007 - Североисточен
МК008 - Скопски
МКZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
МКZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
МКZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
FR - France
FR1 - Ile-de-France
FR10 - Ile-de-France
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
ES413 - León
ES414 - Palencia
ES415 - Salamanca
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
DE406 - Dahme-Spreewald
DE407 - Elbe-Elster
DE408 - Havelland
DE409 - Märkisch-Oderland
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
FRY40 - La Réunion
FRY5 - Mayotte
FRY50 - Mayotte
FRZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
FRZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
FRZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
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
CH - Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera
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
EE - Eesti
EE0 - Eesti
EE00 - Eesti
EE001 - Põhja-Eesti
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
EE004 - Lääne-Eesti
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
EL - Ελλάδα
EL3 - Αττική
EL30 - Αττική
EE008 - Lõuna-Eesti
EE009 - Kesk-Eesti
EE00A - Kirde-Eesti
EEZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
EEZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
EEZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
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 - Λασιθί
EL433 - Ρέθυμνο
EL434 - Χανιά
EL5 - Βόρεια Ελλάδα
EL51 - Ανατολική Μακεδονία, Θράκη
EL511 - Έβρος
EL512 - Ξάνθη
EL513 - Ροδόπη
EL514 - Δράμα
EL515 - Θάσος, Καβάλα
EL52 - Κεντρική Μακεδονία
EL521 - Ημαθία
EL522 - Θεσσαλονίκη
EL523 - Κιλκίς
EL524 - Πέλλα
EL525 - Πιερία
EL526 - Σέρρες
EL527 - Χαλκιδική
EL53 - Δυτική Μακεδονία
EL531 - Γρεβενά, Κοζάνη
EL532 - Καστοριά
EL533 - Φλώρινα
EL54 - Ήπειρος
EL541 - Άρτα, Πρέβεζα

EL542 - Θεσπρωτία
EL543 - Ιωάννινα
EL6 - Κεντρική Ελλάδα
EL61 - Θεσσαλία
EL611 - Καρδίτσα, Τρίκαλα
EL612 - Λάρισα
EL613 - Μαγνησία, Σποράδες
EL62 - Ιόνια Νησιά
EL621 - Ζάκυνθος
EL622 - Κέρκυρα
EL623 - Ιθάκη, Κεφαλληνία
EL624 - Λευκάδα
EL63 - Δυτική Ελλάδα
EL631 - Αιτωλοακαρνανία
EL632 - Αχαΐα
EL633 - Ηλεία
EL64 - Στερεά Ελλάδα
EL641 - Βοιωτία
EL642 - Εύβοια
EL643 - Ευρυτανία
EL644 - Φθιώτιδα
EL645 - Φωκίδα
EL65 - Πελοπόννησος
EL651 - Αργολίδα, Αρκαδία
EL652 - Κορινθία
EL653 - Λακωνία, Μεσσηνία
ELZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 1
ELZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 2
ELZZZ - Extra-Regio NUTS 3
ES412 - Burgos
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
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)

URBACT facilitates the sharing of knowledge and good practice between cities and other levels of government. The purpose is to promote integrated sustainable development in cities, improve city's policies and improve the effectiveness of cohesion policy in cities.

The URBACT IV programme area covers:

- EU 27 Member States
- Norway
- Switzerland
- IPA countries: Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, Republic of North Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Other countries – at own costs

The programme is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) with a budget of EUR 79,679m and by the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance with a budget of EUR 5m for the period 2021-2027.

URBACT IV will complement in a coordinated way the actions being delivered by the European Urban Initiative under Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1058. 2021202220212021/1058.

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 should 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.

1.2 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)

An analysis of the urban policy context – economic, social, environmental and territorial

a) Main joint challenges, taking into account economic, social and territorial disparities

The last decade has shown that crises can emerge with little notice and that cities are often in the centre. That was the case for the financial crisis in 2008, immigration crisis in 2014-2015, terrorism attacks in 2015, 2016, COVID-19 crisis in 2020. In a longer term perspective cities play a crucial role in achieving sustainable development, especially mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

There is extensive literature available on the main joint challenges cities in Europe face[1]. The Future of European Cities report from 2019 combines many sources to give an up-to-date picture of trends and challenges in European cities. The Report on the quality of life in European cities (2020) brings in the perspective of residents through 58,100 interviews in 83 cities[2]. In addition to existing literature, a public survey was carried out by URBACT from 19 February 2020 – 19 March 2020 which asked specifically about challenges of cities and means to tackle these challenges in preparation of URBACT IV[3].

Trends and challenges in European cities[4]

Knowledge on trends in urbanisation has hugely improved over the last several years. Notably through combined work done by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, DG REGIO and the OECD. This has resulted in a harmonised definition of a city, town and functional urban area (or metropolitan area). Metropolitan areas generally encompass cities together with their adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with the city. These adjacent communities represent a commuter belt that generates a daily flow of people into the city and back. The concept of metropolitan areas is often referred to as “functional” because it captures the full economic function of a city. A metropolitan area definition is particularly useful to inform policy-making in a number of domains, including transport, economic development and planning[5].

More than two-thirds of OECD metropolitan areas have established a specific body in charge of organising responsibilities among public authorities for metropolitan wide development. These arrangements can vary from informal/soft coordination (52% of OECD metropolitan areas that have a metropolitan governance body); inter-municipal authorities (24%); supra-municipal authorities (16%); and a special status of “metropolitan cities” (8%)[6].

Another OECD publication[7] stresses the benefits that urban-rural partnerships can bring. Urban and rural areas enjoy different and often complementary assets, and better integration between these areas is important for socio-economic performance. Potential linkages include demographic, labour, public services and environment aspects. The New Leipzig Charter recognises the transformative power of European Cities which residents experience in their day-to-day life at different spatial scales: at neighbourhood level, at municipal level and at functional area level. Urban challenges manifest themselves at these different spatial scales and need solutions, often in a concerted way, at these scale levels.

The urbanisation rate in Europe (EU-28) was 72% in 2015[8]. European city residents are concentrated in cities with populations between 250,000 and 5 million. On average, the European network of cities is denser than in other parts of the world, with predominantly mid-sized rather than large cities.

For functional urban areas (FUAs) in the EU-28, modelled using population projections from 2010-2050, there are two main trends:

- Path 1: Stagnant or slightly increasing total populations, with medium densification of the city centre and densifying suburbs. In some cases, mainly in capital cities, this trend is stronger, with the population increasing considerably; a significant densification of city centre and medium densification of suburbs is projected.
- Path 2: A decreasing overall population, with the city centre de-densifying and suburbs slightly densifying (especially in Eastern Europe and Germany). In some cases (mainly in Spain), the same trend is seen but with strongly densifying suburbs[9].

Next to the fact that total population is expected to remain stable or decline, the population is also aging. In 2016, the average life expectancy at birth in the EU-28 was 80, and it is expected to increase to 86.1 for men and 90.3 for women by 2070. The old-age dependency ratio is expected to almost double by 2070.

While the majority of larger cities, which remain highly attractive to all age groups, may not be so affected and can maintain mean population ages that are lower than the national average, a growing number of Europe's cities are experiencing a shrinking total population, which means that old-age dependency ratios are rising[10].

Not only population size of cities and their growth or decline matters to put in context cities' trends and challenges, also their territorial embeddedness is relevant. Medium-sized cities in a rural area have a different function and associated challenges than medium-sized cities in the proximity of a large city. A particular case are cities situated at national borders and are often part of larger cross-border functional urban area. In addition to the trends and challenges outlined below, these urban areas face the fact that different domestic institutions need to come together that are characterised by sometimes contrasting political settings and cultures, different languages, policy paradigms and need to overcome a 'multi-level-

mismatch’ of competencies[11].

In the following section trends and challenges are grouped under the three dimensions the New Leipzig Charter acknowledges as the transformative power of cities: just, green and productive. With a special mention of digitalisation as a major transformative, cross-sectoral trend.

Just Cities

The urban environment affects health outcomes, resulting in both an ‘urban health advantage’ and an ‘urban health penalty’. On the upside there can be better access to health infrastructure and services in general. An unhealthy urban environment can contribute to a greater prevalence of non-communicable diseases, communicable diseases through crowding and spreading of infections, lack of adequate ventilation and sanitation, and acute respiratory diseases from outdoor and indoor air pollution and mouldy housing interiors. Mental health is also frequently poorer in cities, due to negative social and environmental determinants[12]. The Covid-19 pandemic has shown also again that cities are also the place disease spread rapidly and widely. In 2017, of the 112 million EU inhabitants at risk of poverty or social exclusion, corresponding to 22% of the total population, 47 million were living in cities. Compared to the situation only three years earlier, the number of people living in vulnerable conditions in cities increased by 13 million[13]. Even though more recent figures were not available at time of writing, the COVID-19 pandemic is poised to increase these numbers significantly due to the unprecedented economic shock urban economies are enduring.

Particularly in recent years, wealth has increasingly accumulated among the few, and the polarisation of wealth is most concentrated in urban areas. Cities in western Europe, in particular, are among the least inclusive, given their relatively high shares of people living at risk of poverty and in low work intensity households, and/or high unemployment rates[14]. In other European countries poverty is still far higher in rural areas.

Within a city there are strong differences between neighbourhoods. For example, life expectancy can vary a lot depending on where you live. Turin (IT), Barcelona (ES), Stockholm (SE) and Helsinki (FI) reveal a significantly higher risk of death among residents in more deprived neighbourhoods, although the correlation differs between cities[15].

Living in an adequate housing context is fundamental because, as the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) points out, housing is ‘an integrative good, it is linked to many other sectors such as: health, economic security, energy security, transportation, education, employment. Housing also influences issues such as social cohesion and neighbourhood security [...]’[16].

Cities will need to provide sufficient affordable housing to an increasingly varied population, ensuring inclusiveness and integration among its communities, and reducing environmental impacts. Lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 highlight the impact the quality of housing has on both physical and mental health. Finding affordable housing is more difficult for residents living in cities in western EU,

northern EU and EFTA countries and harder to find in capital cities versus non capital cities[17].

Growing polarisation can be addressed by inclusive and equitable place-based policies. These should take into account the multiple factors at play in deprived neighbourhoods (e.g. health, housing conditions, and ethnic background), and look at the causes of and solutions to segregation that go beyond the boundaries of the segregated area[18].

Respondents to the URBACT IV survey mention different aspects of the social inclusion challenge; avoid anonymity and isolation (especially for older people), inclusion of migrants, improve labour market access for persons with disabilities, attract young professionals (in order to avoid depopulation in small and medium cities) and encourage intergenerational work. Buildings should be adapted to persons with disabilities and older generations and should be affordable to fight social segregation. High rents in the city centre and tourism are seen as challenges for the housing market. Making social services accessible for all either physically or digitally and creating more local actions are seen as other social challenges.

In addition, the URBACT IV survey highlights issues of healthcare quality and accessibility for the elderly. Sometimes other topics are linked to wellbeing and health, such as the creation of green spaces, redesign of city centres, accessibility of housing and the participation of residents in the development of the city. All these actions are considered to create healthier habits and create a better wellbeing.

Green Cities

Climate change is consistently mentioned as the most important long-term challenge cities face. Cities generate about 70% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and, at the same time, are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The climate hazards will translate into sea-level rise affecting coastal cities, impacts on built infrastructures, health problems arising from higher average temperatures and extreme events, an increase in energy demand and use, and adverse effects on water availability and resources[19]. The social consequences linked with these changes create new challenges for cities.

Respondents to the survey stress that climate change challenges touch cities of all sizes. Cities face challenges in mitigating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions such as reducing private car use for commuting and promoting environmentally friendly forms of urban mobility.. The dominance of personal cars should be drastically reduced in favour of more efficient public transport, walking and cycling, shared and active mobility, and new working patterns; switching to low and zero-emission means of private & public transport should be promoted by cities. This needs to happen both within cities, but also between the city centre and the metropolitan area. Sustainable urban planning is needed to reduce urban sprawl, organise amenities at walking distance and allow for the efficient organisation of public transport. During the COVID-19 crisis in 2020 (current at time of writing), many cities are dramatically expanding the space reserved for cyclists and pedestrians, simply because the capacity of public transport cannot be used fully in a safe manner. Another key challenge for GHG reduction is to increase the energy efficiency of the housing stock[20] which contributes at the same time to addressing of energy poverty. For climate adaptation cities try to increase the number of green spaces. Several lifestyle and behavioural changes can help city inhabitants significantly reduce their environmental footprint, such as shifting to a healthy diet, reducing waste, using active or public mobility

modes or choosing sustainable energy sources[21].

Cities try to sensitize residents to the different issues of climate change and involve them in the decision-making process. Tools and funding are needed. Some cities have created plans to be a zero-carbon city by 2030. More than 10 000 towns and cities are committed to the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy to go beyond national GHG reduction targets.

The European Green Deal (EGD) identifies 5 priority areas under EU policy, air quality, water, nature/biodiversity, waste/circular economy, noise. Earth biodiversity is under pressure. Wildlife populations worldwide have seen a two-thirds decline on average since 1970. The Cities and Biodiversity Outlook highlights that urbanisation is both a threat to biodiversity through the consumption of land, but that cities can also be biodiversity hotspots[22]. To reduce and ultimately reverse this loss in biodiversity, cities need to shift to land-use planning that balances production and conservation objectives on all managed land, notably by reducing land take and soil artificialisation and supporting urban regeneration and green and blue infrastructures.

Other environmental challenges mentioned by cities are unsustainable tourism, waste and air quality which is taken into account by the Zero Pollution Action Plan. All these challenges of green cities are closely interlinked. The COVID-19 crisis in 2020 has provided short-term environmental benefits like improved air quality, less GHG emissions and a reduction of over-tourism.

Productive cities

Cities are the motors of the European economy. GDP growth since 2000 was 50% faster in cities than in other areas[23]. Cities boost productivity because they have on average more tertiary educated residents and more innovation, more high-growth firms, higher employment rates and better accessibility and connectivity. However, employment rates of city residents born outside the EU are considerably lower and housing in cities is expensive, small and crowded[24].

However, cities are places where most of the world population live and work accounting for up to 80% of greenhouse gas emissions, two-thirds of total energy demand, and 50% of waste generation[25]. The circular economy can provide a policy response to cope with the above challenges, as a driver for economic growth, jobs and environmental quality. Cities and regions have a key role to play as promoters, facilitators and enablers of the circular economy. The circular economy potential in cities can be greatly enhanced by spatial planning policies, which promote the efficient use of space, urban land and buildings. Municipalities have an important lever at their disposal through the public procurement of goods and services[26] and adequate economic and governance conditions should be in place to unlock its potential. Community-based/collaborative sharing of resources should also be encouraged.

The fact that over half of European cities will see their population decline in the future means that most of the changes in Europe will have to take place in an integrated, affordable and sustainable fashion within pre-existing urban fabric. An ageing EU population will require the further adaptation of infrastructure

and services; this is particularly the case in smaller cities with growing needs in health and social care. From the URBACT IV survey it follows that ‘providing sustainable and efficient public and commercial services, and building a strong local economy’ is by far considered the biggest challenge by the smallest towns. The effect COVID-19 will have on population and economy in towns and cities (e.g. level of teleworking with a reduction in commuting, reduced attractiveness of larger cities) is as yet unknown, but what appears to be clear is that especially commercial city centres and also some of the sub-urban areas face a sharp decline in footfall and vitality that might outlast temporary restrictions and which calls for place-based and plan-led urban regeneration to deliver revitalised mixed-use urban places and targeted measures to reduce vacancy and retrofit existing building stock.

Digitalisation a major transformative, cross-sectoral trend

The Future of European Cities report recognises that new and emerging technologies could help cities improve public services, better interact with residents, increase productivity, and address environmental and sustainability challenges. In sum, evolve toward smart cities. An ESPON survey[27] of around 136 European cities found that 91% of these cities found their city services had improved thanks to digitalisation and 39% saw a substantial uptake in the use of these services after digitalisation. The COVID-19 pandemic has hugely accelerated existing trends towards remote working and the provision of commercial digital services such as online shopping. These trends could have both negative (vitality of urban centres, increase in commercial transport) and positive impacts (reduced transport to and from home, improved quality of life).

This same research found that large cities tend to be at the forefront of digitalisation due to higher demand for more complex services and interactions, and their capacities to develop and provide those services. The degree to which cities can capitalise on potential benefit of digitalisation will depend on a variety of factors - including the availability of co-working hubs /incubator space, and the provision of improved connectivity and digitisation to drive innovation and enterprise development and promote the regeneration of city and town centres. The main factors constraining the digital transition of cities are lack of funds and lack of skills. A lack of strategic vision is considered an additional constraint in smaller towns.

Respondents to the URBACT IV survey add new technologies as a means to attract population, but they also raise several issues, including data privacy and ownership, appropriate and consistent legislation, data sharing and standards, and cyber security. Cities play a central role in innovation dynamics: geographical proximity of stakeholders and multidisciplinary interaction enable innovation. The variety of approaches to innovation enhances the identity of cities, their traditions and their cultural heritage. Although capital cities and metropolitan areas remain major drivers of creativity and innovation, favourable conditions can also be found in smaller cities[28].

Digital transition and ICT are strongly present in the interests of URBACT cities both in the networks as well as in good practices. Digital transition has mostly been tackled through the lenses of economic development and improvement of public services, especially in narrowing the distance between public institutions and residents such as online and mobile apps management of services, information, easing mobility and in e-democracy and governance.[29].

b) An analysis of city needs

The disparity in Europe's urban configuration, polycentricity and demography, as outlined previously, naturally make it difficult on one hand to implement a one-size-fits-all approach to cities; on the other hand it is the aim of cohesion policy to deal with these territorial disparities.

Globally and within Europe, national and international bodies have recognised the important role cities play in pushing forward societal change and tackling the effects of the challenges outlined above. The four principles described below to tackle these challenges refer to the main principles guiding the urban dimension of Cohesion policy. The UN-Habitat New Urban Agenda, the 2016 Pact of Amsterdam (European Union –the Urban Agenda for the EU with 14 thematic partnerships), and the New Leipzig Charter (2020) are clear that cities need to have the capacities to lead this transformation. Translating these general principles of sustainable urban development agreed at EU and international level into daily practice of urban management has proved to be challenging for the cities themselves. This was the case throughout the 2014-2020 period and continues to be so.

URBACT III capitalisation work looking in detail at how the principles of sustainable urban development are understood and implemented by cities shed some light on the progress some cities have made, yet reveal the need for continued support at national and EU level.

According to the New Leipzig Charter, urban governance needs to be strengthened in order to empower cities to transform. Therefore cities need legal framework conditions, investment capacities, adequately skilled employees, access to and the ability to steer infrastructure, public services and public welfare.

The Future of Cities report identifies physical interventions, governance, new technologies and resilience as key means for cities to address their challenges. Cities themselves gave governance and physical interventions the highest scores in the URBACT IV survey.

Governance

Weak governance and the presence of corruption are detrimental to economic development and prosperity, both at the national and local level[30]. Half the city residents (51%) agree that corruption is present in their local public administration. On average, in the cities in the Western Balkans and Turkey, more than two in three agree (68%) while in the eastern EU cities it was almost as high (65%). In northern and western EU cities, agreement is much lower (below 40%)[31]. Good governance is also a necessary condition for security and social inclusion and increases urban resilience in the face of environmental, socioeconomic, and political uncertainty and risk.

There has been a trend towards strengthening urban governance in the EU. New forms of urban

governance are already being stimulated in many cities, and the importance of city networks is expected to further increase[32]. Urban governance arrangements become more important when administrative municipal borders do not correspond with the functional reality of urban areas.

This ascertainment is in line with, and corroborated by the main principles guiding sustainable urban development in the EU. The Commission's Directorates-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) and the Joint Research Centre (JRC) have published a Handbook[33] of sustainable urban strategies as well as a Self-Assessment tool for Sustainable Urban Development. The Handbook draws on the milestones in European urban development (intergovernmental cooperation, cohesion policy, Urban Agenda for the EU) to individuate the main building blocks which are characterising the EU approach to sustainable and integrated urban development:

- An approach which promotes a **strategic vision** for the development of urban areas.
- An approach which addresses **cities of all sizes**, promoting the **integration among scales**, from neighbourhoods to wider territories.
- A **multi-level governance and multi-stakeholder approach**, which coordinates different actors according to their respective roles, skills and scales of intervention, ensuring also the active engagement of residents.
- An approach which is **cross-sectoral integrated**, pushing cities to work across policy-areas.
- An approach based on the **integration of multiple sources of funding**, encompassing also the engagement of the private sector.
- An approach promoting result-oriented logic, setting-up frameworks for **monitoring and evaluation**[34].

Integrated approach

Building on the well-established URBACT method[35] from the 2014-20 period, cities continue to need support in implementing an integrated approach to sustainable urban development. Central elements in this definition of integrated approach are cooperation between neighbouring municipalities, cooperation between all levels of government and local players, cooperation across different policy areas and departments of a municipality and maintaining a balance between physical investments and social investments, with the municipality applying a holistic vision to urban development. These elements have to come together in Integrated Action Plans, a core focus of the URBACT programme since its creation.

Detailed research exploring integrated working in practice[36] suggests that for many cities, the **process of developing the Integrated Action Plan is even more valuable**, in terms of transforming cross-departmental cooperation, local stakeholder involvement, understanding of thematic challenges and possible integrated solutions than the actions themselves.

Participation

Cities need practical support to build their capacity to encourage citizen participation. In particular, small and medium-sized cities which often have less capacity to act. Participation is an important issue for local democracy. This political element is crucial to weigh different interests on local development and choose the best solutions that suit local needs.

URBACT III networks applied the concept of participation using the ‘local group’ tool which had responsibility for co-design of the Integrated Action Plan. 97% of URBACT cities having completed this process considered that the participatory approach used during their network would continue after[37]. In addition, URBACT III capitalisation work[38] on how cities understand and implement these principles shows that the benefits of engaging with residents in a participatory process are not always clearly seen. Demonstration effects from cities more advanced in community engagement and support in understanding the mechanisms and the skills involved are necessary. New forms of participation should be encouraged and improved, including co-creation and co-design in cooperation with inhabitants, civil society networks, community organisations and private enterprises.[39]

Place-based

The New Leipzig Charter builds on some important pieces of research from previous years, notably the Barca Report, anchoring the principles of sustainable development in the context of each specific territory. When it comes to exchange and learning, cities are obliged to adapt any process or action to their own geo-spatial and administrative context[40]. Support on understanding the success factors of any particular approach is necessary, and can be organised EU-wide/transnationally. The specifics of urban policy are such that the national context and involvement of national (or sub-national) urban policy stakeholders is crucial for longer-term policy change. URBACT III Transfer Networks were an excellent example of how cities can acknowledge their specificities whilst taking advantage of other cities' tried and tested good practices.

c) Increased importance of sustainable urban development in European Cohesion Policy

The new regulatory framework for the period 2021 - 2027 is set out by the regulations for Cohesion Policy[41]. These regulations offer a range of support for European cities with a view to addressing the disparities across the EU. The emphasis on sustainable urban development and territorial and local development strategies within this new framework is demonstrated by the set of cohesion policy tools which are made available to support cities in the design and implementation of their urban policies.

This new framework includes:

- Article 5 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 sets out five key policy objectives all of which are relevant for EU cities. Particular attention shall be paid to PO5 ‘a Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of all types of territories and local initiatives’.
- Article 28 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 establishes that a member state should use Integrated Territorial

Investments, Community-led local development or another territorial tool designed by the member state where it supports integrated territorial development through territorial or local development strategies.

- Article 29 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 lists several elements that should be included in territorial strategies that are funded by Cohesion Policy; a defined geographical area, an analysis of its development needs and potential, a description of the integrated approach and involvement of partners in its preparation and implementation.
- Article 32 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 lists several elements that should be included in a Community-led Local Development Strategy
- Article 11 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 requires that a minimum of 8% of ERDF resources per Member State be allocated to integrated territorial development focused on urban areas (sustainable urban development)[42]. Special attention shall be given to tackling environmental and climate challenges, notably the transition towards a climate neutral economy by 2050, to harnessing the potential of digital technologies for innovation purposes, and to supporting the development of functional urban areas.
- Article 12 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 foresees the creation of the European Urban Initiative. The initiative shall cover all urban areas, including functional urban areas, and has two main strands of activity: support of innovative actions and support of capacity and knowledge building, territorial impact assessments, policy development and communication. The EUI shall ensure appropriate coordination and complementarities with URBACT.

The URBACT IV programme is also an important part of this package offering cities a unique opportunity to address their urban challenges in an integrated and participatory way through transnational knowledge exchange and capacity building. The regulation that sets the rules for the URBACT IV programme specifically is the Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 on the European Territorial Cooperation goal (Interreg).

URBACT IV will include IPA countries and the priorities of the multi-annual strategy document will be addressed in line with Regulation (EU) 2021/1529.

Article 3 (3)b of this regulation defines the objectives of URBACT IV as follows:

Interregional cooperation to reinforce the effectiveness of cohesion policy (Interreg C) by promoting exchange of experiences, innovative approaches and capacity building in relation to the identification, transfer and capitalisation of good practices on integrated and sustainable urban development, taking into account the linkages between urban and rural areas, supporting actions developed in the framework of Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 and while also complementing in a coordinated way with the initiative outlined in Article 12 of that Regulation (the ‘URBACT programme’);

This regulation sets out three main tasks for URBACT IV:

1. exchange of experiences, innovative approaches and capacity building in relation to the identification, transfer and capitalisation of urban good practices on integrated and sustainable urban development, taking into account the linkages between urban and rural areas
2. supporting actions developed in the framework Article 11 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 for sustainable urban development.
3. The activities undertaken by the URBACT IV programme shall be developed to complement in a

coordinated way the European Urban Initiative referred to in Article 12 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058.

In addition to what is specifically foreseen within the new EU regulatory framework, we can also note the European Innovation Partnership on smart cities and communities, the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, the Horizon Europe Mission on 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities, the Intelligent Cities Challenge, the Digital Europe Programme and Connecting Europe Facility Digital Programme as notable policy initiatives aimed at cities.

URBACT III financed 19 cities in a network dedicated to the localisation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). This network highlights the strategic role of cities in achieving the targets and has developed tools like local reviews and the definition of indicators to assist cities to navigate the SDGs. SDG 11 focuses specifically on cities but many others are also highly relevant (7,8,9 and 10 especially).

The New European Bauhaus shares many key principles with the URBACT programme including cross disciplinary working, participation, sustainability and inclusiveness. It is for this reason through its activities the URBACT programme will be able to contribute to the NEB initiative. The Recovery and Resilience Facility and the Just Transition Mechanism of the European Green deal s could also benefit local authorities under certain conditions.

Complementarity with the European Urban Initiative

URBACT and the European Urban Initiative will complement each other in a coordinated way. URBACT will contribute to the value chain of the European Urban Initiative that is aimed to offer coherent support to cities. The EUI will provide support to innovation, capacity and knowledge building, territorial impact assessments, policy development and communication. In this context, it identifies urban challenges, deploys instruments for support of innovation, capacity and knowledge/evidence building, analyses results and undertakes capitalisation activities, fosters communication and dissemination as well as deploying and assessing the outcome.

-URBACT supports Strand A on innovative actions

The aim of the EUI for Strand A is to test new solutions to urban challenges of EU relevance and to spread innovation (scaling-up, knowledge dissemination and transfer) into Cohesion Policy 2021-2027 and beyond. Notwithstanding the URBACT programme's more widespread promotion of innovative processes and governance , URBACT will build on its 'understand-adapt-reuse' method for good practices transfer as well as the pilot Transfer Mechanism tested in URBACT III to develop a specific mechanism to support the transfer of urban innovative actions. UIA projects from calls 2 to 5 of the UIA (2014-2020) will be invited to join transfer activities across the implementation period of the programme. Timing of activities will take into account the implementation cycle of Urban Innovative Actions, and will

be planned according to budget availability.

-URBACT will play a supporting role in Strand B1 capacity building

Through transnational URBACT networks, programme and national level capacity-building activities, URBACT aims to increase the capacity in integrated and participatory approaches of urban practitioners and local stakeholders that are part of the URBACT networks.

Cities that benefit from sustainable urban development (Article 11 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058) and other Cohesion Policy funds will participate in these networks. In accordance with Article 3 (3b). URBACT capacity building activities will support actions developed in the framework of Article 11 (Regulation (EU) 2021/1058) and complement in a coordinated way capacity building activities developed by EUI.

Tools and practices developed by the EUI will also be shared with cities participating in URBACT capacity building activities. URBACT cities will also be able to participate in EUI capacity building activities and some activities will be organised jointly.

-URBACT will contribute to Strand B2 on knowledge, territorial impact assessments, policy development and communication

URBACT will contribute to the knowledge and communication activities of this strand. It will provide input to the Knowledge Sharing Platform with knowledge and methods on sustainable urban development that are gained through URBACT networks and URBACT knowledge activities, including to the benefit of the Urban Agenda for the EU. At national level, National Points (irrespective of their institutional set up) will work closely together in fields of information and outreach activities, capacity-building at national level and facilitating national dialogue on sustainable integrated urban development.

d) Lessons learnt from past experience

Since 2002, URBACT has financed 161 networks which have tackled major challenges faced by cities such as social inclusion, physical planning and urban renewal, competitiveness of SMEs, employment and labour mobility, etc. In addition to burning issues of today, like housing, migration, new economy and digitalisation, environmental protection and climate change, recent URBACT networks and knowledge activities cover newly emerging topics.

It has taken such time for URBACT to develop strong links with cities, develop effective cooperation mechanisms and build up national points that can inspire next developments in complementarity with the

European Urban Initiative. This experience and URBACT's extensive evaluations have permitted the programme to become a trusted brand for cities and make some bigger and many incremental improvements over the course of the programming periods. The URBACT III implementation evaluation, along with other sources of evaluating programme activities provides a strong basis on which URBACT IV can be built; what should be continued and what can be improved.

Networking is an efficient tool for capacity building & knowledge sharing

The URBACT way of transnational exchange, learning and knowledge capitalisation financed by the programme through the support of international experts and capacity-building activities is highly appreciated among the participating cities.

Transnational learning takes time, needs sustained interaction and is useful at different stages of the design and implementation of action plans. The duration of the networks is considered appropriate.

There is a demand to expand this transnational exchange methodology to transfer good practices and innovative actions among cities. For some more ad-hoc knowledge exchanges the network approach is not suited and shorter exchanges could be envisaged.

Even though cities find participation in URBACT networks very rewarding, it also requires a certain time investment, capacity to follow administrative procedures and political support that is in general harder to secure by smaller cities. Additional actions might need to be taken to ensure that the transnational exchange networks benefit an increasing number of cities, in particular cities benefiting from Cohesion policy.

The capacity of cities to act does increase, especially for smaller cities

The work of the URBACT programme to develop, with cities, a method which brings together stakeholders to design integrated action plans to respond to city challenges, and share the learning widely, is unique in Europe. Participating cities showed a significant increase of capacities from 47% with significant knowledge on integrated and participatory urban development in 2016 (baseline) to 67% in 2018[1].

These increased capacities include new skills and methods used in cities for more integrated planning and implementation of actions.

The programme was also credited with functioning as a stepping stone to EU funding and project management for small and medium-sized cities with 48% of the Integrated Action Plans (98 IAP) produced having secured funding[2]. Still, many cities would like to see increased possibilities in the

programme to test solutions that result from the transnational exchange.

Integrated Action Plans support the smarter use of EU funds

Integrated action plans (IAP) are designed to access finance by regional/national/EU programmes: among the 98 IAP having secured funds, 34% are using ERDF and ESF to implement their actions.

URBACT cities have also gained further funding through Urban Innovative Actions, Horizon 2020, Just Transition Plans, etc. In addition, the URBACT III Programme exceeded its target of involving Article 7 ERDF cities in URBACT activities. Still, the link with managing authorities will be further strengthened and URBACT will support cities to improve access to resources and funding and in integrating different planning requirements.

The URBACT III Programme evaluation findings have shown consistently that URBACT III contributed directly and clearly to the eleven Thematic Objectives of the Cohesion Policy. The thematic concentration the programme aimed at the start of the 2014 period has been achieved through the bottom-up selection process of the transnational networks. However, cities might need additional capacity-building support to better include cross-cutting considerations such as digital, environment and gender equality in their working methods.

The core principles of integration, participation and action-learning in the URBACT method respond fully to the minimum requirements outlined in Article 29 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060. The URBACT method evolved during the 2014-2020 programme period to include improved support with funding and resourcing. Although access to funding is not the main attraction of cities joining an URBACT network, the role of the URBACT programme as part of Cohesion Policy is to support cities in the design of integrated action plans and strategies and that these plans should where possible be funded using Cohesion Funds.

URBACT evolves as a knowledge hub

More than 600 cities taking part in URBACT III have contributed to a vast trove of knowledge about sustainable urban development across a range of themes. Main tools to ensure knowledge outreach showed significant reach considering the means available. The URBACT website has registered a constant increase in users (15,000 monthly average in 2017, to more than 30,000 monthly users in 2021) and a total of 1,450 participants across three editions of the URBACT City Festival[4]. Dedicated thematic capitalisation activities have ensured contributions to all EU Urban Agenda partnerships[5], and helped to develop the multi-level approach between urban players at all levels.

Key stakeholders and several participants to the URBACT IV survey expressed the wish for a stronger coordination of URBACT's capitalisation and knowledge with other urban initiatives in order to increase

impact on national and European policy development. Knowledge exchange between all URBACT actors (experts, NUPs, representatives of URBACT cities) could also be strengthened further.

In this context, relevant parts of the URBACT knowledge hub will feed into and create close interaction with the EUI Knowledge Sharing Platform, ensuring synergies.

Respondents to the URBACT networks' Closure Survey appreciate URBACT's strong connection with the Urban Agenda of the EU and added value to the partnerships but the URBACT III Implementation Evaluation report recommends clarifying the focus in the framework of urban initiatives: streamline capitalisation activities; focus on tangible results and good practice.

National URBACT points play an important role in linking local, national and EU urban policy

The 25 National URBACT Points covering 28 countries communicate on programme activities, disseminate URBACT results at national level in local language, and operate as a national platform for dialogue, exchange and learning on sustainable urban development. Several countries have gone further to develop a national network based on URBACT method and principles, reaching out to include cities from other urban-funded initiatives, and those not receiving funding.

The URBACT III implementation evaluation echoes the findings from the Action Planning Networks closure survey: reinforced support at national level for city actions. The Implementation Evaluation finds that the Programme has less control over the quality and the extent of direct contact that the partner cities receive. When it comes to ensuring the capacity-building of all local partners, facilitating a more direct exchange between cities and sources of funding, or embedding policy change at local level, further support from the national level could be provided. Both respondents from the URBACT IV survey and key stakeholders express the wish for capacity building for cities that will benefit from cohesion policy funding (Article 11 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058), both for learning the 'URBACT method' of bottom-up, participatory and integrated strategy design and to increase their implementation capacity. Given the different national settings, national specific capacity-building events might be the most appropriate.

URBACT response

URBACT has extensive experience of supporting cities to improve their urban policies through transnational cooperation. The 'bottom up' approach of the programme allows cities to define their own needs whilst ensuring a strong link to the Cohesion Policy framework.

-In the period 2021-2027 URBACT will promote integrated Sustainable Urban Development through cooperation and will also contribute to a Europe closer to citizens (PO5). More specifically, URBACT can help more cities build their capacities to design and deliver sustainable urban development plans and strategies;

URBACT's clear added-value in building the capacity of cities has been demonstrated in the course of previous URBACT programmes and should continue for URBACT IV. It should be available to cities and towns of all sizes including those receiving cohesion policy funding. Smaller cities might need additional support to be able to make the first step. The programme will strive for further administrative simplification and transnational learning will have an increased focus on testing solutions and broaden the scope to the transfer of good practices. URBACT will maintain efforts to integrate new cities, in particular cities receiving cohesion policy funding as well as those from the poorest regions of the European Union.

-URBACT can help cities understand and put into practice the key principles of EU sustainable urban development and integrated territorial development (Article 28 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060)

The URBACT method provides a concrete, hands-on approach for cities to translate high-level principles into everyday working. The programme should continue to promote integrated approaches, while further developing bottom-up, participatory processes to link high-level EU policy frameworks to local needs. Innovations in the form this support takes can cover specific actions for dedicated, defined target groups (such as Article 11 cities, innovative actions) based on the needs and demands

-URBACT can contribute to European cohesion and solidarity through peer learning and exchange, among cities of all sizes from all regions of Europe.

By targeting cities and towns from all EU member and partner states, and ensuring through eligibility criteria in calls for proposals that at least half of the cities in a network are from less-developed regions, URBACT directly contributes to the main objective of Cohesion Policy. Transnational exchange networks have been shown to be an effective mechanism for peer learning useful for all cities in Europe including those which will benefit directly from cohesion policy funding.

- URBACT can build on a body of evidence-based knowledge to ensure coherent links with other EU urban policy initiatives.

Capitalising on the rich source of city learning based on practical experience remains crucial to ensuring a wider uptake of URBACT results. URBACT can work closely with other Interreg C programmes and their knowledge platforms (e.g. Interreg Europe Policy Learning Platforms, ESPON Database and Thematic Action Plans, etc.), both organising joint activities on shared priorities and target groups. Fostering the wider goal of translating actions into policy change necessitates the involvement of urban policymakers at local, national and EU level. URBACT will work closely with the European Urban Initiative to ensure knowledge coming from URBACT networks and activities is made available to the wider European urban community, and contribute to the Urban Agenda for the EU.

-URBACT can improve the awareness and inclusion of cross-cutting considerations such as digital, environment and gender in the working methods of all URBACT actors.

URBACT can trust cities to select cooperation themes that are closest to their needs and in line with European priorities and to communicate the results of their work effectively to their target groups. Building on the experience of taking cooperation digital during the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic, the URBACT programme can support further programme level capacity building on digital, environmental and gender-inclusive aspects.

Although URBACT operates a ‘bottom up’ principle to allow cities to identify their own challenges, the horizontal principles (EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, gender equality, non-discrimination, sustainable development, accessibility) outlined in Article 9 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 will be addressed by all networks as part of the assessment criteria for selecting projects. The ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the networks will aim to highlight good practice in these areas. Specific training on gender equality, digital transition and climate action will be compulsory for all networks.

Similarly the ambition set in recital 11 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 concerning mainstreaming of biodiversity actions is relevant to the URBACT programme. A number of URBACT III networks have worked on this theme. Given the structure of the programme it is impossible to allocate specific expenditure or types of actions to biodiversity as the ambition states but the contribution of URBACT to these objectives will be monitored as part of the ongoing evaluation of our activities (see additional indicators in the Performance Framework).

Due to its core focus on Capacity Building, the URBACT IV programme will not have a direct impact on the environment. URBACT was not therefore subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as confirmed by the French Decree N° 2021-1000 of 31st July 2021.”

[1] Notably the Future of Cities report (2019) by the JRC and the State of the European Cities report (2016) by the European Commission

[2] DG REGIO, Report on the quality of life in European cities, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2020

[3] A total of 534 replies were received, of which 322 from cities.

[4] All sources are about EU cities

[5] OECD/European Commission (2020), Cities in the World: A New Perspective on Urbanisation p. 24

[6] OECD (2015), Governing the City, OECD Publishing

[7] OECD (2013), Rural-Urban Partnerships: An Integrated Approach to Economic Development, OECD publishing

[8] JRC calculation based on the GHSL datasets.

[9] JRC (2019), The Future of Cities report, p. 22

- [10] Dekker et al., 2008; Peen et al., 2010 cited in JRC (2019), The Future of Cities report, p. ?
- [11] ESPON (2010), METROBORDER targeted analysis, p. 11
- [12] JRC (2019), The Future of Cities report, p. 62
- [13] JRC (2019), The Future of Cities report, p. 68
- [14] EUROSTAT, 2016
- [15] Marinacci et al., 2017
- [16] UNECE, 2015
- [17] DG REGIO, Report on the quality of life in European cities, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2020, p. 47
- [18] JRC (2019), The Future of Cities report
- [19] JRC(2019), The Future of Cities report, p. 84
- [20] Through replacement, thermal modernization of buildings, heat recovery from ventilation, intelligent energy management and the use of energy-efficient lighting and RTV / household appliances. "
- [21] JRC (2019), The Future of Cities report
- [22] Brussels, for example, contains more than 50% of the floral species found in Belgium.
- [23] Data elaborated by the JRC from the Urban Data Platform, accessible at: <https://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu>.
- [24] DG REGIO (2016), State of the European cities report
- [25] OECD, Programme on the Circular Economy in Cities and Regions
- [26] Urban Agenda for the EU, Circular Economy Action Plan, 2018
- [27] ESPON Working Paper and policy brief (2018) 'Territorial and urban dimensions of digital transition in Europe'
- [28] JRC (2019), The Future of Cities report
- [29] URBACT contribution after the pact of Amsterdam: The Urban Agenda for the EU
- [30] Acemoglu et al., 2005; RodríguezPose, 2013
- [31] DG REGIO, Report on the quality of life in European cities, Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2020, p92
- [32] JRC (2019), The Future of Cities report
- [33] The building blocks structuring the handbook reflect the minimum requirements to implement integrated territorial development supported by Cohesion policy according to CPR Art.29
- [34] JRC (2020), Handbook of Sustainable Urban Strategies
- [35] The URBACT method is defined in <https://urbact.eu/toolbox-home>

[36] Study on Integrated Action Plans (2019), E40 group for URBACT

[37] Results of self-assessment of partners from Action Planning Networks first round

[38] 2018 City Lab on participation in cities

[39] New Leipzig Charter

[40] Including the alignment to relevant Macro-regional and Sea basin strategies

[41] Regulation (EU) 2021/1060/ Regulation (EU) 2021/1058

[42] URBACT IV will use the term sustainable urban development in the meaning of integrated territorial development focused on urban areas

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)	PA1. Promoting Integrated Sustainable Urban Development through Cooperation	The overall objective of URBACT IV according to Article 3 EU Regulation 2021/1059 is to reinforce the effectiveness of Cohesion Policy by promoting exchange of experiences, innovative approaches and capacity building. URBACT IV addresses the capacity needs of urban authorities in designing and implementing sustainable urban development strategies and plans according to an integrated, participatory and place-based approach, replicating good practices and designing investment plans for innovative urban actions. This approach aims to support cities to comply with Article 29 EU regulation 2021/1060. This is primarily a capacity-building challenge of a cross-thematic nature that URBACT wants to tackle through transnational networking, general capacity-building activities and knowledge building and exchange. Given that the needs and solutions are cross-thematic URBACT IV will have one cross-thematic objective. URBACT will not directly support implementation actions but aims to build the governance capacity of cities so they, in turn, can effectively implement sustainable urban development strategies under the different policy objectives of cohesion policy. Therefore URBACT activities will be programmed under the specific Interreg objective: a better cooperation governance.

2. Priorities

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

2.1. Priority: PA1 - Promoting Integrated Sustainable Urban Development through Cooperation

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)

Interreg Specific Objective 1 (ISO 1): a better cooperation governance by enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders to implement urban territorial strategies. As URBACT IV will build the institutional capacity of cities needed to implement territorial strategies, it directly contributes to PO5 in particular.

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)

To reach this objective URBACT IV has three aims:

1) Use transnational networks to improve the capacity of European cities to:

-co-design and implement Integrated Action Plans linked to common sustainable urban development challenges

-transfer established urban good practices

-design investment plans for replicating elements of Urban Innovative Actions

Expected results: improved local policies through local actions designed in an Integrated Action Plan and the reuse of good practices, increased capacity of cities benefiting from territorial tools[1] to use them, improved deployment of actions due to testing, promote replication of innovative actions through investment plans using cohesion policy funds and programmes.

Aim 1 - Actions:

In **Action Planning Networks (APN)** city practitioners will co-design integrated action plans (IAP) with an URBACT Local Group comprising all relevant stakeholders (different city departments, different tiers of government, different policy relevant sectors and target groups). The IAP, as the key deliverable for each city, will respect the minimum requirements outlined in Article 29 EU Regulation 2021/1060, as well as the main principles of the New Leipzig Charter, ensuring a common approach to Sustainable Urban Development in Cohesion Policy. There will be an increased focus on implementation and funding, in particular Cohesion Funds, as networks will be able to test and experiment small actions from the integrated action plans All cities in Europe can join an APN, in accordance with Article 3 3b of EU Regulation 2021/1059 Action Planning Networks will support Article 11 cities.

Transfer Networks will foster the transfer of validated urban good practices through a refined methodology with additional focus on supporting the upscaling of the good practice, If possible through links to Cohesion policy funds and other funding programmes.

An Innovation Transfer Mechanism is specifically aimed at cities that seek to develop an investment plan to replicate innovative actions projects using Cohesion policy programmes and/or other European, and national public or private funding. This transfer mechanism will build on the pilot activities developed under URBACT III. It will be coordinated with the EUI to disseminate innovation and to support cities in the transfer of innovative practices.

URBACT networks will be supported by international experts in integrated sustainable urban development. Expertise shall include both the urban topic of the networks as well as tools and methods for exchange and learning.

2) Improve the capacity of urban stakeholders to design and implement sustainable urban development[2] policies, practices and innovations in an integrated, participative and place-based way[3]

Expected result: Urban practitioners in cities have increased their knowledge and capacity in relation to integrated sustainable urban development strategies. There is improved awareness of the entire URBACT community about carbon reduction and gender mainstreaming. Local stakeholders, lead partners and lead experts have improved their ability to use digital tools in their networks and their capacity to innovate.

Aim 2 - Actions:

At programme level URBACT will deploy capacity-building activities such as URBACT Universities, National Campuses and on-going and dedicated support to all beneficiaries. Participants will work together to improve skills needed for the design and implementation of Integrated Action Plans for sustainable urban development.

URBACT IV will increase the capacity building offer linked to digital, green and gender as cross-cutting elements for all networks and activities of the programme. Capacity-building on these topics may take the form of training available for all URBACT beneficiaries or organised once in the lifetime of a network. Complementarity with EUI capacity building activities is ensured; and where synergies are identified, Joint training will be organised.

Programme-level capacity building will be supported by international experts in integrated sustainable urban development and green, digital and gender equality.

3) Ensure that URBACT knowledge and practice is made accessible to urban practitioners and policymakers to feed into local, regional, national and European urban policies, in particular

through the European Urban Initiative; and contributing to the Urban Agenda for the EU

Expected results: urban practitioners and policymakers increasingly access URBACT knowledge and URBACT city experiences inspire local, regional, national and European urban policy.

Aim 3 - Actions:

At programme level URBACT will play a role as a knowledge broker – bringing urban actors together to facilitate knowledge sharing interconnecting with the EUI, and as a knowledge producer – developing new products building on existing URBACT experience and those from EUI and from complementary European projects/programmes

Thematic communities: these will allow cities to meet and exchange on topics cutting across URBACT networks, including green, digital and gender-inclusive. The exchanges will ensure a more integrated approach to the partner topic and produce up-to-date analysis of city policy and practice to share beyond URBACT, in particular through the EUI and through contributions to the Urban Agenda for the EU.

EU urban policy focused knowledge sharing: URBACT IV will aim to inspire and inform urban policies by making knowledge available to the wider European urban community, in particular through the European Urban Initiative. URBACT will also contribute specifically to the Urban Agenda for the EU through its participation in UDG and delivering on specific and approved actions of the partnerships or other forms of cooperation.

Expertise support is provided to build and manage knowledge on sustainable urban development. The **URBACT website** will operate as a knowledge hub providing open access to knowledge, good practices and know-how around thematic priorities. It will be interlinked with, and selected outputs will be available on, the EUI knowledge sharing platform. In addition to the strategic cooperation with EUI, URBACT IV will cooperate with other organisations (programmes, networks, etc.) operating in the area of sustainable urban development.

National URBACT Points[4] are in charge of communicating on URBACT activities and disseminating URBACT results at national level in local language. They play an important role in linking URBACT knowledge to national and regional stakeholders and in stimulating a wide participation in networks and capacity-building activities. They can support programme capacity building efforts at national level, adapt and translate programme methods and tools into national language. They will also aim at linking with the Cohesion policy requirements and programmes in complementarity with the EUI Contact Points. In line with ‘Implementing the New Leipzig Charter’, member states are called to look for a common narrative and clear division of tasks and where possible, to have the same structure when setting up national contact points for URBACT, the European urban initiative and any other urban national point.

NOTE: the types of actions have been assessed as compatible with the DNSH principle, since they are not expected to have any significant negative environmental impact due to their nature.

[1] In the meaning of article 22 of the CPR regulation.

[2] In the meaning of Article 28 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 and Article 11 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058

[3] In line with principles of the New Leipzig Charter

[4] Each Member/ Partner State shall appoint, in agreement with the Managing Authority, a public or equivalent or not for profit body in their country that shall operate as National URBACT Point. The conditions of this appointment shall be laid down in a convention between the selected body and the Managing Authority. Should a Member/ Partner State not be able to appoint such a body or should no such suitable public body exist, an open call for tender may be launched by the Managing Authority

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)

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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)
PA1	ISO6.1	OI3	Participation in programme level events aimed at knowledge sharing	Number	1080	4410
PA1	ISO6.1	OI1	Article 11 cities participating in URBACT networks	Number	143	352
PA1	ISO6.1	RCO85	Participations in joint training schemes	participations	500	2400
PA1	ISO6.1	RCO83	Strategies and action plans jointly developed	strategy/action plan	0	640

Table 3 - Result indicators

Priority	Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Reference year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
PA1	ISO6.1	RI3	People with increased URBACT knowledge due to their participation in programme level events aimed at knowledge sharing	number	0.00	2021	3,528.00	Self-assessment survey	
PA1	ISO6.1	RI1	Joint Strategies and Action Plans taken up by organisations using Cohesion Policy funds	Number	0.00	2021-2029	230.00	Programme information system and surveys	
PA1	ISO6.1	RCR81	Completion of joint training schemes	participants	0.00	2021-2027	1,920.00	Certificate	
PA1	ISO6.1	RCR79	Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations	joint strategy/action plan	0.00	2021-2027	512.00	Survey	

2.1.1.3. Main target groups

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

The three different aims of the URBACT IV programme have partly different target groups.

1) Use transnational networks to improve the capacity of European cities to:

- co-design and implement Integrated Action Plans linked to common sustainable urban development challenges**
- adapt and transfer established urban good practices**
- design investment plans for replicating elements of Urban Innovative Actions**

The main beneficiaries of actions implemented under this first aim shall be cities from EU 27 Member States, Norway and Switzerland as well as IPA countries willing to develop integrated strategies and action plans for sustainable urban development. The beneficiary “city” refers to the public local authority representing:

- cities, municipalities, towns;
- Local agencies defined as public or semi-public organisations set up by a city, partially or fully owned by the city authority, responsible for the design and implementation of specific policies (economic development, energy supply, health services, transport, etc.);
- Infra-municipal tiers of government such as city districts and boroughs in cases where they are represented by a politico-administrative institution having competences for policy-making and implementation in the policy area covered by the URBACT network concerned in which they are willing to get involved;
- Metropolitan authorities and organized agglomerations in cases where they are represented by a politico-administrative institution having delegated competences for policy-making and implementation in the policy area covered by the URBACT network concerned.

The specificities of the IPA cities participating in URBACT will be addressed through a dedicated needs analysis exercise. The cities will receive support related to the design of integrated action plans for SUD and will have the opportunity to share experience with EU peers supporting the preparation of these countries for accession to the EU. This target group will benefit from dedicated capacity building, communication and national URBACT Point support.

In addition, a number of non-city partners are eligible for actions implemented under Aim 1. The list of other eligible beneficiaries is defined as follows:

- Provincial, regional and national authorities, as far as urban issues are concerned;
- Universities and research centres, as far as urban issues are concerned;
- Managing Authorities of Cohesion Policy Funds.

All URBACT networks will link to the EUI. Specifically, the work of the APN in developing the capacity of cities to co-design integrated urban action plans is relevant for many cities working on sustainable urban development as referred in the Art 11 of the ERDF Regulation. The involvement of Art. 11 cities and other cities benefiting from Cohesion policy funds will be sought for, as well as the alignment with Cohesion policy characteristics.. Efforts will be made to attract cities that have not yet participated in URBACT networks and smaller cities for which international networking demands an additional effort. A balance between cities from EU more and less developed regions will be ensured and monitored using eligibility criteria in the calls for proposals.

2) Improve the capacity of urban stakeholders to design and implement sustainable urban development[1] policies, practices and innovations in an integrated, participative and place-based way

This is a cross-cutting aim for the entire URBACT IV programme, the target audience is therefore quite broad. On the one hand, this concerns the beneficiaries of all URBACT networks and local stakeholders – URBACT Local Group members and elected city officials. On the other hand the target audience also comprises other urban actors such as non-URBACT cities implementing article 11, innovative actions or part of the Urban Agenda for the EU.

3) Ensure that URBACT knowledge and practice is made accessible to urban practitioners and policymakers to feed into regional, national and European urban policies, in particular through the European Urban Initiative; and contributing to the Urban Agenda for the EU

Based on the proposed distinction between URBACT knowledge sharing actions and those of the EUI, there are two clear and distinct target audiences for sharing knowledge and know-how. To ensure that urban practitioners and policymakers have access to URBACT thematic knowledge:

a) Cities, urban authorities/policymakers, local practitioners and regional authorities as the target of actions sharing and transferring good practice and project results, in particular those not involved in URBACT networks.

To ensure that URBACT thematic knowledge feeds urban policies, in particular national and EU policies:

b) European Urban Initiative target audience and governance

c) Urban Agenda for the EU target audience, governance and partnerships.

Through these initiatives URBACT contributes to actions tackling regional, national and European level policymakers involved in sustainable urban development, ‘translating’ URBACT content into relevant policy contributions

[1] In the meaning of article 28 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 and Article 11 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058

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)

The URBACT programme covers the entire territory of the participating countries and is open to cities of all sizes. URBACT specifically supports urban authorities from neighbourhood to functional urban area level depending on the topic covered and the impact that can be made. This includes urban-rural linkages and cross-border functional urban areas.

Supporting sustainable urban development through an integrated, participatory and place-based approach is the core of URBACT IV. However, URBACT IV will support capacity-building, networking, learning and testing, but will not fund implementation of sustainable urban development strategies or action plans directly.

While the programme will not use ITI, CLLD or other territorial tools itself, it seeks to build the capacity of all EU cities and towns including those that will use these tools to implement their sustainable urban development strategy (Article 11 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058).

This is done in Action Planning Networks and as part of programme-level capacity building activities. Since the implementation of these tools is often dependent on national or regional frameworks, national level events and National URBACT Points will play an important role.

2.1.1.5. Planned use of financial instruments

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

The use of financial instruments is not foreseen. The special characteristics of the URBACT programme, most notably that its supported operations do not generate revenue, does not allow to use financial instruments.

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)
PA1	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	79,769,799.00
PA1	ISO6.1	IPA III	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	5,000,000.00

Table 5 - Dimension 2 – form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Code	Amount (EUR)
PA1	ISO6.1	IPA III	01. Grant	5,000,000.00
PA1	ISO6.1	ERDF	01. Grant	79,769,799.00

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

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Code	Amount (EUR)
PA1	ISO6.1	IPA III	26. Other approaches - Cities, towns and suburbs	5,000,000.00
PA1	ISO6.1	ERDF	26. Other approaches - Cities, towns and suburbs	79,769,799.00

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	0.00	13,627,089.00	13,845,981.00	14,069,251.00	14,296,986.00	11,846,778.00	12,083,714.00	79,769,799.00
IPA III	0.00	839,033.00	861,750.00	873,234.00	890,708.00	760,023.00	775,252.00	5,000,000.00
Total	0.00	14,466,122.00	14,707,731.00	14,942,485.00	15,187,694.00	12,606,801.00	12,858,966.00	84,769,799.00

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	PA1	ERDF	Total	79,769,799.00	73,860,925.00	5,908,874.00	23,133,738.00	23,133,738.00	0.00	102,903,537.00	77.5190059794%	102,934.00
6	PA1	IPA III	Total	5,000,000.00	4,629,630.00	370,370.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	0.00	5,160,000.00	96.8992248062%	0.00
	Total	ERDF		79,769,799.00	73,860,925.00	5,908,874.00	23,133,738.00	23,133,738.00	0.00	102,903,537.00	77.5190059794%	102,934.00
	Total	IPA III		5,000,000.00	4,629,630.00	370,370.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	0.00	5,160,000.00	96.8992248062%	0.00
	Grand total			84,769,799.00	78,490,555.00	6,279,244.00	23,293,738.00	23,293,738.00	0.00	108,063,537.00	78.4444053502%	102,934.00

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)

Role of the relevant partners in the preparation and implementation of the cooperation programme

Working in partnership has always been a key feature of the URBACT programme. Principles that need to be taken into account are set out in the European code of conduct on partnership [Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 240/2014 of 7 January 2014] that continues to apply, in Article 8 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 that sets out minimum requirements and Article 30 Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 on the role of the Monitoring Committee.

Identifying the relevant partners

The URBACT programme has a wide geographical base covering all Member States and Partner states. This wide coverage requires a coordinated approach to the partnership principle which should operate on several levels:

Programme Level – competent National Authorities / Cohesion policy actors such as the European Urban Initiative (EUI), the European Commission, the European Committee of the Regions, other Interreg programmes/ other relevant EU level bodies including networks, associations / EU bodies responsible for the application of horizontal principles

National Level – relevant national authorities with competence in sustainable urban development / national representatives of universities, research centres / nationally recognised social partner’ organisations / associations of cities and local authorities / nationally recognised business associations / national bodies responsible for the application of horizontal principles

Sub-National Level – regional authorities / managing authorities of cohesion policy programmes / local authorities / cities / city networks and associations / bodies working in the field of sustainable urban development

Design of the Cooperation Programme

Programming Committee, Task Force and National Points

URBACT IV is co-designed by the Programming Committee (PC). All Member and Partner States of

URBACT III (with the exception of UK) are present in the PC.

PC Members are national or regional authorities for the most part, but also comprise European organisations representing cities such as Eurocities and CEMR, and European institutions such as the European Commission and the Committee of the Regions. The group met several times physically and digitally and documents were placed on the shared work space Basecamp. This shared work space also served as a continuous feedback channel where texts were shared and discussed between meetings.

The meetings of the PC were prepared by the Task Force (TF). Task Force members were the European Commission, URBACT Managing Authority and Joint Secretariat, and the Member States that held the presidency of the Council during the programming period.

National URBACT Points were used to promote the URBACT IV survey among national stakeholders and their comments and suggestions concerning the definition of objectives and actions for URBACT IV were collected.

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Specific Tasks for preparing a Cooperation Programme in Partnership

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i) Analysis and identification of Needs

Over the period 19 February – 19 March 2020 a survey was launched with questions about cities' challenges and their means to tackle these challenges, ideas for future focus areas and activities for URBACT IV. In the space of one month, the survey gathered an impressive 532 responses from nearly all URBACT member countries. The largest group of responses (322) came from towns and cities. Furthermore, the responses were well spread across cities of all sizes - from towns with less than 20 000 inhabitants, to cities of over two million. Other replies came from associations of cities, managing authorities, Member and Partner states, National URBACT Points, regional governments, NGO's, research institutes and universities, private companies and citizens.

ii) Definition of objectives, priorities, actions and indicators

The PC members are responsible for agreeing these aspects.

iii) The allocation of funding

Upon approval of the programme budget the PC decides upon the programme budgetary structure and will outline the amounts of funding to be dedicated to each kind of action.

iv) European level consultation

In close coordination with the EUI, EU wide organisations and European Interregional Programmes

concerned by the URBACT IV Programme were identified, specifically with the aim to set up and design an URBACT programme that is complementary to other EU-level urban initiatives. An URBACT event was organised 14 January 2021 to consult these partners and to ensure that the programme is addressing their needs as much as possible. In addition, the content of the draft CP was available on the URBACT website for a period of 3 months to allow stakeholder across the EU to comment.

In addition to these open consultations, Member and Partner States carried out during the whole year 2021 specific national level consultation exercises based on the draft cooperation programme in accordance with their own legal requirements.

Relevant partners, especially beneficiaries, members of the Monitoring Committee and of the National URBACT Points, will be regularly involved in the preparation of calls for proposals, in monitoring progress of the programme, in the final performance report preparation, in evaluation activities

Implementation and monitoring of the Cooperation Programme

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The Monitoring Committee

The Monitoring Committee (MC) will be set up to ensure clear and transparent arrangements for managing the programme. It will be composed by representatives of the Commission, Member States, Partner States, IPA Countries, Committee of the Regions and Council of European Municipalities and Regions. The MA will aim to promote equality between men and women in this committee. The members of the MC will be made public and each member will be asked to sign a confidentiality and non-conflict of interest statement. In view of ensuring complementarity with the EUI, the EUI secretariat will be invited to observe the MC meetings and the URBACT Managing authority and secretariat will be invited to observe the EUI Steering Group. Other EU bodies and programmes may be invited to attend as appropriate.

In line with the URBACT III MC Survey carried out in September-October 2019, the MA of URBACT IV will strive for better collaboration, interactivity and joint decision making in the MC through co-creation, transparency, adaptability, flexibility and ambition. MC meetings will be designed with space for exchanges on strategic direction and on content related to urban issues with network presentations, in-depth discussions on thematic capitalisation topics, site visits. A good combined use of physical or online meetings, written procedures and exchange on the platform Basecamp is necessary. Shared management means that the MC members have the opportunity to give their own view, not only about URBACT implementation, but also about needs of cities, thematic priorities, programme links with EUI and cohesion policy in their respective countries and at European level.

The MC will agree to the rules of procedure which will outline in a clear and transparent manner the

internal arrangements for the MC.

Urban dimension of Regional Policy and Coordination with EUI

In the 2021-2027 programming period Cohesion policy will spend a significant percentage of its funding in urban areas with a dedicated percentage (at least 8% of ERDF resources) for integrated sustainable urban development with a decision-making role for urban authorities. These are known as ‘article 11’ cities[1].

The European Urban Initiative established under Article 12 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 targets cities interested/involved in Cohesion Policy, Art. 11, and innovative actions, managing authorities, but also URBACT and UAEU cities, and other stakeholders.

Extensive discussions have taken place during the programming phase, bilaterally, and through the Task Forces and Programming Committee to ensure that the activities of URBACT and EUI are complementary. A dedicated coordination mechanism is to be set up between EUI and URBACT to ensure continued coordination and complementarity during the implementation of the programme.

The EUI will continue to specifically fund innovative actions. In addition, there will be a broad range of funding opportunities for sustainable urban development strategies. There are the funds and programmes under shared management (ERDF, ESF, EAFRD, EMFF, Interreg, JTF) or direct management such as Horizon Europe or LIFE that will provide funding support to different types of activities.”

Synergies with other programmes

In addition to the coordination with EUI, URBACT IV will coordinate with the other interregional cooperation programmes Interreg Europe, Interact and ESPON on to share their know-how create synergies for the following actions:

- Bilateral cooperation events (European Week of Regions and Cities, thematic events, etc.);
- Joint capitalisation and dissemination activities;
- Joint exhibitions, workshops, information / awareness-raising actions concerning territorial development.

Evaluation of the Cooperation Programme

For the evaluation of the programme an Evaluation Steering Group will be set up. This Steering Group will meet at all the key steps of the monitoring of the evaluation plan. In addition to face-to-face meetings

the members of the group will provide feedback on reports, terms of reference etc. The Steering Group will ensure that the interests of all major stakeholders/partners are taken into consideration and that the institutions which might have to act on the recommendations are involved. During continuous evaluations of different elements of the programme URBACT IV will work directly with its urban partners.

[1] They are so called because they receive cohesion policy funding to implement sustainable urban development according to Article 11 Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 .

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)

This communications strategy outline is designed to help the URBACT programme achieve its overall objective and aims as outlined in 2.1.2.

It will provide a framework for developing more specific communication plans throughout the programme implementation. A total budget of € 5.345m is designated by the programming committee for communication and visibility purposes, from 2021 until 2029. This represents 5.7% of the total programme budget.

Communication objectives

The objectives are designed to cover the full programme cycle, so the importance of one or other objectives may be prioritised at a given moment.

1. Raise awareness of programme features to a wide range of (potential) beneficiaries defined in 2.1.4
2. Support beneficiaries and internal stakeholders in implementing and communicating on the actions and results of EU-funded projects
3. To ensure programme calls, results and other relevant information is made available to the widest number
4. To facilitate uptake of URBACT knowledge
5. To ensure a coordinated approach to programme activities and promotion, in particular with the European Urban Initiative

Target audiences

1. Potential beneficiaries (as per 2.1.4 above)
2. Cohesion Policy stakeholders: managing authorities, cities implementing cohesion funds
3. Multipliers: partner states, European Commission (communication services), European Urban Initiative, Urban Agenda for EU, European Parliament, Committee of Regions, European networks and organisations, other Interreg programmes, national or regional contact points, associations of cities
4. Public Entities: Partner states, DG Regio, EUI entrusted entity/secretariat, UDG/DGUM
5. Thematic knowledge organisations at European level (incl. OECD and UN Habitat)
6. Wider urban community, incl. elected representatives

The beneficiaries will be supported to communicate directly with their general public. Relevant

programme actions will also be open to the general public.

Communication channels

The programme will support a multi-level communication strategy, at European, national and local level. The particularity of URBACT's communication is that some aspects will be developed and delivered with EUI, others with national contact points – who are both targets and channels. The following is a non-exhaustive list of the main communication channels that may evolve throughout the programme lifetime:

a) Programme website (as required by Article 46 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060), meeting standard criteria for accessibility, link with EUI Knowledge sharing platform. The programme's website will be linked to the single website portal providing access to all programmes of the MS, as requested by Article 46(b)) CPR.

b) Social media channels: based on information available at time of writing the main channels are Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn and Instagram. The social media mix in particular may evolve significantly according to new developments in tools or user profiles.

c) Institutional and Public relations, partnerships: establishing mechanisms to coordinate relevant activities and share information with key stakeholders and partners, particularly the EUI secretariat; also other Interreg programmes such as Espon, Interreg Europe and Interact. Cooperation with other organisations operating in Europe and beyond in the area of sustainable urban development.

d) Events: a mix of physical and online events, in line with the specific event objectives, reach and content. These include major programme events for outreach and knowledge sharing (City Festivals), including for operations of strategic importance, capacity building events (Summer/e-Universities), trainings, seminars, policy labs, dedicated meetings with lead partners and experts; and events co-organised in the frame of EUI. Participation in external events will also be included in the mix, in particular EU Cities Forum (DG REGIO)).

e) Publications: print, online, and video productions following the publicity requirements to support the programme's outreach, information, knowledge sharing and capacity building actions, including for operations of strategic importance. Audio (podcasts) may also be used.

f) National URBACT points: to reach certain target groups at local level, in national language, and adapt URBACT's communication to different contexts.

The programme will ensure beneficiaries are aware of responsibilities outlined in Article 50 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 and will support their implementation.

As per Article 48 Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, the programme will appoint a communication person who will be in charge of the implementation of communication and visibility actions and work closely with the national communication coordinator in France.

Monitoring and evaluation

The programme will establish a dashboard of key performance indicators to monitor the implementation

of the communication strategy along the different channels used. Examples include: no of applicants (per geography; size; experience); no of website sessions; % satisfaction rate for events. Data for defining baseline and monitoring evaluation will come from website and social media analytics, surveys and feedback forms, internal statistics.

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 applicable to URBACT – no small scale projects will be developed.

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	Agence Nationale pour la Cohésion des Territoires (ANCT)	François-Antoine MARIANI	Directeur général délégué en charge de la Politique de la ville - Adjoint au Directeur général	secretariat-dvcu@anct.gouv.fr
Audit authority	Commission Interministérielle de Coordination des Contrôles des Opérations cofinancées par les Fonds Européens (CICC)	Martine MARIGEAUD	Présidente de la CICC	martine.marigeaud@finances.gouv.fr
Body to which the payments are to be made by the Commission	Agence Nationale pour la Cohésion des Territoires	Mickael DEZWARTE	Agent Comptable	Mickael.DEZWARTE@anct.gouv.fr

7.2. Procedure for setting up the joint secretariat

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

In line with point (b) of Article 17(6) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 [ETC], for the implementation of the programme, the managing authority and the monitoring committee are assisted by a Joint Secretariat (hereinafter referred to as JS) to carry out their respective functions.

The JS is set up after consultation with the MS/PS under the responsibility of the managing authority and located in Region Ile de France/France. Given the fact that the JS for URBACT IV will overlap with the JS for UIII there will be continuity in the staff already in post. This provides several benefits to ensure the programme gets off to a quick start, minimising the delays as well as the experience built up by the staff over the current period. Any additional recruitment will respect the EU Regulations in terms of openness, transparency, non-discrimination and equal opportunities and shall be balanced in terms of nationality and gender.

The JS is funded from the technical assistance budget. The JS guarantees the impartiality of the project application and evaluation process. It shall also provide information to potential beneficiaries about funding opportunities under the programme and shall assist beneficiaries in the implementation of operations.

Based on article 46(3) of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1059 [ETC], the programme Member and Partner States decided that the management verifications (“First level control”) will not be done by the MA/JS, but through the identification by each Member/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 points (b) to (f) of Article 53(1) of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1060 [CPR], the MC could, in a separate decision, decide on alternative FLC arrangements, which will be laid down in the description of management and control system.

The JS under the responsibility of the MA shall ensure that the principles of E-cohesion in accordance with Article 32(1) Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 and Annex XIV of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 are respected.

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)

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 or sole beneficiary, the EU Member State or third country on whose territory the beneficiary concerned is located is registered, shall reimburse the managing authority based on Article 52(3) of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1059 [ETC]. In accordance with Article 52(3) of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1059 [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 69 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1060 [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 and third countries as laid down in the cooperation programme and in Article 52 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1059 [ETC].

With regard to financial corrections imposed by the Managing Authority or the Commission on the basis of Articles 103 and 104 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1060 [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 Member State, Partner State or third country will bear liability in connection with the use of the programme ERDF, Norwegian and Swiss funding and third countries funding as follows:

·For project-related expenditure granted to project partners located on its territory, liability will be born

individually by each Member State, Partner State or third country.

·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 27 of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1059 [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, Partner State or third country becomes aware of irregularities, it shall without any delay inform the liable EU Member State, Partner State or third country and the managing authority/joint secretariat. The latter will ensure the transmission of information to the liable EU-Member State, Partner State or third country (if it has not been informed yet directly), the accounting body and audit authority or group of auditors, where relevant.

·In compliance with Annex XII referred to in Article 69(2) and (3) of Regulation (EU) No 2021/1060 [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 Member State, Partner State or third country 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 Member State, Partner State or third country. The Managing Authority will send a letter to the Member State/Partner State/Third Country concerned requesting them to comply with their obligations within 3 months. If the concerned Member State/Partner State/Third Country'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.

For the URBACT programme the Audit Authority shall be assisted by a Group of Auditors composed of a representative of each member state in accordance with Article 48 EU Regulation 2021/1059 (INTERREG).

Special provisions on liabilities shall be provided in the IPA III beneficiary country agreement if needed.

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 flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the simplified cost option
				Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

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

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

Appendix 1

B. Details by type of operation

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

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

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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		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(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

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

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

B. Details by type of operation

URBACT IV addresses the capacity needs of urban authorities in designing and implementing sustainable urban development strategies and plans according to an integrated, participatory and place-based approach, replicating good practices and designing investment plans for innovative urban actions.

URBACT will build up the institutional capacity of cities needed to implement territorial strategies; it directly contributes to PO5 in particular. All operations supported by the programme will contribute to this goal and are of strategic importance. However, the main activity of the URBACT programme is the creation of transnational exchange and learning networks and as such this activity and the 80 operations planned are considered to represent the operations of strategic importance (Article 22(3) CPR).

These transnational networks aim to improve the capacity of European cities to co-design and implement Integrated Action Plans linked to common sustainable urban development challenges, to transfer established urban good practices and to design investment plans for replicating elements of Urban Innovative Actions. A total of 80 such networks are planned.

Each call for networks will be accompanied by a dedicated communication campaign. The results of the completed networks will be the focus of specific communication activities for the programme. Each network has a dedicated space on the URBACT official website allowing for maximum visibility to these strategically important operations.

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Programme snapshot 2021TC16FFIR001 1.1	Snapshot of data before send	24-May-2022		Ares(2022)3913002	Programme_snapshot_2021TC16FFIR001_1.1_en.pdf	24-May-2022	BARILLE, Jeanne