

ESPON



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URDICO

Urban Dimension of Cohesion Policy
and other EU programmes

Annex 2 – Report on data collection // January 2026



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This document is a final report.

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The final version of the report will be published as soon as approved.

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I Introduction

The project's methodology for quantitative analysis was designed to collect already available data as well as provide a data-driven foundation in order to identify trends, patterns, relationships through clear data analysis techniques. This analysis is also oriented to generate measurable and generalizable results that can provide evidence on urban dimension of Cohesion Policy (CP) and other funding frameworks at local level.

The analysis of ESPON URDICO Project is entirely policy-oriented. The framework analysis was designed to produce evidences on the effectiveness of the urban dimension of CP spatial policy development and beyond, and to enhance the knowledge base for discussions and decision-making regarding cities and urban areas participation in CP.

From the City Hearings in February 2025 and later interviews with the local experts, key stakeholders and project partners (led by MRI, POLITO and UVEG, with the key collaboration of Case Studies (CS) responsible researchers) it had become clear that data collection should face some difficulties and would be time-consuming. DG REGIO and EUROSTAT do not collect data at municipal level (NUTS5/LAU2) so far (only some specific demographic data). This was the first challenge for UVEG Team as responsible of the quantitative data section. That leads to the selection of a short list of socio-economic data to be collected bottom up from each Case Study (CS) (data mining exercise).

Regarding to CP funds, and despite departing from the general basis available on European Commission Kohesio Database, it was envisaged to check this top-down information with a complementary bottom-up approach; to check and update the Kohesio Database, if necessary, with the practical knowledge coming from the 8 CS. This is clearly the case for projects of the current 2021-2027 Programming Period, not included by now in the Kohesio Database. That means that each CS should manage their own information regarding the long list of projects with EU financing, with several thousand projects in some cases (mainly Warsaw and Prague). That obliged to refine the list of such projects and prepare an 'ad hoc' methodology as well as list of guides about how to proceed in each case (each type of funds -ESIF, RRF, other programmes as Interreg, Horizon, Life...).

Therefore, the data collection process was operationalized to make it feasible and as simple as possible. After several meetings and discussions with the 3 URDICO Partners and 5 subcontractors, the selected main criteria for data collection (list of projects with EU funding in 8 CS) will be beneficiary-based, and will concentrate only on public sector projects, where the beneficiary is the municipality/district (where applicable) as well as companies, organisations and institutions owned by the municipality (e.g. public transport, sewage... companies).

2 The data collection

2.1 Preparation of data collection

The UVEG Team has developed the methodology, templates and other additional tools, as general and specific guides (see Figure A. 2.1) for collecting quantitative data needed from the 8 CS for the development of the URDICO Project. This task was completed in mid-end March 2025.

The UVEG Team proposed to split the data collection into two separate templates, each one with their own design according to the type of requested data to be collected. Thus, two tables were elaborated:

- one for collecting socioeconomic data and local level (when not available in general databases),
- and a second one for collecting the list of projects financed by decided European funds of which each CS is beneficiary, in both 2014-2020 and the early years of the 2021-2027 Programming Periods.

Figure A. 2.1 Published prepared materials/guides for collecting quantitative data

The figure consists of three screenshots of a OneDrive interface, showing a folder structure for data collection materials. The top screenshot shows the 'Data collection' folder containing three sub-folders: 'URDICO_DataBases_Templates', 'Guides_PDF', and 'CS_EU_Databases'. The middle screenshot shows the 'URDICO_DataBases_Templates' folder containing two Excel files: 'Database_EU_Funds_URDICO_Empty.xlsx' and 'Database_Social_Economic_Info_URDICO_Empty.xlsx'. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Guides_PDF' folder containing seven PDF files: 'URDICO All-Funds Guide.pdf', 'Horizon Guide.pdf', 'Interreg Guide.pdf', 'UIA and EUI Guide.pdf', 'LIFE Manual.pdf', 'JTF Guide.pdf', and 'ESIF Guide.pdf'.

Nombre	Modificado...	Modificado...	Tamaño del ar...	Compartir	Actividad
URDICO_DataBases_Templates	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	2 elementos	Compartida	
Guides_PDF	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	7 elementos	Compartida	
CS_EU_Databases	17 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	8 elementos	Compartida	

Nombre	Modificado...	Modificado...	Tamaño del ar...	Compartir	Actividad
Database_EU_Funds_URDICO_Empty.xlsx	26 de marzo	Donato Casavola	15,4 KB	Compartida	
Database_Social_Economic_Info_URDICO_Empty.xlsx	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	18,7 KB	Compartida	Donato Casavola compartió este archivo · El vie a la

Nombre	Modificado	Modificado...	Tamaño de...	Compartir	Actividad
URDICO All-Funds Guide.pdf	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	472 KB	Compartida	
Horizon Guide.pdf	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	497 KB	Compartida	
Interreg Guide.pdf	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	916 KB	Compartida	
UIA and EUI Guide.pdf	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	0,98 MB	Compartida	
LIFE Manual.pdf	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	1,34 MB	Compartida	
JTF Guide.pdf	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	1,80 MB	Compartida	
ESIF Guide.pdf	21 de marzo	saullaliaga39sanfed	2,07 MB	Compartida	

Since UVEG Team is the responsible for this task, Valencia CS has been the pilot for checking the methodological proposal in agreement with the Consortium and the CS Stakeholders, as well as triangulated with the

Steering Committee members and other additional ones such as Joint Research Center (JRC). This pilot test had subsequently been adapted to the possibilities of the available information and the material and time possibilities of the 8 CS responsible.

2.1.1 Definition of the quantitative data scope

The developed methodology has been designed to combine several scales, from EU to local. However, it must be underlined URDICO Project focuses on the urban scale. For this reason, special attention has been paid in all 8 CS to the municipal scale (LAU level), as well as, depending on each CS, to ITI/Metropolitan/Functional Urban Area scale (see Table A. 2.1). For the specific case of Rotterdam, the CS will provide information at LAU level but mainly focused on neighbourhood level (the two selected neighbourhoods according to the CS Stakeholder's interests in this case).

The selected list of funds finances many projects in each one of the 8 CS. These lists are especially very long in the cases of Budapest, Prague and Warsaw, becoming in this way a key issue to define in a clear, operative and realistic way, the criteria to select projects should be included. This issue was discussed and finally commonly agreed by URDICO researchers' team.

The final agreed criteria were only projects whose beneficiary is a local public institution (or body/entity/company dependent or delegated by the local government) were going to be included (see Table A. 2.1). In this regard, Strasbourg situation was original, due in this case local authorities use to delegate their projects on NGOs and private companies, that would be considered as linked to local authority in this case. Other projects, geographically placed at the municipality or its metropolitan area, but not in hands of local governments, have not be considered. Each CS stakeholder was responsible to decide the list of beneficiaries.

Table A. 2.1 Territorial and beneficiary scope in the 8 Case Studies

CS	Level	Scope
Budapest	City	Budapest municipality, including the municipal companies and institutions, and the city districts
Florence	City	Florence municipality, including the municipal companies and institutions, including the projects of the Metropolitan City of Florence implemented in the city of Florence
	Metropolitan City	Metropolitan City of Florence and the municipalities that are in the territory in which the Metropolitan City of Florence has jurisdiction, excluding the city of Florence
Ghent	City	Ghent municipality, including the municipal companies and institutions
Prague	City	Prague municipality, including the municipal companies and institutions, and the city districts
	Metropolitan Area	Central Bohemian Region, including other regional organizations, and the municipalities that are in the territory in which the Central Bohemian Region has jurisdiction, excluding the city of Prague
Rotterdam	ITI	Neighbourhoods belonging to the ITI within city boundaries, mostly the Rotterdam South District
	City	Entire Rotterdam municipality
Strasbourg	ITI	Strasbourg Eurométropole
Valencia	City	Valencia municipality, including the municipal companies and institutions
Warsaw	City	Warsaw municipality, including the municipal companies and institutions, and the city districts
	ITI	Municipalities that belong to the Warsaw ITI, excluding the city of Warsaw

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Although these decisions were made to have the most homogeneous possible data, some CS particularities still cause some important distortions when comparing the 8 CS. The most important ones are the number of

municipalities that are part of a supramunicipal CS, and the competences or responsibilities each CS have at the local level.

For this reason, CS that use the LAU1 level, specially, Warsaw, whose perimeter changed between the 2014-2020 and the 2021-2027 Programming Periods, registered the list of beneficiary municipalities taking part of their ITI/Metropolitan/Functional Urban Area within the template tables supplied by the UVEG Team. All data, the one for the main city and the other for the municipalities which are part of the ITI/Metropolitan/Functional Urban Area, was collected in separated sheets to maintain in a comparable way the municipal level data.

In the case of the competences and responsibilities, the decision was to keep all of them but to consider, when doing the comparative analysis between the CS, that not all the CS have the same competences and responsibilities (see Table A. 2.2); that will mean some CS can apply to more type of projects and funds.

Table A. 2.2 Competences and responsibilities from URDICO selected beneficiaries within government schemes

	Budapest (with districts)	Florence	Florence Metropolitan City	Ghent	Prague (with districts)	Prague Metropolitan Area *	Rotterdam	Strasbourg Eurométropole	Valencia	Warsaw (with districts)	Warsaw ITI**
Business support			X	X				X	X	X	
Commerce and Markets		X		X				X	X		
Culture & Sports		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Education (Kindergarten)	X	X		X	X					X	X
Education (Primary &/or Second- ary Education)		X		X	X	X	X			X	X
Employment				X			X	X	X	X	X
Health (Other than hos- pital attention)	X			X	X	X	X			X	X
Health (Hospital)					X	X				X	
I+D & Technology			X					X	X	X	
Real Estate & Urbanism		X		X			X	X	X	X	
Local Infrastructure (Construction & Maintenance)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mobility (Bus)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Mobility (Train -includ- ing infrastructure-)	X				X					X	X
Mobility (Tram &/or Metro -including infra- structure-)	X	X			X		X	X		X	
Public and Green Spaces	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
Public Order and Safety		X		X			X		X	X	
Social Services	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Spatial Planning		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	

	Budapest (with districts)	Florence	Florence Metropolitan City	Ghent	Prague (with districts)	Prague Metropolitan Area*	Rotterdam	Strasbourg Eurométropole	Valencia	Warsaw (with districts)	Warsaw ITI**
Strategic Planning		X	X	X	X		X			X	X
Tourism		X		X			X	X	X		
Urban services/ supplies & cemeteries	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

NOTES

* Includes the competences of contributory organizations established by local and regional authorities within the physical boundaries of the Prague Metropolitan Area.

** The Warsaw Metropolis, whose area corresponds with ITI area, is not a metropolitan tier of government and therefore, no competences exist at this level comparable to those of regions (voivodeships) or municipalities. Furthermore, ITI is a coordination mechanism, not a level of government. In resume, Warsaw has no metropolitan authority or institution with legal personality, budget, or formal powers. The selected competences are those typical of the municipalities that are part of the Warsaw Metropolis

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

2.1.2 Elaboration of Socioeconomic Data Template

Starting from the tender's table for the envisaged data collection, several meetings with the CS Stakeholders were held that were the basis to narrow down the meaning and sense of the envisaged indicators. These conversations also lead to a demand from some CS, as Budapest as Lead Partner, to add additional indicators to obtain a more complete understanding of the socioeconomic characteristics of the 8 CS (see Table A. 2.3).

Table A. 2.3 Comparison of Indicators proposed in the Tender and decided final list

On the Tender		Final list	
ACRONYM	NAME	ACRONYM	NAME
CP	ESIF funding	CP	ESIF funding
RRF	RRF funding	RRF	RRF funding
		OF	Other EU funding
%CP	Importance of ESIF funding	%CP	Importance of ESIF funding
%RRF	Importance of RRF funding	%RRF	Importance of RRF funding
GDP	GDP per capita	GDP	GDP per capita
		GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
		GVA	Gross Value Added
		NI	Net Household Income
		PP	Square meter price
		PR	Poverty rate
		UR	Unemployment rate
		EL	Educational level
TP	Population	TP	Population
TB	Total budget	TB	Total budget
RB	Budget per capita	RB	Budget per capita
		SF	Self-financing budget
		NT	National transfers on Budget
		EUT	EU transfers on Budget
REUB	Importance of EU funding on Budget	REUB	Importance of EU funding on Budget

On the Tender	Final list
NOTES	
In bold: By-products created by the UVEG Team	

Source: authors' own elaboration

UVEG Team is responsible of creating the byproducts indicators (in bold in Table A. 2.3) and the context information represented in maps for the ESPON space at NUTS2 and NUTS3. After checking available EU databases such as ESPON, Eurostat or the JRC, some of them were available at NUTS2 and NUTS3 level, but not at all at NUTS5/LAU2 level. That leads to an agreement within the URDICO Team that this new list of socioeconomic indicators at LAU level should also be collected in the framework of each CS. As clarification, and to ensure homogeneous information, UVEG Team provided CS responsible with links to Eurostat and the JRC websites where both institutions explain the methodology followed to develop these indicators (never lower than the NUTS3 level).

2.1.3 Elaboration of the EU financed Urban Projects Data Template

Departing from the Kohesio database structure, a template was developed by the UVEG Team for displaying the most relevant information of projects funded by European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), as well as other direct financing programmes whose list has been agreed between all CS (see Table A. 2.4). Regarding InvestEU Fund and the Connecting Europe Facility, which were also part of the original list of other direct financing programmes, they were finally not included as they do not respond to the URDICO Project main objective.

From a different perspective, UVEG Team also asked CS to include other funds and programmes that were important to understand the influence of the European CP in the CS area. Only Rotterdam CS provided additional data, in particular for projects funded with AMIF, Digital Europe Programme, Erasmus+, Intelligent Energy Europe II and Justice, Rights and Values Fund. All these projects were included in the URDICO database but, as no other CS have provided data, the comparative analysis was not possible.

Table A. 2.4 EU funds and programmes financing urban projects included in the CS analysis

Fund Group	Fund or Programme Name	Link
European Structural and Investment Funds	European Regional Development Fund	https://kohesio.ec.europa.eu/en/
	European Social Fund	https://kohesio.ec.europa.eu/en/
	Cohesion Fund	https://kohesio.ec.europa.eu/en/
Next Generation EU	Recovery and Resilience Facility	Recovery and Resilience Facility - European Commission
Other	Just Transition Fund	https://jtf-rijnmond.kansenvoorwest.nl/
	Horizon	CORDIS ! European Commission
	Programme for Environment and Climate Action	LIFE - European Commission
	Urban Innovative Actions	https://uia-initiative.eu/en/uia-cities
	European Urban Initiative	https://www.urban-initiative.eu/ia-cities
	Interreg	https://www.keep.eu/

Source: authors' own elaboration

Templates were designed to contain one project per row, which will be characterised by the selected indicators in each column (see Table A. 2.5 in this Annex, and named as Table 3.1 in the D4 main text). The decision about including all these indicators, especially those related with budget issues, such as the eligible and non-eligible cost for EU financing or the final real executed budget, was finally agreed in a collaborative way with all URDICO research team and CS Stakeholders, according with the Terms of Reference document.

Table A. 2.5 List of topics for characterizing the EU funded projects

Topics	Name	Other Information
Main characteristics	Fund	
	Project name	
	Programme	
	Programming period	
Project categorisation	Policy objective	Can have more than one
	Project objective	Can have more than one
	Category of intervention	Can have more than one
	Relation with City Missions	Some CS cannot have
Schedule	Start date	
	End date	
Budget	Project budget	
	CS eligible budget	
	Project EU funding	
	CS EU funding	
Institutions	Beneficiary name	Can have more than one
	Managing authority	

Source: authors' own elaboration

UVEG Team also facilitated to CS experts EU sources where they could find the requested detailed information on projects financed by each selected EU fund; however, this does not apply, as exception, for the RRF. As said, some funds have available downloadable databases that have been arranged by the UVEG Team and then shared with each of the CS responsible. However, other funds have not a downloadable database and should be collected by researchers (data mining). For these cases, links to the online repository where these projects can be explored were provided (previously checked by UVEG Team before asking each CS stakeholder if necessary) (see Table A. 2.6).

Table A. 2.6 Availability of downloadable databases

Fund Name	Downloadable Database	Link
European Regional Development Fund	Yes	https://kohesio.ec.europa.eu/en/data/projects
European Social Fund	Yes	https://kohesio.ec.europa.eu/en/data/projects
Cohesion Fund	Yes	https://kohesio.ec.europa.eu/en/data/projects
Recovery and Resilience Facility	No	
Just Transition Fund	Yes	https://jtf-rijnmond.kansenvoorwest.nl/projects/projects-jtf-rijnmond/
Horizon	No	https://cordis.europa.eu/search
Programme for Environment and Climate Action	Yes	LIFE 3.0 - LIFE Project Public Page
Urban Innovative Actions	No	https://uia-initiative.eu/en/uia-cities
European Urban Initiative	No	https://www.urban-initiative.eu/ia-cities
Interreg	Yes	https://keep.eu/projects/

Source: authors' own elaboration

According to the previous work developed by UVEG Team in the Valencia pilot CS to define the methodology, EU databases should be refined because of missing projects and missing data (see Table A. 2.7). In other cases, data provided by the EU databases was not coincident with the one available on local authority's public data repository. Each CS was responsible to check this ensuring the most appropriate information for further analysis.

Table A. 2.7 Level of Information Availability on EU databases

	ERDF	ESF	CF	RRF	JTF	Horizon	LIFE	UIA	EUI	Interreg
Project name	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Programme	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Programming period	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow
Policy objective	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green
Project objective	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Category of intervention	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green
Relation with city missions	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Start date	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
End date	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Project budget	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green
CS eligible budget	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green
EU project funding	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
CS EU funding	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green
Beneficiary name	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Managing authority	Green	Green	Green	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
NOTES										
Colour meaning: Green (Available), Red (Not available), Yellow (Database shows where to find the data)										

Source: author's own elaboration

To facilitate this task to each CS responsible, as said, several guides were developed (see Figure A. 2.1). A first general guide was prepared as basic explanatory document, with the objective to show what the template table was intended to achieve, as well as to clarify to the reader the meaning and logics behind each section. Besides, additional specific guides were elaborated for each Fund to be analysed in the ESPON URDICO Project, providing a guide document on how to complete the table developed by the UVEG Team with the information available on European databases. Metropolitan Research Institute of Budapest (MRI) Team comments were very useful in the drafting of these materials, also for check them with all URDICO researchers' team to agree the final version in a collaborative way.

2.2 EU funded urban projects data treatment

2.2.1 Creation of the database

EU databases were an important source for many CS in many funds and programmes. However, the data provided by these EU databases present important gaps: projects not recorded, projects that were signed but never started, projects whose data is not complete, especially regarding budget data. CS experts, with the support of each Stakeholder, filled out these gaps using different data sources (see Table A. 2.8). In some CS these data were difficult to get, holding up the end of the data collection from June until mid-October, having the final version of their data in the last week of November in Prague and Warsaw CS.

Table A. 2.8 Sources used by each CS to collect data from the EU funds and programmes financing urban projects

CS	Fund/ programme	Source
BUDAPEST	ERDF, ESF & CF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kohesio website (Kohesio: discover EU projects in your region) Pályázati Portál (https://www.palyazat.gov.hu/) Budapest City Council
	Horizon	Community Research and Development Information Service website (https://cordis.europa.eu/projects)
	Interreg	Keep.eu website (https://keep.eu/)
	LIFE	LIFE Public Database (LIFE 3.0 - LIFE Project Public Page)
	UIA	Urban Innovative Actions website (UIA - Urban Innovative Actions)
	EUI	European Urban Initiative website (European Urban Initiative EUI)
FLORENCE	ERDF & ESF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kohesio website (Kohesio: discover EU projects in your region) PON Metro website (Elenco progetti - Pon Città Metropolitane 2014-2020) PN Metro + website (PN Metro Plus 2021-2027 - Pon Città Metropolitane 2014-2020) Coesione Italia website (OpenCoesione - Home)
	Horizon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Research and Development Information Service website (https://cordis.europa.eu/projects) Coesione Italia website (OpenCoesione - Home)
	Interreg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep.eu website (https://keep.eu/) Coesione Italia website (OpenCoesione - Home)
	LIFE	Coesione Italia website (OpenCoesione - Home)
	UIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Innovative Actions website (UIA - Urban Innovative Actions) Coesione Italia website (OpenCoesione - Home)
	EUI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Urban Initiative website (European Urban Initiative EUI) Coesione Italia website (OpenCoesione - Home)
	RRF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metropolitan city of Florence website (PNRR - I progetti della Città metropolitana di Firenze - Città Metropolitana di Firenze) Piano nazionale di ripresa e resilienza Open Data (L'elenco dei progetti del PNRR - OpenPNRR) Florence City Council (Progetti Europa per Firenze)
GHENT	ERDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kohesio website (Kohesio: discover EU projects in your region) International Networking and Funding
	ESF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kohesio website (Kohesio: discover EU projects in your region) International Networking and Funding Werk & Sociale Economie van de Vlaamse overheid (Projectenkaart: zoek een project Europa WSE)
	Horizon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Research and Development Information Service website (https://cordis.europa.eu/projects) International Networking and Funding
	Interreg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep.eu website (https://keep.eu/) Ghent City Council
	LIFE	LIFE Public Database (LIFE 3.0 - LIFE Project Public Page)

CS	Fund/ programme	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Networking and Funding
	UIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Innovative Actions website (UIA - Urban Innovative Actions) International Networking and Funding
	EUI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Urban Initiative website (European Urban Initiative EUI) International Networking and Funding
PRAGUE	ERDF, ESF & CF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kohesio website (Kohesio: discover EU projects in your region) Ministry for Regional Development Managing Authorities of Operational programmes
ROTTERDAM	ERDF & ESF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing Authority for West Netherlands Rotterdam City Council
	Horizon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kohesio website (Kohesio: discover EU projects in your region) Rotterdam City Council
	Interreg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep.eu website (https://keep.eu/) Rotterdam City Council
	LIFE	Rotterdam City Council
	UIA	Urban Innovative Actions website (UIA - Urban Innovative Actions)
	EUI	Rotterdam City Council
	JTF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing Authority for West Netherlands Rotterdam City Council
STRASBOURG	ERDF, ESF, Horizon, Interreg, LIFE, UIA & EUI	Eurométropole Strasbourg
VALENCIA	ERDF, ESF & CF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kohesio website (Kohesio: discover EU projects in your region) Valencia's City Council European Projects Bureau
	Horizon	Community Research and Development Information Service website (https://cordis.europa.eu/projects)
	Interreg	Keep.eu website (https://keep.eu/)
	LIFE	LIFE Public Database (LIFE 3.0 - LIFE Project Public Page)
	UIA	Urban Innovative Actions website (UIA - Urban Innovative Actions)
	EUI	European Urban Initiative website (European Urban Initiative EUI)
	RRF	Valencia's City Council European Projects Bureau
WARSAW	ERDF, ESF, CF, Horizon, Interreg, LIFE, UIA, EUI & RRF	Warsaw City Hall

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Data provided by the Ghent, Rotterdam, Strasbourg, Valencia and Warsaw experts, validated by the CS stakeholders, fit within the scheme created by UVEG for the project data collection. In the other CS, the following changes or adaptations were made:

- Budapest CS experts commented that some of the recorded projects *should be left out of the analysis* as they never started. All these projects were removed from the URDICO database.
- Florence CS experts recorded Metropolitan City projects separately from the projects funded within the city of Florence and within its Metropolitan Area because projects can be applied in both territories. For this reason, with the agreement of the Florence CS experts, the 13 projects whose beneficiary is the

Metropolitan City of Florence have been added to both lists: the list of projects of the city of Florence, and the list of projects of the Metropolitan Area of Florence.

- The projects recorded as ERDF-React EU in Florence CS were recorded, only, as ERDF after a discussion with Florence CS experts. React-EU was, since this decision, the programme to which these projects belong,
- The data provided in Prague do not have information about some required criteria for analysis as they were the Policy and Project Objectives of the recorded projects, and their Category of Intervention. The CS expert, using the data from Kohesio Database, completed the information not recorded in the sources given by the CS stakeholder. The CS stakeholder validated the data regarding the Policy and Projects Objectives, and the Category of Intervention in the first week of December.

In addition, because of the budgetary information regarding Budapest, Prague and Warsaw was usually recorded in their national currencies, on September 19th, the three CS experts agreed to use the average exchange rate given by the European Central Bank for the period between January 1st 2014 and December 31st 2020 for exchange the budgetary data for the 2014-2020 Programming Period (the exchange rate is 319.27 HUF/EUR for Budapest, 26.565 CZK/EUR for Prague, and 4.2846 PLN/EUR for Warsaw). For the 2021-2027 Programming Period, the average exchange rate given by the European Central Bank was calculated using the values between January 1st 2021 and June 30th 2025 (the exchange rate is 384.19 HUF/EUR for Budapest, 24.853 CZK/EUR for Prague, and 4.4931 PLN/EUR for Warsaw). In the case of Warsaw, it was also agreed that the average exchange rate for the RRF data will be the value given by the European Central Bank for the period between February 1st 2020 and June 30th 2025 (the exchange rate is 4.4877 PLN/EUR).

2.2.2 Summary budget tables

URDICO Project aims to analyse 11,326 projects funded in the 8CS between January 2014 and September 2025 (in some CS this second date moves between December 2024 and June 2025). This value makes necessary to have few summary tables in which the main results are shown in a synthetic way in order to facilitate, in one hand, an structure for the data analysis, and to check if any mistake in the creation of the database is happening, in the other hand (see Table A. 2.9, Table A. 2.10, Table A. 2.11 and Table A. 2.12 in this annex for CS Eligible Budget, and tables 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.11 in sections 4.5 and 4.6 of the D4 main text for the CS EU Funding).

Table A. 2.9 Nationally or regionally distributed EU funds during the 2014-2020 Programming Period with CS local authorities and their entities as beneficiaries (CS Eligible Budget)

CS	ERDF (excluding Interreg)		ESF		CF		Total	
	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)
City of Budapest	56	32.6	17	10.3	1,077	621	1,151	663.9
Metropolitan City of Florence ⁽¹⁾	34	54.2	13.5	21.3	Not eligible	--	47	75.5
City of Florence	152 ⁽²⁾	403.2	8	22	Not eligible	--	160	425.2
City of Ghent	20	79.7	15	62.1	Not eligible	--	35	141.8
Prague Metropolitan Area	590	965.3	129	212.2	391	639.9	1,111	1,817.4
City of Prague	310	249.3	170	137.2	69	55.67	549	442.2

Rotterdam ITI ⁽¹⁾	2	10.1	21	106.3	Not eligible	--	23	116.4
City of Rotterdam ⁽¹⁾	5	7.7	149	241.1	Not eligible	--	248.8	252
Strasbourg Eurométropole ⁽¹⁾	22	46.1	No data	--	Not eligible	--	22 ⁽⁴⁾	46.1 ⁽⁴⁾
City of Valencia	54	68.5	No data	--	Not eligible	--	54 ⁽⁴⁾	68.5 ⁽⁴⁾
Warsaw ITI	139	135.9	6	6.3	⁽⁵⁾	--	145	142.2
City of Warsaw	314	182.8	101	58.9	2,776	1,610	3,192	1,851.2

NOTES

1. The year used for calculating the data per capita is 2015
2. This value includes projects funded with NOP Metro programme
3. No projects have been funded through the ITI
4. Data is incomplete because there is one or various funds or programmes without data. Real value is bigger

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Table A. 2.10 Nationally or regionally distributed EU funds during the 2021-2027 Programming Period with CS local authorities and their entities as beneficiaries (CS Eligible Budget)

CS	ERDF (excluding Interreg and JTF)		ESF		CF		Total	
	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)
City of Budapest	15	9.2	⁽⁵⁾	--	148	88	164	97.3
Metropolitan City of Florence	⁽⁵⁾	--	⁽⁵⁾	--	Not eligible	--	No data	--
City of Florence	147 ⁽²⁾	404	23	63.8	Not eligible	--	170	462
City of Ghent	17	67.3	3	11.3	Not eligible	--	20	78
Prague Metropolitan Area ⁽¹⁾	183	212	70	81	144	167.4	398	460.4
City of Prague	52	41.7	96	76.3	187	148.6	335	266.6
Rotterdam ITI	10	50.9	⁽⁵⁾	--	Not eligible	--	10	50.9
City of Rotterdam	10	16.2	44	67.1	Not eligible	--	54	83.3
Strasbourg	No data	--	No data	--	Not eligible	--	No data	--

Eurométropole									
City of Valencia	No data	--	No data	--	Not eligible	--	No data	--	
Warsaw ITI	102	72.5	10	7.2	(4)	--	112	79.7	
City of Warsaw	94	50.8	3	1.7	1,244	667.5	1,342	720	

NOTES

1. The year used for calculating the data per capita is 2024
2. This value includes projects funded with NOP Metro programme
3. None of the CS beneficiaries have signed yet any grant contract to this fund/programme
4. No projects have been funded through the ITI

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Table A. 2.11 Other EU funds and programmes during the 2014-2020 Programming Period with CS local authorities and their entities as beneficiaries (CS Eligible Budget)

CS	Horizon		Interreg (including URBACT)		LIFE		UIA		Total	
	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)
City of Budapest	5	3	7	4	5	3	Budget not recorded	--	17 ⁽⁶⁾	10 ⁽⁶⁾
Metropolitan City of Florence ⁽¹⁾	0.5 ⁽⁵⁾	0.8 ⁽⁵⁾	No data	--	Budget not recorded	--	(5)	--	0.5 ⁽⁶⁾	0.8 ⁽⁶⁾
City of Florence	6 ⁽⁵⁾	16.4 ⁽⁵⁾	1	3.1	Budget not recorded	--	(5)	--	7 ⁽⁶⁾	19.5 ⁽⁶⁾
City of Ghent	1	3.9	7	28.5	1	6.6	9	36	18	74.8
Prague Metropolitan Area	(4)	--	(4)	--	(4)	--	(4)	--	No data	--
City of Prague	(2)	--	(2)	--	(2)	--	(2)	--	No data	--
Rotterdam ITI ⁽¹⁾	(5)	--	(5)	--	(5)	--	Budget not recorded	--	No data	--
City of Rotterdam ⁽¹⁾	4	7.1	6	9.5	Budget not recorded	--	Budget not recorded	--	10 ⁽⁶⁾	16.6 ⁽⁶⁾
Strasbourg Eurométropole ⁽¹⁾	(5)	--	Budget not recorded	--	(5)	--	(5)	--	No data	--
City of Valencia	10	12.6	0.3	0.4	Budget not recorded	--	(5)	--	10 ⁽⁶⁾	13 ⁽⁶⁾
Warsaw ITI	(4)	--	(4)	--	(4)	--	(4)	--	No data	--

CS	Horizon		Interreg (including URBACT)		LIFE		UIA		Total	
	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)
City of Warsaw	5	3	1	0.7	0.2	0.1	(5)	--	6	3.8

NOTES

1. The year used for calculating the data per capita is 2015
2. CS Stakeholders focus the efforts of the project only in ESIF funding
3. There are projects (2 Horizon and 1 LIFE) whose beneficiary belongs both, to the main city and its influence area
4. No projects have been funded through the ITI
5. None of the CS beneficiaries have signed yet any grant contract for this fund/programme
6. Data is incomplete because not all projects have data for the CS Eligible Budget. Real value is bigger

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Table A. 2.12 Other EU funds and programmes during the 2021-2027 Programming Period with CS local authorities and their entities as beneficiaries (CS Eligible Budget)

CS	Horizon		Interreg (including URBACT)		LIFE		EUI		JTF		Total	
	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)	CS Eligible Budget (M €)	Per Capita (€)
City of Budapest	2	1.6	2	1.2	3	1.7	3	2	Not eligible	--	10	6.5
Metropolitan City of Florence	No data	--	No data	--	No data	--	(5)	--	Not eligible	--	No data	--
Florence	0.8	2.3	(5)	--	Budget not recorded	--	(5)	--	Not eligible	--	0.8 ⁽⁵⁾	2.3 ⁽⁵⁾
City of Ghent	2	6.4	2	8.2	0.3	1.3	4	15.2	Not eligible	--	8.3	31.1
Prague Metropolitan Area ⁽¹⁾	(4)	--	(4)	--	(4)	--	(4)	--	Not eligible	--	No data	--
City of	(2)	--	(2)	--	(2)	--	(2)	--	Not eligible	--	No data	--

Pra- gue												
Rot- ter- dam ITI	(3)	--	(3)	--	(3)	--	(3)	--	Any project funded	--	No data	--
City of Rot- ter- dam	3	5.4	3	4.1	Budget not rec- ord- ed	--	Budget not rec- ord- ed	--	3	5.2	9 ⁽⁵⁾	14.7 ⁽⁵⁾
Stras- bourg Euro- mét- ropol- e	0.4	0.8	Budget not rec- ord- ed	--	0.2	0.3	(5)	--	Not el- igible	--	0.6	1.1
City of Va- lencia	4	5	0.5	0.7	No data	--	Budget not rec- ord- ed	--	Not el- igible	--	4.5 ⁽⁵⁾	5.7 ⁽⁵⁾
War- saw ITI	(4)	--	(4)	--	(4)	--	(4)	--	Not el- igible	--	No data	--
City of War- saw	11	6	1	0.8	0.09	0.05	0.1	0.1	Not el- igible	--	12 ⁽⁵⁾	6.9 ⁽⁵⁾

NOTES

1. The year used for calculating the data per capita is 2024
2. CS Stakeholders focus the efforts of the project only in ESIF funding
3. None of the CS beneficiaries have signed yet any grant contract for this fund/programme
4. No projects have been funded through the ITI
5. Data is incomplete because not all projects have data for the CS Eligible Budget. Real value is bigger

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

These tables were created with an Excel dynamic table in which the CS areas were in the rows, the funds and programmes in the columns and there was a filter for the programming period to allow choosing between showing the 2014-2020 or the 2021-2027 Programming Periods data. In the cells, the dynamic table must show the addition of the columns "CS Eligible budget" and "CS EU funding" values, used also for calculating the "per capita" data, using data on population supplied by the CS experts for the respective CS areas in the first available year of each Programming Period (2014 and 2021). "Total" data became from the addition of all values of each column.

Table A. 2.13 Combined amount of EU Funding received by municipal entities between 2014 and 2025 Nationally or Regionally distributed EU funds and Other EU funds

CS	CS EU FUNDING (Million €)								
	ERDF	ESF	CF	Nationally or Regionally distributed EU funds	Horizon	Interreg	LIFE	EUI	Total Other EU funds
Budapest	35	2.2	850.3	887.5	7.2	7.4	4.7	2.7	22.1
Florence	165.9	29.7		195.6	6.9	0.9	0.8		8.7

Ghent	14.7	7.2		21.9	2.7	5.1	1.2	11.2	20.2
Prague	783.8	327.1	615.7	1,726.7	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Rotterdam	7.1	93.7		100.8	7.9	6	2.	9.9	25.9
Strasbourg	18	9.5		27.5	0.4	7.7	0.2		8.3
Valencia	27.6	n.d.		27.6	13.8	0.7	0	0	14.5
Warsaw	299.6	98.3	2,072.5	2,470.3	3.8	2.3	0.2	0.1	6.5
TOTAL	1,351.8	567.7	3,538.5	5,448.2	42.8	30.3	9.1	24.0	106.2
COLOUR LEGEND			Ver High		High			Small	
			Quite High		Medium			Very Small	

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Table A. 2.13 offers a combined oversight which shows some synergies between all the funds going to municipal entities in the 8 cities during the 2 analysed programming periods. The interpretation of this Table A. 2.13 is in section 4.5.4 in the D4 main text.

3 Socioeconomic representation

3.1 Final used data

Despite the interest into get the data at LAU1 and LAU2 levels, and the efforts done by the CS experts and CS stakeholders, only the data for population, at-risk-of-poverty rate and unemployment rate was good enough. For this reason, the list of socioeconomic indicators was reduced to the main ones (those used with more frequency to characterize a territory) (see Table A. 3.1), and the analysis level was raised to the NUTS 3 and, when not available, level or to NUTS 2 level. At these levels, Eurostat was the source for URDICO.

Table A. 3.1 Final socioeconomic indicators used in URDICO and the administrative level for which data is available in the 8CS

Group	Indicator	Administrative level
Demographic	Total population on 1 January	NUTS 3 and LAU2 levels
	At-risk-of-poverty rate	NUTS 3 and LAU2 levels
	Unemployment rate	NUTS2 and LAU2 levels
	Tertiary educational attainment	NUTS 2 level
Wealth	Gross domestic product (GDP Nominal) at current market prices	NUTS3 level
	Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita PSS at current market prices	NUTS3 level
	Gross domestic product (GDP) Nominal PSS at current market prices	NUTS3 level
	Gross domestic product (GDP Nominal) at current market prices	NUTS3 level
	Income of households PPS	NUTS 2 level
Competitiveness	Gross fixed capital formation at NUTS2 level for total economy	NUTS 3 level
	Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices	NUTS 3 level
Welfare	Housing cost overburden rate	NUTS 2 level
	Actual Individual Consumption per capita PPS	NUTS 2 level
	Household disposable income per inhabitant in PPS in% of EU average	NUTS 2 level

Source: authors' own elaboration

3.2 Additional figures and tables for socioeconomic data not included in the main text of D4

Table A. 3.2 is a development of the three last indicators of Table 4.4 included in the D4 main report. It shows the values of initial and final years of each programming period. With them, one can notice if major changes have occurred during the full length of the analysed timeline, if there's being more evolution in one or in other programming period, or if evolved differently between the two analysed programming periods.

Table A. 3.2 CS Cities selected Demographic indicators

CS	Unemployment Rate in % (LAU2) *				% Population at-Risk-of-Pov-erty Rate (LAU2) *				Tertiary Education 25–64 in % (NUTS2) **			
	2014	2020	2021	2024	2014	2020	2021	2023	2014	2020	2021	2024
Budapest	6	3.3	2.9	2.6	10.4	7.4	9	8.3	42.5	49.8	55.6	59.1
Florence	10.1 (e)	27	28	13	11.6	14.1	12.4	10.2	17.4	20.8	20.8	23.3
Ghent	4.3 (e)	6.4	5.6	5	15.5	12.7	13.3	12.5 (c)	36.7	44.1	50	48.5
Prague	5	3.5	2.8	2.8	10.2	8.1	9.2	6.9	40.3	45.9	49.8	52.5
Rotterdam	13.5	6.8	7.3	5.4	18.7	12.7	12.1	6.3	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	45.2
Strasbourg	10.1 (e)	7.3 (e)	7.1 (e)	5.9 (ef)	18.5	19.7	20.7	20.7 (d)	30.5	39	37.7	44.7
Valencia	23.5	12.2	13.8	12.3	19.9	21.1	16.5	16	32	38	38.2	38.2
Warsaw	4.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	11.5	10.4 (b)	8.8	8.2	51.7	57.8	58.1	64.7
COLOUR LEGEND				Ver High			High			Small		
				Quite High			Medium			Very Small		
NOTES												
* Data source: Case Studies												
** Data source: Eurostat												
(b) 2019 data. (c) 2022 data. (d) 2021 data. (e) Data at NUTS2 level. (f) 2023 data												

Source: authors' own elaboration

Similarly, Table A. 3.3 completes Table 4.5 included in the main report with 2020 and available final second period years. It shows yearly values of the wealth, competitiveness and welfare indicators between 2014 (the beginning of the URDICO timeline) and 2024 (the end of URDICO timeline). They show if major changes happen along the full length of the analysed timeline, if evolution is different in each programming period.

Table A. 3.3 CS Cities' selected Wealth, Competitiveness and Welfare indicators

CS	GDP/Capita PPS (1,000 €) (NUTS3) **				Disposable Net Income (1,000 €) (NUTS2) ***				Gross Added Value at basic prices (1,000 €) (NUTS3) **				% Housing cost over-burden (NUTS2) ****	
	2014	2020	2021	2023	2014	2020	2021	2022	2014	2020	2021	2023	2021	2024
Budapest	38.7	47.9	52.5	64.1	12.9	17.7	19.7	22.4	33.3	43.6	48.5	65.2	4.1	11.7
Florence	34.6	35.1	40.1	45.5 (c)	16.8	18.2	19.5	21.3	32.3	31.3	34.8	38.7 (c)	7.7	4.4
Ghent	37.9	43.2	48.3	56.2	18.7	21.3	21.9	23.3	20.6	24.6	27.7	33.1	5.1	4.4
Prague	51.5	64.4	68.5	73.5	15.6	18.7	20.1	20.5	37.4	53.5	60.8	78.5	10.5	18
Rotterdam	36.7	41.9	46.2	52.6	15.8	18.8	19.9	21.5	52.9	63.6	69.8	83.2	n.d.	n.d.
Strasbourg	28.8	31.1	33.1	36.3	16.7	17.9	18.8	19.8	32	34.3	37.5	41.5	n.d.	n.d.
Valencia	22.8	23.3	26	28.6 (c)	12.6	14.3	15.4	15.8	48.6	52.1	56.1	62.2 (c)	9.6	8.8
Warsaw	52.5	65.2	69.6	74.7 (c)	18.1	21.1	20.4	21.0	47	64.3	68.2	81.5 (c)	7.1	6.1
COLOUR LEGEND				Ver High			High			Small				
				Quite High			Medium			Very Small				
NOTES														
** Source: Eurostat														
*** Source: Eurostat. Purchasing power standard (PPS, EU27 from 2020), per inhabitant [PPS_EU27_2020_HAB]														
**** Source: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ILC_LVHO07_R/default/table														

CS	GDP/Capita PPS (1,000 €) (NUTS3) **				Disposable Net Income (1,000 €) (NUTS2) ***				Gross Added Value at basic prices (1,000 €) (NUTS3) **				% Housing cost over-burden (NUTS2) ****	
	2014	2020	2021	2023	2014	2020	2021	2022	2014	2020	2021	2023	2021	2024

(c) 2022 data

Source: authors' own elaboration

Figure A. 3.1 NUTS3 CS GDP/PPS (2014)

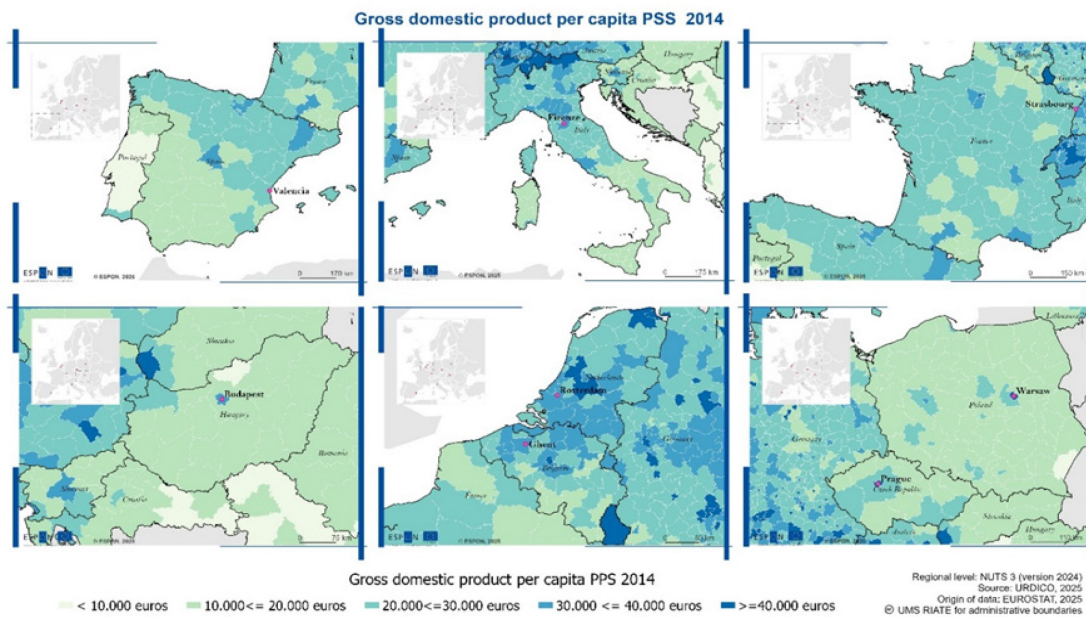


Figure A. 3.2 NUTS3 CS GDP/PPS (2021)

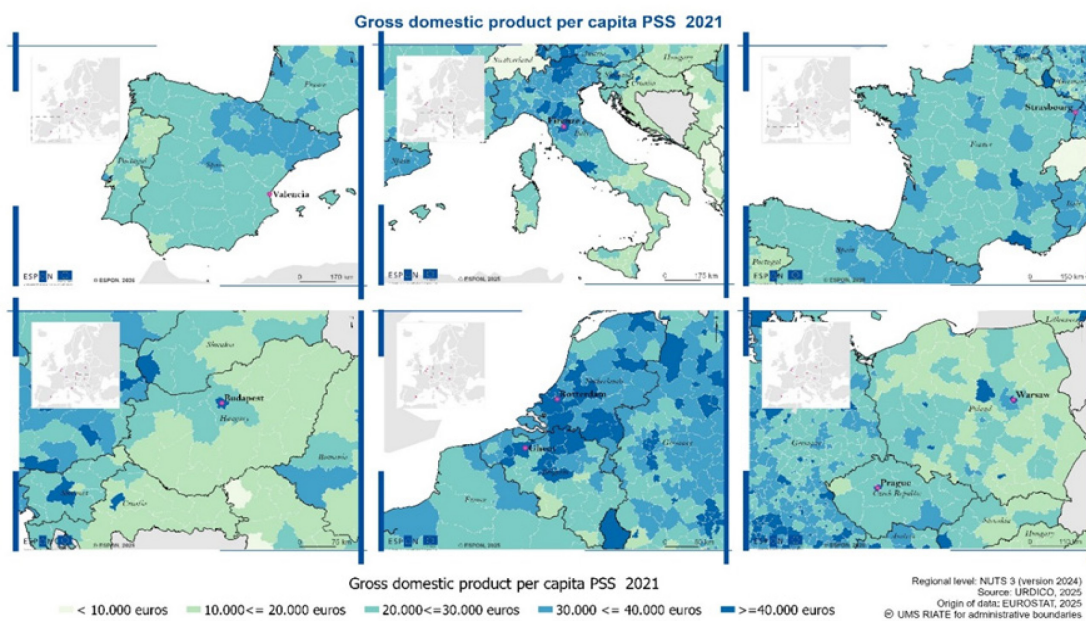


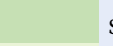


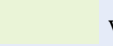


Table A. 3.4 shows there is no relation between the population of a city/territory and the amount of EU funding it can get from the different funds and programmes, due is not the only nor the main criteria of eligibility.

When considering the difference between programming periods, in general terms, during the first 4 years of the 2021-2027 Programming Period, the funding per capita situation is very diverse at this moment. Most of the CS reduce the EU funding per capita between a third and a half of what they received in the 2014-2020 Programming Period (the case of Valencia needs to be left out of the analysis as only data for non-ESIF projects have been recorded during this second Programming Period), while Florence and Prague are, approximately, in the same values that for the complete 2014-2020 Programming Period when it remains close to a half of it. It is important to highlight the Strasbourg CS, which in 4 years has got more EU funding than in the last Programming Period.

Table A. 3.4 Relations between EU Funding and Demography (both programming periods)

CS	EU Funds (Million €)		EU Funds/Capita (€) *		Population (1,000 inhab.)			
	2014-2020	2021-2025	2014-2020	2021-2025	2014	2020	2021	2024
Budapest	774.6	135	446.7	79.9	1,733.8	1,717.1	1,690.5	1,686.2
Florence	92	87.2	243.9	239.4	377.2	366.9	368.4	362.6
Ghent	26.9	15.2	106.9	57.6	251.6	264.1	264	270.5
Prague	304.1	254.5	244.6	202	1,243.2	1,324.3	1,259.4	1,397.9
Rotterdam	93.6	33.1	151.4	50.9	618.4	651.2	651.6	670.6
Strasbourg	16.1	19.7	33.14	38.3	487.3 (a)	511.6	514.6	520
Valencia	37.8	4.3	47.6	5.5	794.3	795.0	788.8	830.6
Warsaw	1,733	575	1,004.9	308.4	1,724.4	1,867.5	1,864.6	1,869

COLOUR LEGEND		Ver High		High		Small
		Quite High		Medium		Very Small

NOTES
* Data on population 2014 and 2021 for respective calculations in each period
(a) 2015 data

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Table A. 3.5 contains the values that support Figure 4.16 in the main text. Commentary and conclusions are available in D4 section 4.5.5.

Table A. 3.5 Relation between EU funds and Cities' budget of 8 CS in the two programming periods

CS	EU Funding (Millions €)		City Budget (Millions €)		EU Funding in City Budget (%)	
	2014-2020	2021-2025	2014-2020	2021-2024	2014-2020	2021-2024
Budapest	774.6	135	14,098.8	9,221.6 (a)	5.5%	1.5%
Florence	92	87.2	8,765.1 (b)	4,991	1%	1.7%
Ghent	26.9	15.2	6,988.2	4,909.7	0.4%	0.3%
Prague	304.1	254.5	22,948.2	20,311	1.3 %	1.2%
Rotterdam	93.6	33.1	25,439.7 (c)	17,864	0.4%	0.2%
Strasbourg	16.1	19.7	7,196.8	4,895	0.2%	0.4%
Valencia	37.8	4.3	5,568.2	4,085.5	0.7%	0.1%
Warsaw	1,733	575	26,112.2	20,728.4	6.6%	2.8%
COLOUR LEGEND		Ver High	High		Small	
		Quite High	Medium		Very Small	

NOTES

(a) Prorated for the period from 3 available years (2021-2023)

(b) Prorated for the period from 1 available year (2020)

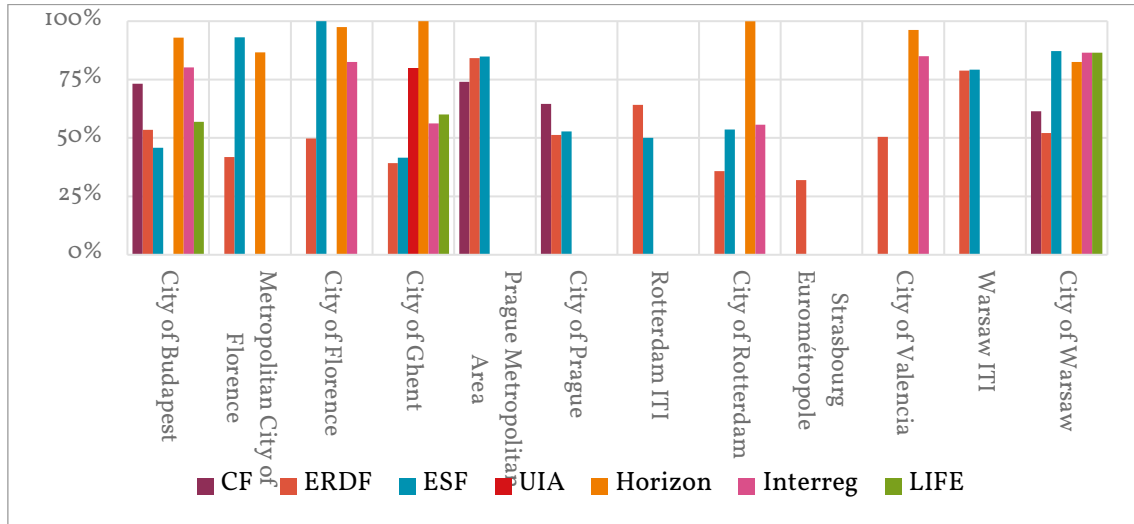
(c) Prorated for the period from 4 available years (2017-2020)

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

4 Project data representation

4.1 Figures and Tables not included in the D4 main text

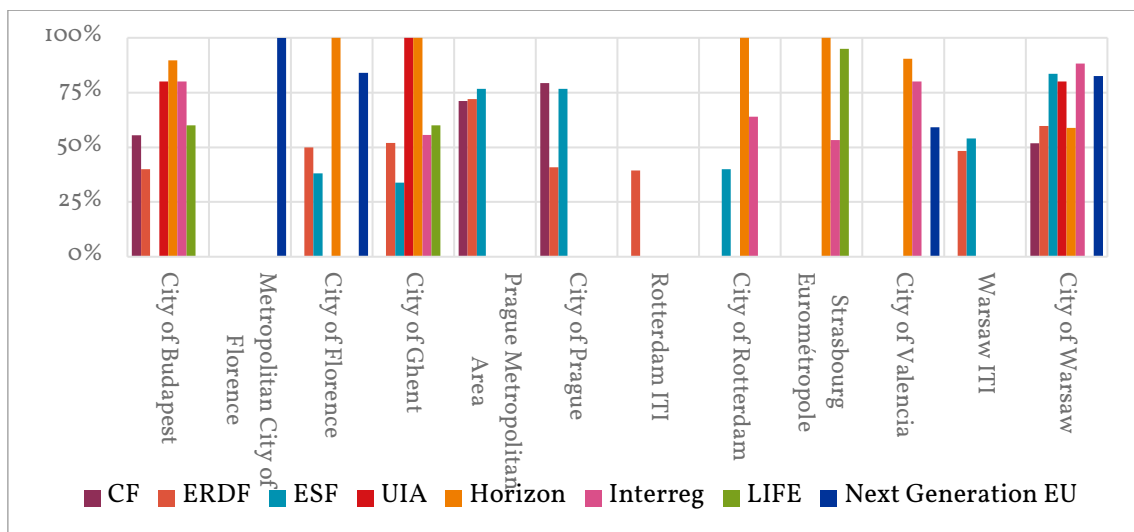
Figure A. 4.1 2014-2020 Average co-financing rate per Fund/Programme



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Figure A. 4.1 represents the average portion of the CS eligible budget that was covered by CS EU funding during the 2014-2020 Programming Period depending on the fund/programme used to fund projects included in URDICO list. Horizon and ESF used to be the funds in which, in average, the CS EU funding covered the total amount of the project cost, although with major exceptions like ESF in Budapest, Ghent, Prague and Rotterdam. In the opposite place, EUI programme (now in the current second programming period called UIA), represents the programme in which the average rate of co-financing is low, usually below the 50% of its eligible budget. A more detailed analysis regarding the co-financing rate can be found in Tables 4.II.1 and 4.II.2 in the main text of D4.

Figure A. 4.2 2021-2027 Average co-financing rate per Fund/Programme



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Figure A. 4.2 represents the average portion of the CS eligible budget that are covered by CS EU funding during the 2021-2027 Programming Period depending on the fund or programme used to fund projects included in URDICO list¹. Horizon maintains its position as the fund in which, in average, the CS EU funding covered the total amount of the project cost, while ESF decreases its rate; in some cases, such as Ghent or Rotterdam under the 50%. This last data makes ESF, followed by ERDF the two funds that, in average, have the lowest co-financing rate of those analysed. A more detailed analysis regarding the co-financing rate can be found in Tables 4.II.1 and 4.II.2 in the main text of D4 report.

Table A. 4.1 % EU funding (any type) by co-financing rate

CS	<29%	30%-49%	50%-59%	60%-69%	70%-79%	80%-89%	90%-99%	100%
Budapest	0.4%	7.9%	3.8%	49.3%	4.6%	33.4%	0.2%	0.4%
Florence	1.2%	16.4%	14.1%	1.9%	22.5%	2.6%	3.1%	38%
Ghent	3.4%	49.2%	5.6%	5.1%	1.3%	18%	0%	17.3%
Prague	0.6%	4.4%	12.9%	2.9%	15%	57.8%	1.5%	4.8%
Rotterdam	0%	55.1%	16.7%	15.9%	5.4%	0%	0.1%	6.7%
Strasbourg	41.9%	36%	14%	0.3%	0%	0%	2.2%	5.5%
Valencia	2.7%	9.9%	17.1%	2.6%	39.9%	4.1%	10.7%	12.9%
Warsaw	0.9%	35.2%	7%	41.2%	7.2%	6%	1.4%	1%
CS MEAN	6.40%	26.77%	11.40%	14.92%	11.99%	15.25%	2.41%	10.86%
COLOUR LEGEND			Ver High		High		Small	
			Quite High		Medium		Very Small	

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Table A. 4.1 represents the proportion of EU funding arrived to each CS, distributed in 8 classes depending on the project's co-financing rate. This distribution shows that Florence is the CS with the largest proportion of projects fully funded by the EU (38%); far from Ghent (17.3%) and Valencia (12.9%). However, Prague has the highest proportion of projects with more than 70% of its cost covered by EU funding (78.3%). In Strasbourg, 41.9% of the EU funding is allocated in projects where the co-financing rate is under 29%, this value grows until the 77.9% when including projects with co-financing rates under 50%. Also, Ghent (52.6%) and Rotterdam (55.1%) have an important number of projects with a low co-financing rate. Warsaw, on the other hand, has most of its EU funding (55.2%) in projects co-financed between 50% and 80%, although the projects with a co-financing rate between 30% and 49% have an important allocation (35.2% of all EU funding). A detailed analysis regarding the co-financing rate can be found in Tables 4.II.1 and 4.II.2 in the main D4 report.

¹ In the City of Warsaw, Next Generation EU (RRF) data only includes projects funded with RRF Grants. Projects funded with RRF Loans have not been recorded for ESPON URDICO.

Table A. 4.2 % Projects with EU funding (any type) by co-financing rate

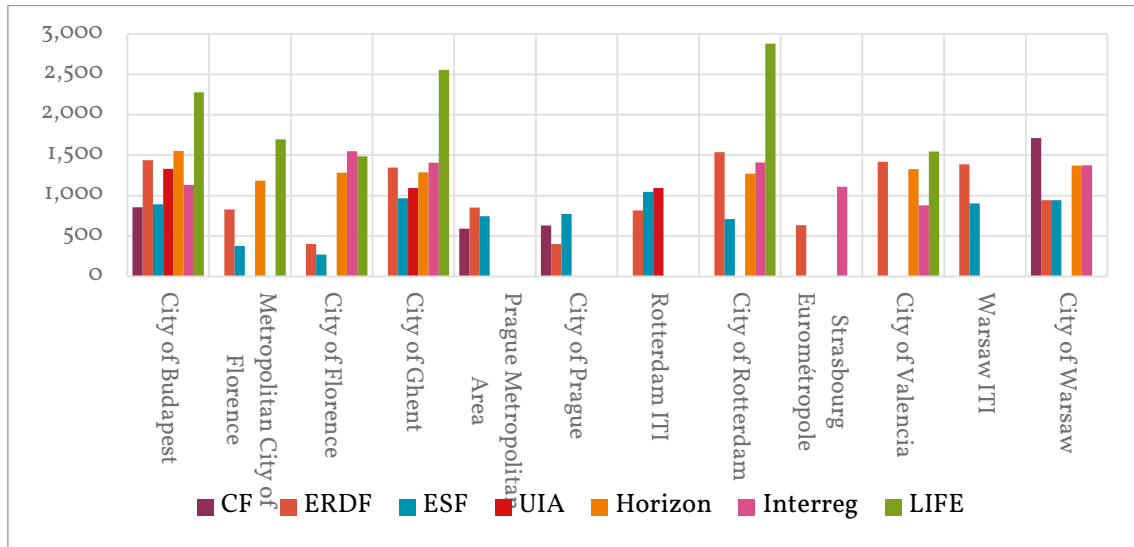
CS	UIA/EUI		Horizon		Interreg		LIFE		Next Generation EU
	2014-2020	2021-2027	2014-2020	2021-2027	2014-2020	2021-2027	2014-2020	2021-2027	2021-2027
City of Budapest	0.0%	80.0%	93.0%	89.6%	80.2%	80.0%	57.0%	60.0%	
Metropolitan City of Florence			86.6%				0.0%		99.9%
City of Florence			97.5%	100.0%	82.5%		0.0%	0.0%	84.0%
City of Ghent	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	54.7%	55.6%	60.0%	60.0%	
Prague Metropolitan Area									
City of Prague									
Rotterdam ITI	0.0%								
City of Rotterdam		0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	55.7%	64.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Strasbourg Euro Metropole				100.0%	0.0%	53.3%		95.0%	
City of Valencia		0.0%	96.2%	90.4%	85.0%	80.0%	0.0%		59.1%
Warsaw ITI									
City of Warsaw		80.0%	82.6%	58.8%	86.6%	88.3%	86.5%	95.0%	82.6%
COLOUR LEGEND			Ver High		High		Small		
			Quite High		Medium		Very Small		

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Average co-financing rates for Other EU Funds and programmes, and NextGenerationEU/RRF across the URDICO cities display two distinct patterns (see Table A. 4.2). First, several competitive programmes are frequently fully EU-financed for participating cities, notably Horizon (often 90–100% EU share across Budapest, Ghent, Rotterdam, Florence, and Valencia) and many EUI/EUI-type interventions where cities report either no projects or very high EU co-financing when used. Interreg and LIFE show more mixed but still generally high EU shares: Interreg typically finances around 80–88% in cities such as Budapest, Florence, Valencia, and Warsaw, while LIFE ranges from about 53–60% where present (e.g., Budapest, Ghent, Florence, Strasbourg), reflecting its requirement for stronger local matching. Second, NextGenerationEU (RRF) projects are nearly fully EU-financed where cities access them, with Florence's metropolitan projects at roughly 99.9% EU share and Warsaw² around 82.6%, while Valencia's RRF co-financing is lower (about 59.1%), suggesting more national or local contribution in Spain's implementation model. Overall, the table reinforces that direct-management programmes usually come with higher EU contribution rates than ESIF, lowering local co-financing burdens for capable cities - although their overall project amounts are typically significantly smaller, these are often just smaller projects for piloting, etc.

² Next Generation EU (RRF) values for Warsaw only consider projects funded with RRF Grants. Projects funded with RRF Loans have been not included in the URDICO analysis.

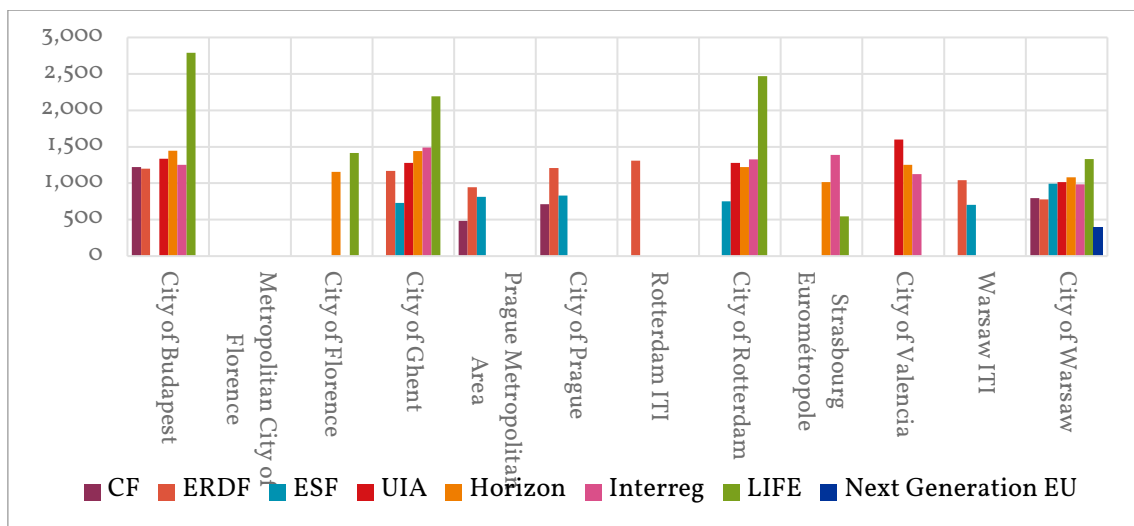
Figure A. 4.3 2014-2020 average number of days between start and end of projects by fund/programme



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

The duration of a project of the same fund or programme in the 2014-2020 Programming Period, as average, was represented in Figure A. 4.3. It is quite homogeneous between the 8 CS, according to the fund or programme regulations. In average, a project lasts around 3 and 4 years (between 1,000 and 1,500 days). The ESF funded projects, especially the ESF ones, are the shortest type of projects with durations under the 2 years. Florence and Prague are, by far, the CS with the shortest projects. By contrast, LIFE projects used to be the longest projects by duration with averages in Ghent and Rotterdam that overpass the 7 years (which is the lapse of a Programming Period).

Figure A. 4.4 2021-2027 average number of days between start and end of projects by fund/programme



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

The duration of a project of the same fund or programme in the 2021-2027 Programming Period is represented, as average in Figure A. 4.4. Again, it is quite homogeneous between the 8 CS, what means that the

duration of a project was more related to the fund or programme than to the projects themselves. In average, the projects last around 3 and 4 years (between 1,000 and 1,500 days). Only LIFE projects used to have longer durations, with averages in Budapest, Ghent and Rotterdam around the 2,500 days. By contrast, Prague and Warsaw are more focused on short term projects, having all the projects, independently of the fund or programme they belong to, around the 2 and a half years (1,000 days).

Table A. 4.3 Weight of Technical Assistance (TO12) projects between all recorded ESIF Projects (EU Funding)

CS	Projects with To12 (million €)	Total ESIF projects (million €)	% of ESIF projects with TO12
Budapest	0	887.5	0%
Florence	6.6	195.6	3%
Ghent	0.5	21.9	2.27%
Prague	7.8	1,726.7	0.46%
Rotterdam	0	100.8	0%
Strasbourg	0	27.5	0%
Valencia	0.6	27.6	2.17%
Warsaw	3.2	2,470.3	0.13%
COLOUR LEGEND	Ver High	High	Small
	Quite High	Medium	Very Small

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Table A. 4.3 shows the importance of Technical Assistance (TO12) projects within the CP as it represents the proportion of funding allocated to assist the CS beneficiaries to develop other ESIF projects. This proportion is low (less than 3% of all the ESIF funded given to the CS). Attention needs to be paid in Budapest and Rotterdam CS, which have not used this type of projects during the analysed period, while Prague and Florence mobilise an important amount of EU funding. In Valencia and Warsaw CS, the importance of relative values increases. Despite in Valencia CS total funding used for TO12 projects is 5 times smaller than the funding used in Warsaw, these projects suppose 2.2% of Valencia ESIF funding, while in Warsaw, this proportion is in 0.13%.

Figure A. 4.5 Weight of Technical Assistance (TO12) projects between all recorded ESIF Projects (EU Funding)

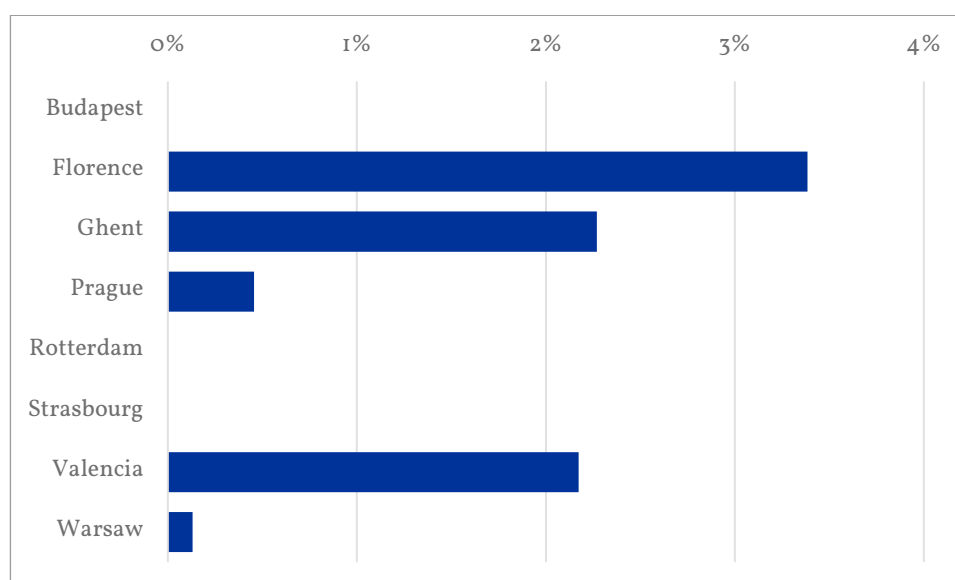


Figure A. 4.5 represents values included in Table A. 4.3.

4.2 Policy and project objectives-based analysis

Section 4.2 provides information about the themes with which the CS work more using EU funding during the two programming periods analysed in ESPON URDICO. This information is crucial, as it shows different EU funding use patterns of a same fund or programme depending on the objectives for which each CS applies for. At the same time, because of having the information divided between 2014-2020 Programming Period and 2021-2027 Programming Period, the analysis allows to identify changes between these two cycles. On the other hand, in CS with different analysis scales (main city and FUA/Metropolitan/ITI), it is also possible to compare the use of these funds and programmes in territories with similar EU funding management schemes.

4.2.1 General overview

When adding the EU funding received by all CS during the 2014-2020 Programming Period³, 98% of all EU funding was allocated in ESIF⁴ projects (see Figure A. 4.6). TO04 (Low-carbon economy) project objective stands out with €2 billion, which represented 51.6% of all EU funding received by the CS. Other important EU funding allocations were delivered in TO06 (Environment protection and resource efficiency) projects (€582 million), TO07 (Network infrastructure in transport and energy) projects (€453 million) and TO09 (Social Inclusion) projects (€299 million). Regarding the other funds and programmes analysed in ESPON URDICO (see more detailed data in Figure A. 4.7), only in H2020-EU.3.3. (Secure, clean & efficient energy) project objective the EU funding allocation was similar (€12 million) to the less financed ESIF policy objectives (TO12 -Technical Assistance-, TO03 -Competitiveness of SMEs- and TO11 -Efficient public administration-). All other non-ESIF project objectives received less than €5 million. In this sense, it is important to highlight that although Interreg was the third programme by EU funding allocated, the funding amounts per project objective were generally smaller (usually under €1 million) because of the big number of different project objectives the CS applied.

³ This information does not include data from projects whose project objective is unknown.

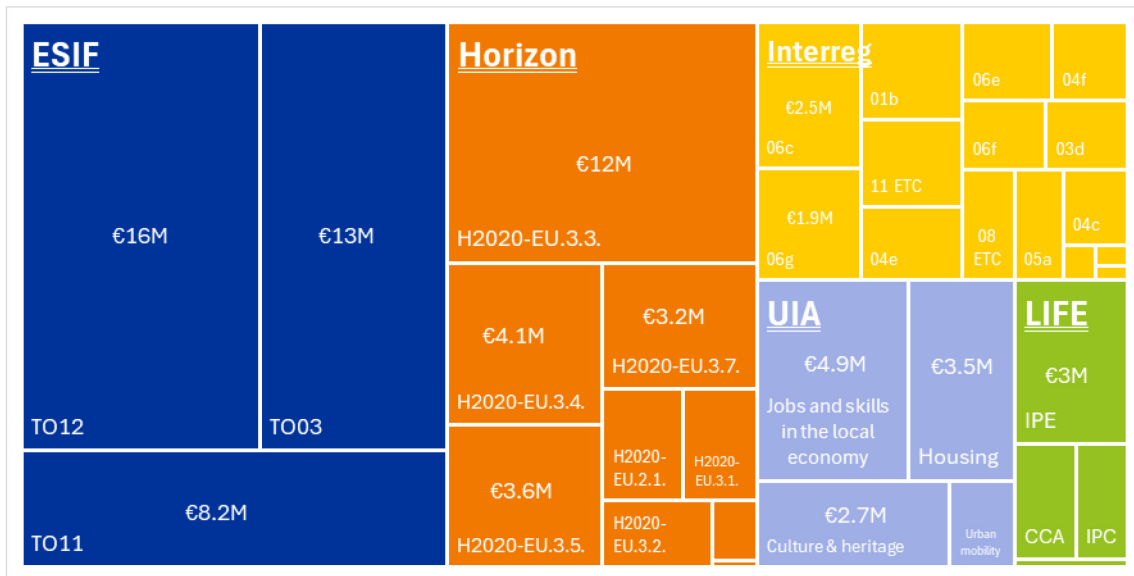
⁴ In section 4.2.1, ESIF refers to projects funded with ERDF, ESF and CF, but excluding Interreg, Just Transition Fund, Urbact and Urban Initiatives (UIA and EUI).

Figure A. 4.6 Total EU funding allocations in the 8CS by project objective during the 2014-2020 Programming Period



Source: Authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Figure A. 4.7 Total EU funding allocations under €20 million in the 8CS by project objective during the 2014-2020 Programming Period

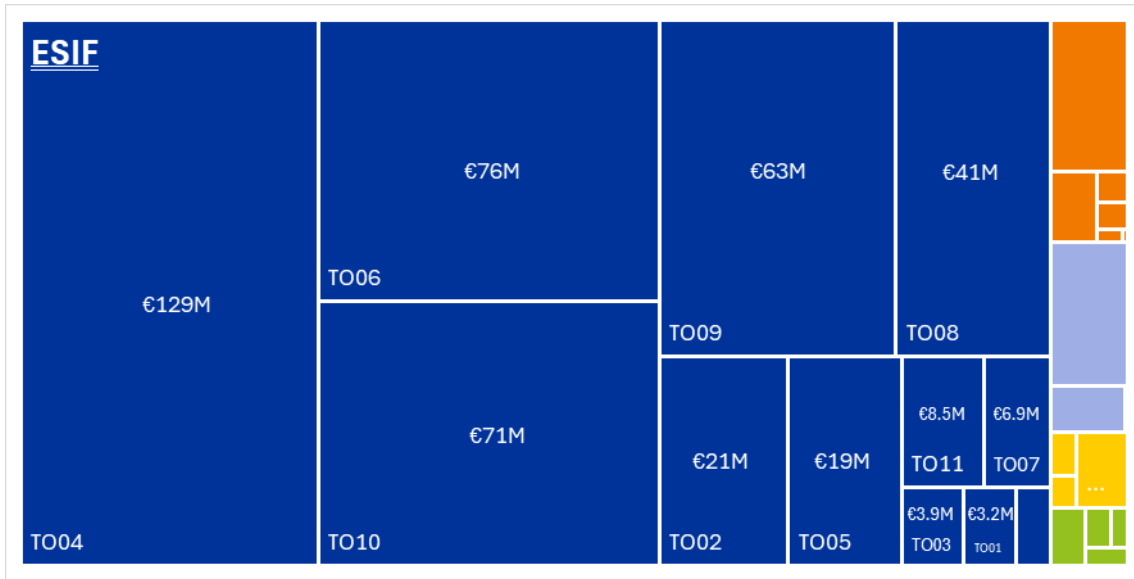


Source: Authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

With the available information for the first years of 2021-2027 Programming Period (see Figure A. 4.8), one can notice that the weight of ESIF decreases in comparison with the 2014-2020 Programming Period (93% against 98%), not because of the growth of the EU funding received in other funds and programmes, but because of an important reduction of the ESIF allocations in all project objectives, except in TO11 (Efficient public administration) that stays around €8.5 million. The most relevant changes come from TO04 (Low-carbon economy) project objective allocation which goes from €2 billion to €129 million. Despite the reduction, TO04 keep the first position between all other project objectives, but closer to them. In the other hand, TO07 (Network infrastructure in transport and energy) project objective becomes one of the smallest ESIF project objectives per EU funding allocation (€6.9 million), receiving less EU funding than some Horizon and EUI project objectives. In this sense, as seen with detail in Figure A. 4.9, Horizon and EUI investments are

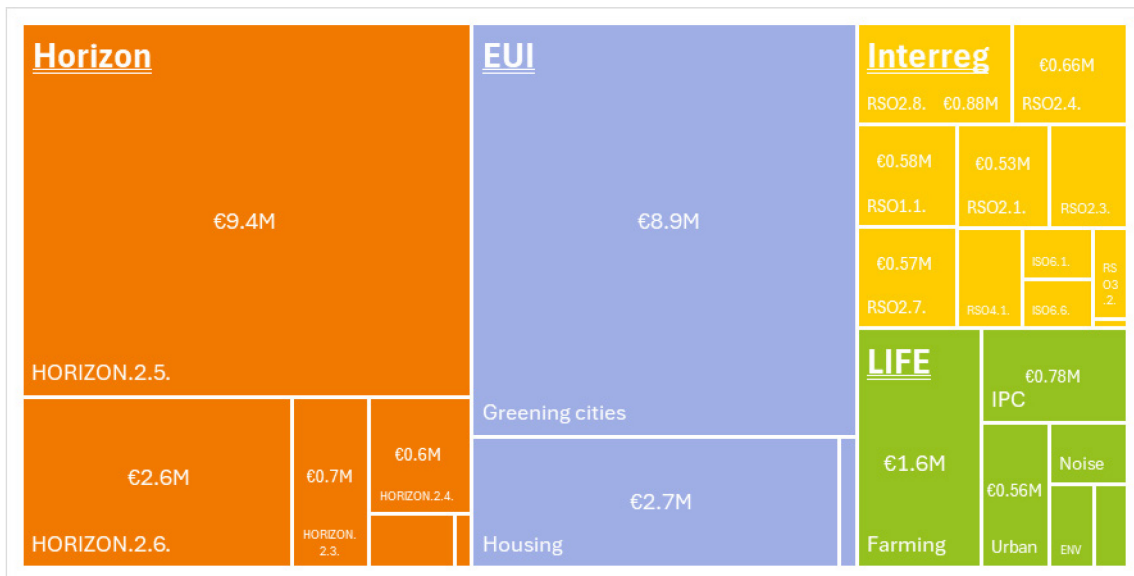
concentrated in a smaller number of project objectives, what makes that, although the absolute values of EU funding decrease in comparison with 2014-2020 Programming Period, some project objectives, such as Horizon.2.5. (Climate, Energy and Mobility) and EUI-Greening Cities, have important allocations of EU funding (€9.4 million and €8.9 million respectively). In Interreg one can also see a reduction in the number of project objectives to which the CS applied, but EU funding allocations per project objective are under €1 million. This situation makes that LIFE Farming project objective receives more EU funding (€1.6 million) than any other Interreg project objective (RSO2.8. - Sustainable urban mobility- is the Interreg project objective where more EU funding is allocated -€0.88 million-).

Figure A. 4.8 Total EU funding allocations in the 8CS by project objective during the 2021-2027 Programming Period



Source: Authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Figure A. 4.9 Total EU funding allocations in the 8CS by project objective during the 2021-2027 Programming Period (only direct management funds and programmes)



Source: Authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

4.2.2 ERDF

In the case of ERDF, there are two different schemes of classification: one for the 2014-2020 Programming Period, and one for the 2021-2027 Programming Period. The 2014-2020 Programming Period scheme was based on 11 Thematic Objectives (plus the Technical Assistance) unfolded in 38 Investment Priorities. In the 2021-2027 Programming Period, the 11 Thematic Objectives have been reduced to 5 Funding Priorities, which are commonly known as Policy Objectives, divided into 27 Regional Specific Objectives (RSO). Despite this, as the Kohesio database, until November 2025, did not mention the Investment Priorities nor the Regional Specific Objectives (RSO), the URDICO Policy Objectives will correspond to the ESIF 2021-2027 Policy Objectives, while the URDICO Project Objectives will correspond to the ESIF 2014-2020 Thematic Objectives. All data coming from the CS, including that data originally from own managed sources (see Table A. 2.8), has followed the scheme of Table A. 4.4.

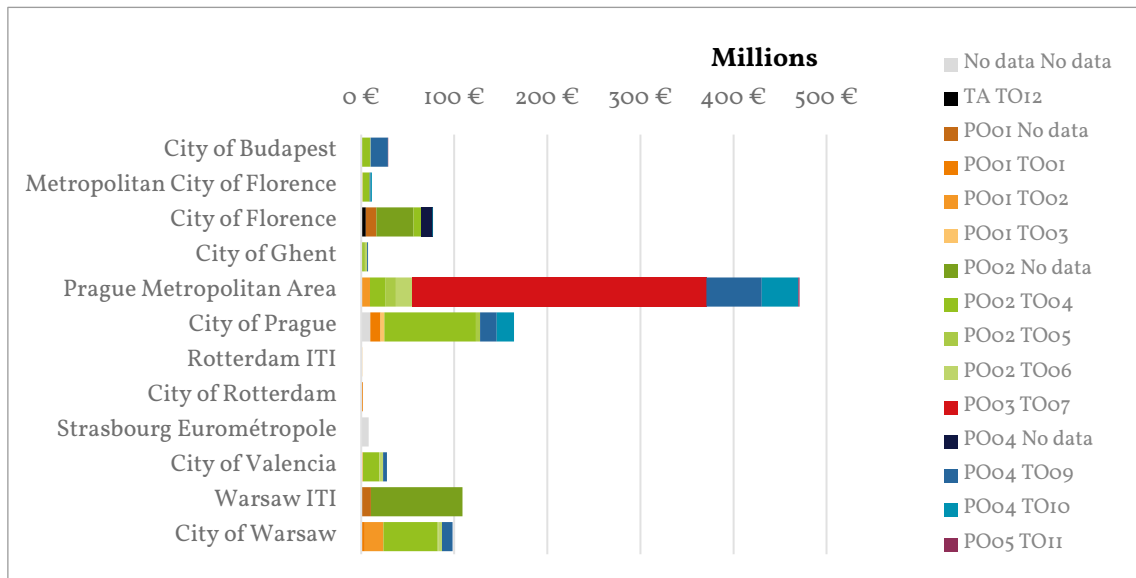
Table A. 4.4 Colour legend for 2014-2020 & 2021-2027 ERDF Policy and Project Objectives

Policy Objective		Project Objective		Colour key
No data		No data		
PO01	Smarter Europe	No data		
		TO01	Research and innovation	
		TO02	Information and communication technology	
		TO03	Competitiveness of SMEs	
PO02	Greener, Carbon-free Europe	No data		
		TO04	Low-carbon economy	
		TO05	Climate change adaptation and risk prevention	
		TO06	Environment protection and resource efficiency	
PO03	Connected Europe	TO07	Network infrastructure in transport and energy	
PO04	Social Europe	No data		
		TO08	Sustainable and quality employment	
		TO09	Social inclusion	
		TO10	Educational and vocational training	
PO05	Europe closer to citizens	No data		
		TO11	Efficient Public Administration	
TA	Technical Assistance	TO12	Technical Assistance	

Source: authors' own elaboration based on Kohesio

4.2.2.1 2014-2020 ERDF

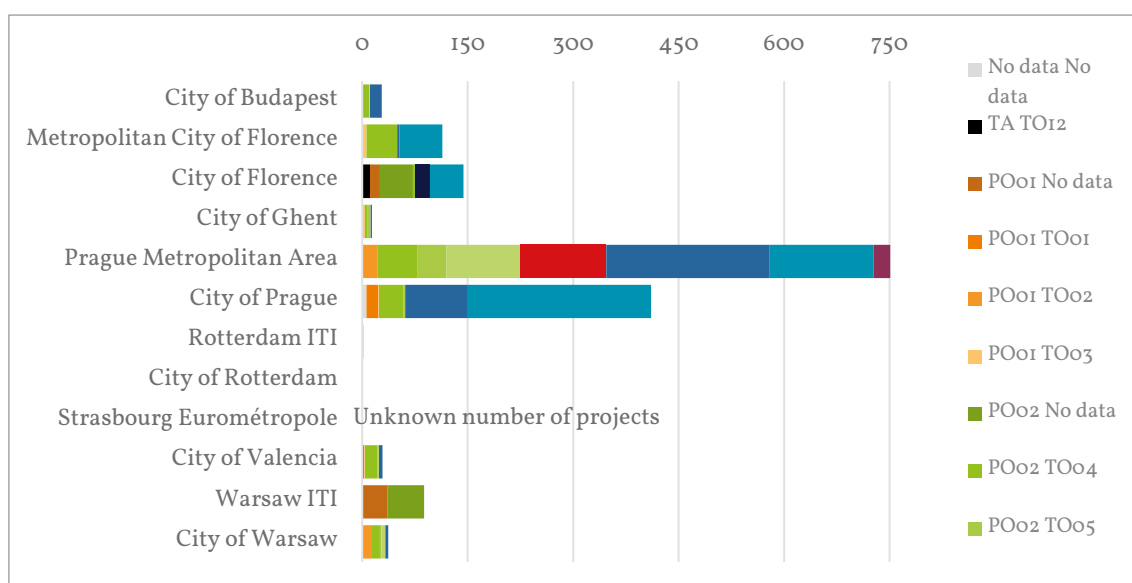
Figure A. 4.10 Total EU budget allocated in ERDF projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

As seen in Figure A. 4.10, PO02 (Greener, Carbon-free Europe) was the policy objective that received more EU funding (€402.5 million), specifically for TO04 (Low-carbon Economy) (€217.5 million) projects and other projects for which the project objective is unknown (€138.6 million). Not far from the funding allocated for PO02, is the funding given to projects PO03-TO07 (Connected Europe - Network infrastructure in transport and energy) (€316.2 million), which is fully located within the Prague Metropolitan Area (PMA). Less important values were allocated into PO04 (Social Europe) projects, which mainly are focused on TO09 (Social Inclusion) (€112.8 million). Prague, however, received significant investments in TO10 (Educational and Vocational Training) projects (€57.8 million). PO01 (Smarter Europe) and PO05 (Europe Closer to Citizens) projects received, in comparison, extremely low amounts of EU funding, except for PO01 projects in Rotterdam. Not detailed data for Strasbourg €8 million in EU funding is available.

Figure A. 4.11 Number of ERDF projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective



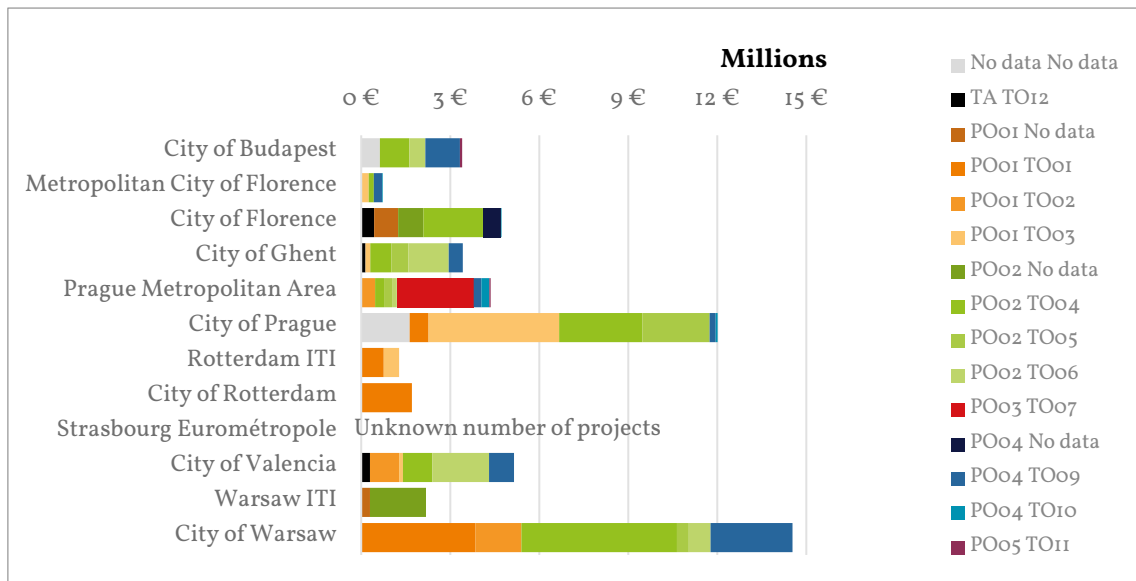
Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

During the 2014-2020 Programming Period, due to Funds Regulations, PO02 (Greener, Carbon-free Europe) and PO04 (Social Europe) were the most common policy objectives for ERDF (see Figure A. 4.11). PO02 number of projects was significantly bigger in Ghent, Valencia and in Warsaw, while in Prague, most of the projects were PO04. A significant number of projects in Budapest, Florence and Warsaw, there were PO01 (Smarter Europe) policy objective, which is the main Policy Objective in Rotterdam.

Regarding project objectives, TO04 (Low-carbon Economy) is the most frequent in PO02 projects in all CS, except in PMA, where is the second one, just behind TO06 (Environment protection and resource efficiency). It is important to notice that for the city of Florence and Warsaw ITI the project objective of most of PO02 projects is unknown. PO04 projects are divided between TO09 (Social Inclusion) and TO10 (Educational and Vocational Training). TO09 is the most common project objective for PO04 projects in Budapest, the PMA, Valencia and the city of Warsaw, while TO10 projects are more common in Florence CS and the city of Prague.

Only Budapest and Prague recorded PO05 (Europe Closer to Citizens) projects, which were classified as TO11 (Efficient Public Administration). While PO03 (Connected Europe) projects, all of them TO07 projects (Network infrastructure in transport and energy), were only executed in the PMA.

Figure A. 4.12 Average EU budget per project allocated in ERDF projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective

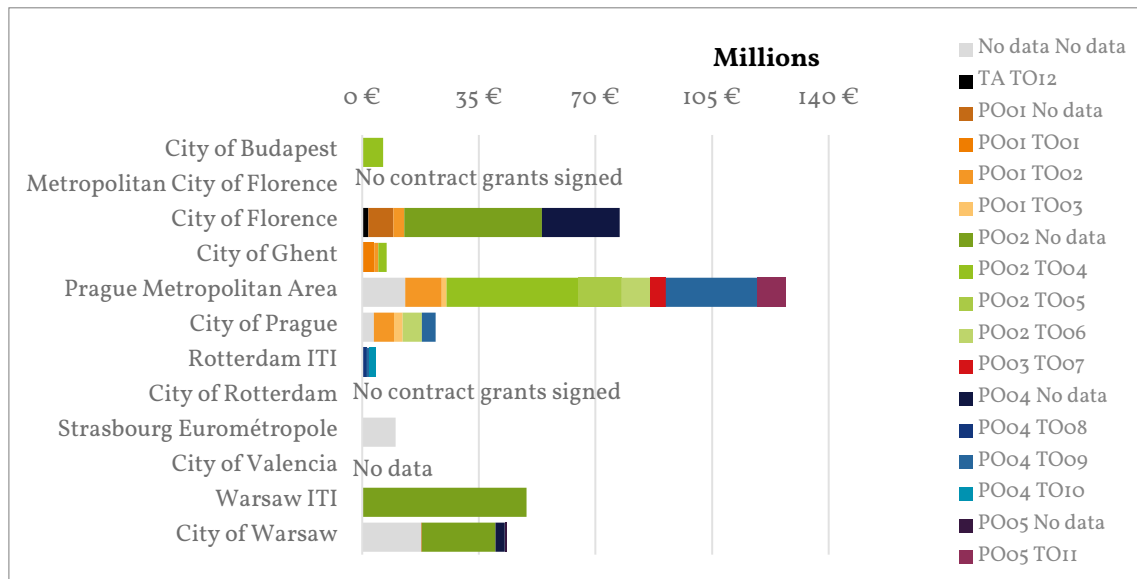


Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

On average, ERDF financed projects in all 8CS in the 2014-2020 Programming Period used to received less than €1 million each. Only in the cities of Prague and Warsaw, this average value was over €2 million per project, while the lowest average values are in the Metropolitan City of Florence (€0.3 million) and in Ghent (€0.5 million). From the values shown in Figure A. 4.12, PO02-TO04 (Greener; Carbon-free Europe - Low-carbon Economy) projects provided higher EU funding in average (€0.9 million), but with big differences between the €5.2 million in the city of Warsaw and the €0.26 million in Prague. PO01 (Smarter Europe) projects were also important in terms of average EU funding per project, especially in TO01 (Research and Innovation) projects in Rotterdam (€0.76 million in the ITI and €1.7 million in the city) and the city of Warsaw (€3.8 million), and TO03 (Competitiveness of SMEs) in the city of Prague (€4.4 million). Regarding PO04 (Social Europe) projects, those classified as TO10 (Educational and Vocational Training), only had an average cost of more than €0.1 million in the PMA. In PMA, PO03-TO07 (Connected Europe - Network infrastructure in transport and energy) projects also managed to receive €2.6 million in EU funding on average.

4.2.2.2 2021-2027 ERDF

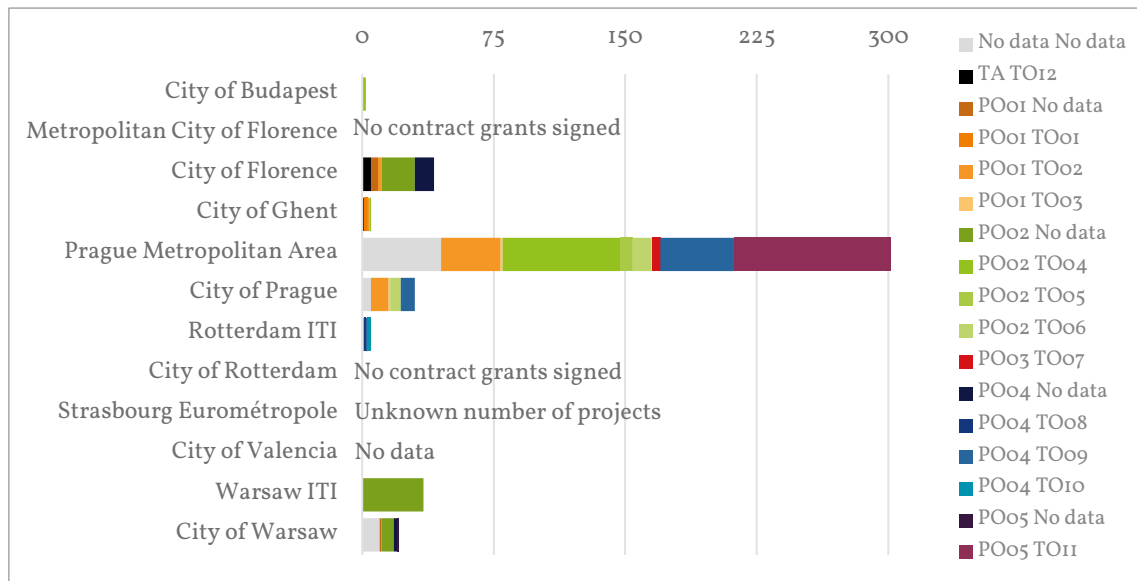
Figure A. 4.13 Total EU budget allocated in ERDF projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

In the 2021-2027 Programming Period, half of the analysed CS (Budapest, Ghent, Rotterdam and Strasbourg) receive less than €10 million (see Figure A. 4.13). The cities of Prague and Warsaw, and the Warsaw ITI, are in a mid-range, with totals between €20 million and € 50 million, while the city of Florence (€77.2 million) and the PMA (€126.9 million) stand out between all CS. Among the various political objectives, PO02 projects receive most of the ERDF funding (€178.4 million), specially in Budapest, the city of Florence, the PMA and the Warsaw ITI. In PO04 (Social Europe) the PMA (€27.3 million) and the city of Florence (€23.3 million) excel, but is in the Rotterdam ITI where PO04 is the most important policy objective (92% of all EU funding is shared between TO08 – Sustainable and quality employment – €0.97 million, TO09 – Social Inclusion – €0.85 million, and TO10 – Educational and vocational training – €1.99 million). In Ghent, PO01 (Smarter Europe) receives more EU funding, with an important allocation in TO01 (Research and Innovation) of €3.2 million, that is close to 50% of all ERDF funding in the city between 2021 and 2025. Other CS such as Florence and Prague have important amounts of EU funding in PO01 projects, especially in TO02 (Information and Communication Technology) project objective (€3.3 million in the city of Florence and €17 million in Prague). In the other hand, all EU funding in Strasbourg is in projects without a well-known policy nor project objective, while these kinds of projects represent more than 50% of city of Warsaw EU funding (€17.9 million), and important allocations in Prague (€12.5 million).

Figure A. 4.14 Number of ERDF projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective

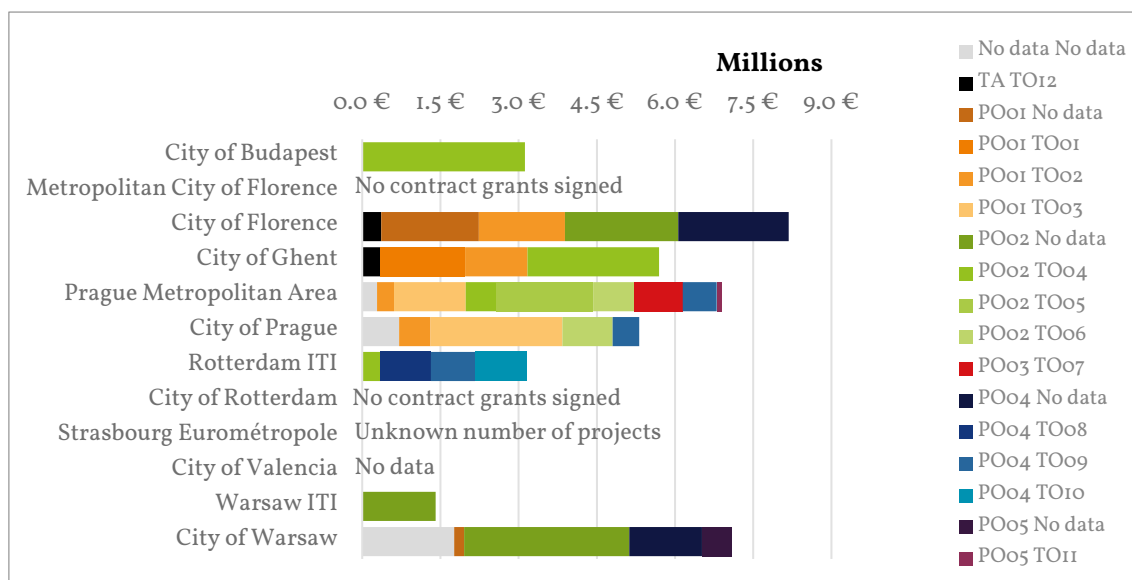


Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

As shown in Figure A. 4.14, during the 2021-2027 Programming Period, only in the PMA more than 50 ERDF projects have a contract grant signed or have started. In the cities of Florence, Prague and in the Warsaw CS in a range between 20 and 40 projects, while in Budapest, Ghent and Rotterdam ITI less than 5 projects have a contract grant. It is important to highlight that in these first 4 years of the Programming Period any of the analysed beneficiaries of the Metropolitan City of Florence nor the city of Rotterdam have signed any contract grant for an ERDF project. In Valencia, none of the consulted sources have been able to provide data for the 2021-2027 ERDF funding.

Regarding the most common thematics, PO02 (Greener, Carbon-free Europe) projects are widely present in all CS, being the policy objective with a bigger number of projects in all of them, mainly in Budapest and the Warsaw CS, where all projects are PO02. As exceptions, the city of Prague, where PO01 (Smarter Europe) is the most important policy objective, and Rotterdam ITI, where PO04 (Social Europe) projects represent 80% of all ERDF projects. Although only beneficiaries from the PMA have PO05 (Europe Closer to Citizens) projects, this is the second policy objective with more projects funded (93). In the 2021-2027 ERDF, 61 identified projects cannot be classified in any policy objective, while 78 (5 in PO01, 61 in PO02, 11 in PO04 and 1 in PO05) have not recorded their project objective.

Figure A. 4.15 Average EU budget per project allocated in ERDF projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

On average, an ERDF project in the 2021-2027 Programming Period is in between €1 million and €2 million (see Figure A. 4.15). Only in Budapest, the average project cost is over €3 million, while in Rotterdam ITI is less than €1 million. Budapest and the Warsaw ITI predominant project objective is TO04 (Low-carbon economy), while in the city of Prague is TO03 (Competitiveness of SMEs). On the opposite side, in Florence and the Rotterdam ITI projects from different project objectives have a similar average cost (around €2 million in Florence and €0.9 million in the Rotterdam ITI) but, while the city of Florence presents important diversity in policy objectives (PO01 – Smarter Europe –, PO02 – Greener, Low-carbon Europe – and PO04 – Social Europe –), the Rotterdam ITI is focused in PO04 (Social Europe). Ghent and the PMA are in an intermediate situation, because they have thematic objective that, on average, have projects with big amounts of ERDF funding allocated (respectively TO04 – Low-carbon economy – and TO05 – Climate change adaptation and risk prevention –) combined with other well-funded projects, but with smaller quantities of EU funding.

4.2.3 ESF

In the case of ESF, there are also two different schemes for the thematic classification for each 2014-2020 and 2021-2027 programming periods. The 2014-2020 Programming Period scheme was based on 4 of the 11 ESIF Thematic Objectives (plus the Technical Assistance) unfolded in 11 of the 38 Investment Priorities. In the 2021-2027 Programming Period, the 4 Thematic Objectives have been reduced to 1 Funding Priority, commonly known as Policy Objective, divided into 13 Social Specific Objectives (ESO). Despite this, as the Kohesio database, until November 2025, did not mention the Investment Priorities nor the Social Specific Objectives (ESO), the URDICO Policy Objectives will correspond to the ESIF 2021-2027 Policy Objectives, while the URDICO Project Objectives will correspond to the ESIF 2014-2020 Thematic Objectives. All data coming from the CS, including that data originally from own managed sources (see Table A. 2.8), has followed the scheme of Table A. 4.5.

Table A. 4.5 Colour legend for 2014-2020 & 2021-2027 ESF Policy and Project Objectives

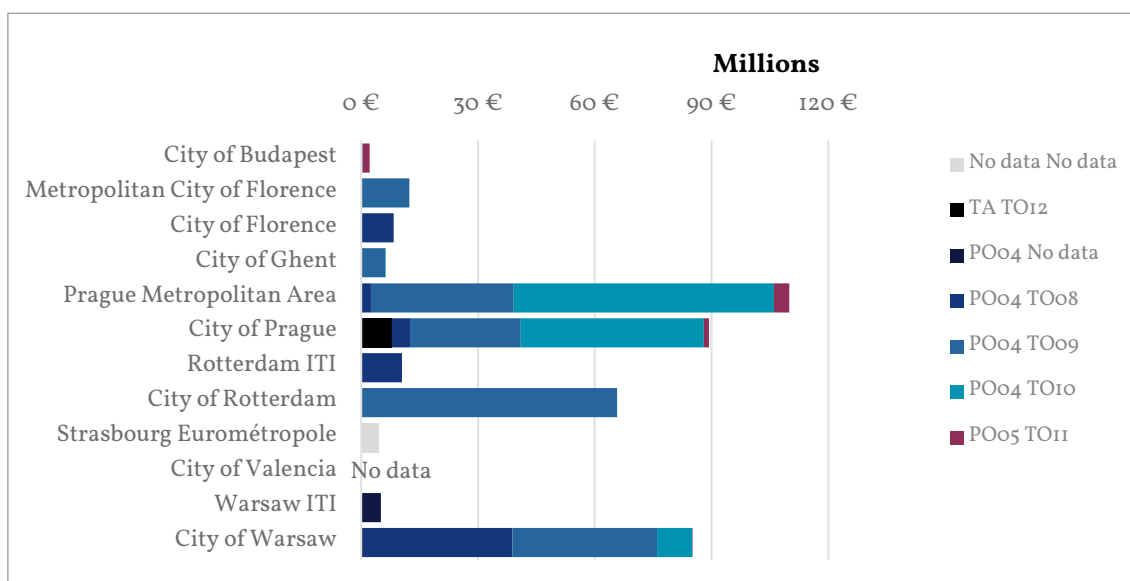
Policy Objective		Project Objective		Colour key
No data		No data		
PO04	Social Europe	No data		
		TO08	Sustainable and quality employment	

Policy Objective		Project Objective		Colour key
		TO09	Social inclusion	
		TO10	Educational and vocational training	
PO05	Europe closer to citizens	No data		
		TO11	Efficient Public Administration	
TA	Technical Assistance	TO12	Technical Assistance	

Source: authors' own elaboration based on Kohesio

4.2.3.1 2014-2020 ESF

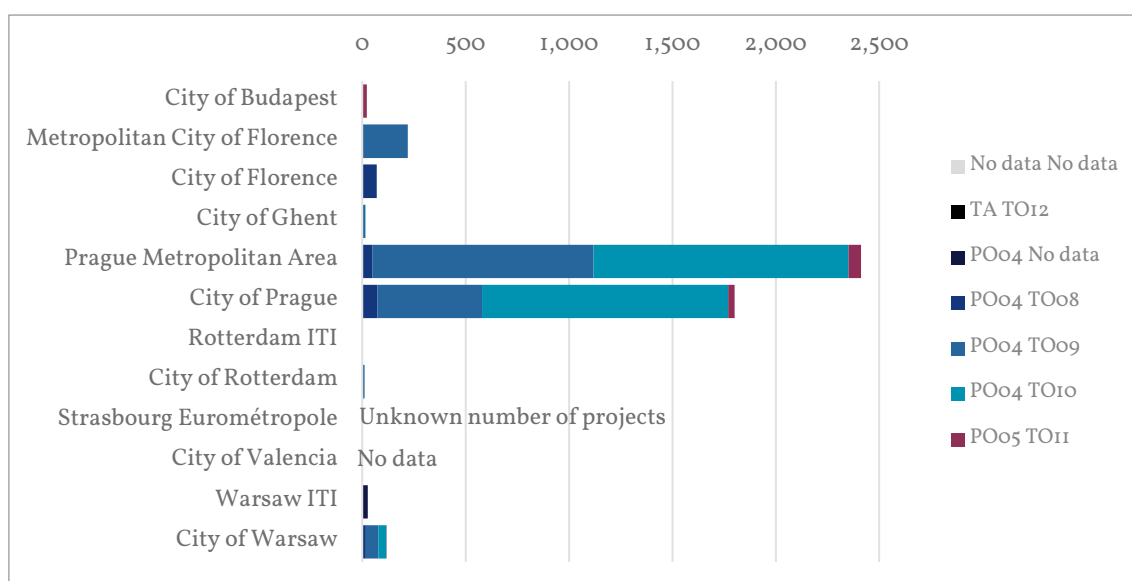
Figure A. 4.16 Total EU budget allocated in ESF projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Figure A. 4.16 shows that 2014-2020 ESF funding was, generally, below €10 million, when adding all projects with a contract grant signed in the 8CS. Exceptions to this rule were the city of Rotterdam (€65.7 million), the city of Warsaw (€84 million) and Prague CS (€89.3 million in Prague city, and €110 million in the PMA). In the Metropolitan City of Florence (€12.4 million), Ghent (€6 million) and the city of Rotterdam (€65.7 million), TO09 (Social Inclusion) is the project objective that received more ESF funding. In the city of Warsaw TO09 was important too (€37.2 million), but just after TO08 (Sustainable and quality employment) (€37.9 million). All ESF projects in the city of Florence and the Rotterdam ITI were TO08. In the Prague CS most of the ESF funding allocation to TO10 (Educational and vocational training) projects (€66.9 million in the PMA and €47 million in the city of Prague), although there was an important amount of EU funding devoted to TO09 projects (€36.6 million in the PMA and €28.5 million in the city of Prague).

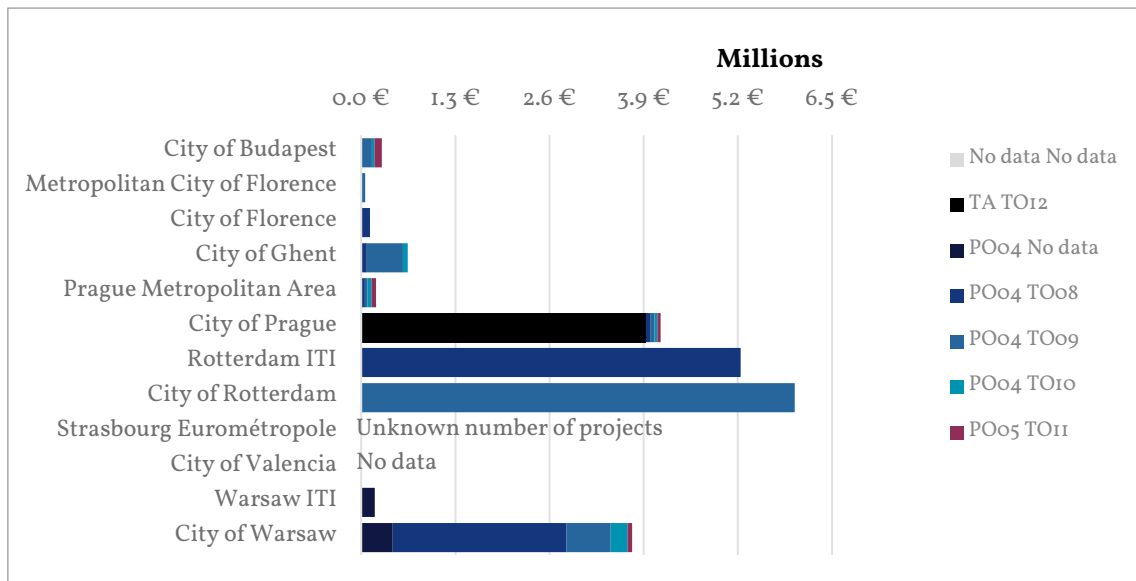
Figure A. 4.17 Number of ESF projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

There were important disparities in the number of 2014-2020 ESF projects in the 8 analysed CS (see Figure A. 4.17). Budapest, Ghent, Rotterdam and the Warsaw ITI participated in between 10 and 30 projects (in Rotterdam ITI only 2 ESF projects had a contract grant signed, that have been added to the other 12 ESF projects made in other parts of the city). In Budapest, these projects were mainly focused in PO05 – TO11 (Europe closer to citizens – Efficient Public Administration), while in Ghent and Rotterdam in PO04 – TO09 (Social Europe – Social Inclusion). All Warsaw ITI projects are PO04 (Social Europe), but their project objectives were not identified. Florence (the Metropolitan City and the city) and the city of Warsaw were beneficiaries of a lot of ESF projects during the 2014-2020 Programming Period (up to 100 projects each). In the case of Florence were focused on TO09 (Social Inclusion) in the Metropolitan City and on TO08 (Sustainable and quality employment) in the city of Florence. In the city of Warsaw were better distributed between all project objectives of PO04 (Social Europe). Prague CS, on the other hand, stands out with 2,413 projects in the PMA and 1,801 projects in the city. They were mainly focused on TO09 (Social Inclusion) and TO10 (Educational and vocational training), besides an important, but smaller, number of TO08 (Sustainable and quality employment) and TO11 (Efficient Public Administration) projects.

Figure A. 4.18 Average EU budget per project allocated in ESF projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective

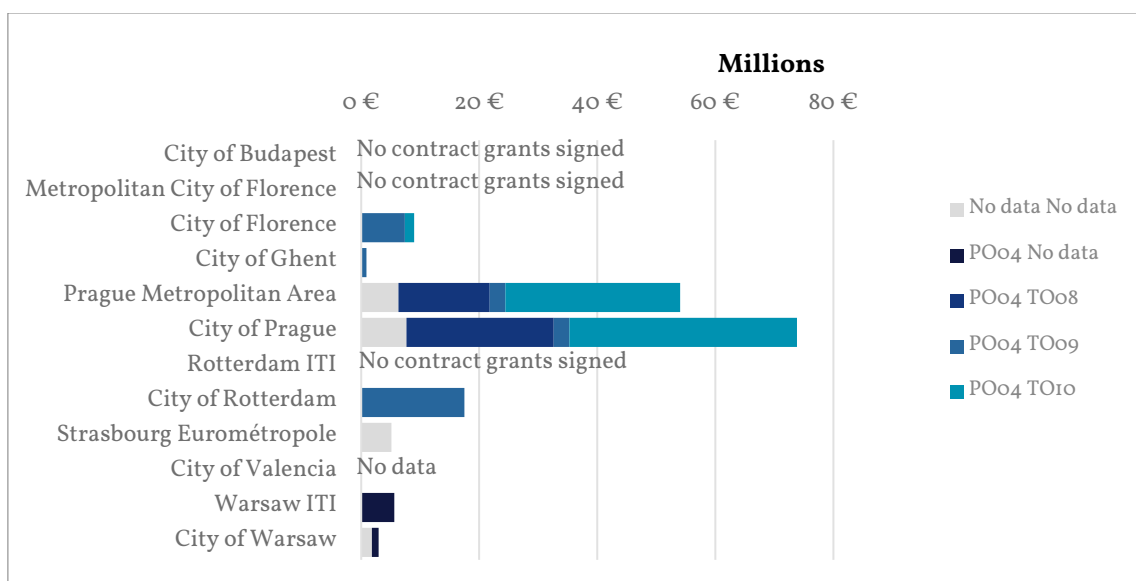


Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

On average, projects funded with ESF during the 2014-2020 Programming Period received less than €0.5 million of EU funding each, without big differences between project objectives (see Figure A. 4.18). Only in Rotterdam and the city of Warsaw EU funding values were, generally, up of these €0.5 million; specially TO08 projects in the Rotterdam ITI (€5.2 million) and in the city of Warsaw (€2.4 million), and TO09 projects in the city of Rotterdam (€5.97 million). In the city of Prague Technical Assistance projects stand out as those which, in average, received more EU funding (€3.9 million), what is more than 50 times the average cost of any other project with different project objective.

4.2.3.2 2021-2027 ESF

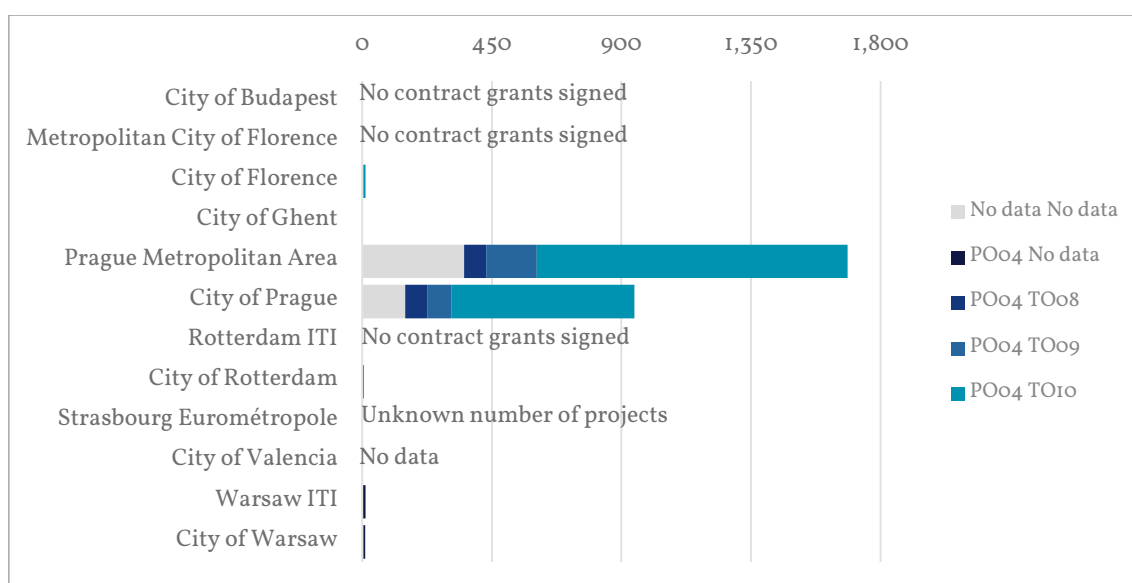
Figure A. 4.19 Total EU budget allocated in ESF projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Most of the EU funding allocations in 2021-2027 ESF are in TO10 (Educational and vocational training) projects (€69.7 million), followed by TO08 (Sustainable and quality employment) projects (€40.4 million) (Figure A. 4.19). However, TO08 and TO10 are only important in Prague, while TO09 (Social Inclusion) is the main project objective per EU funding allocation in the cities of Florence (79% of all EU funding -€9million-), Rotterdam and Ghent (in both cities, all ESF funding -€17.5 million and €0.9 million respectively- are in TO09 projects). Projects without a well-known policy objective also receive important amounts of EU funding, especially in Strasbourg (100% of €5.1 million), and the city of Warsaw (62% of all ESF funding -€1.8 million- goes to projects that none of the consulted sources know which policy nor project objectives have, while the remaining 38% -€1.1 million- have not a project objective recorded).

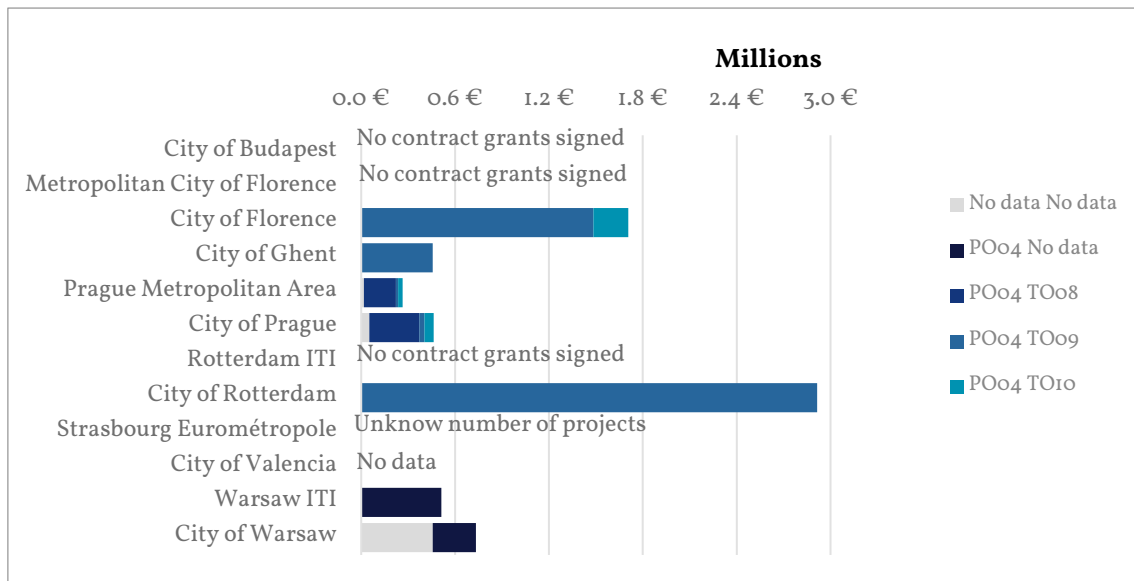
Figure A. 4.20 Number of ESF projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

In the first years of the 2021-2027 Programming Period, the URDICO beneficiaries have not participated in a big number of ESF projects (see Figure A. 4.20). There is an important number of CS (Budapest, the Metropolitan City of Florence and the Rotterdam ITI) which have not signed any contract grant. Those who have done it (cities of Florence and Rotterdam, and the CS of Ghent and Warsaw) are participating in few projects (12 in the city of Florence, 2 in Ghent, 11 in the Warsaw ITI and 8 in the city of Warsaw). Only in Prague ESF has an important number of projects activated (1,685 in the PMA and 945 in the city of Prague). In Prague most of the projects are TO10 (Educational and vocational training). In the city of Florence TO10 is the most common project objective too but really close to projects related to TO09 (Social Inclusion). All recorded projects in Ghent and the city of Rotterdam are TO09. It is important to highlight that in Warsaw (both ITI and city) none of the projects have a known project objective, while 4 city of Warsaw ESF projects have no data for policy nor for project objective, a situation that is important in Prague too, as 354 PMA projects and 149 city of Prague projects, have not data for their policy nor project objectives.

Figure A. 4.21 Average EU budget per project allocated in ESF projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

As shown in Figure A. 4.21, 2021-2027 ESF projects receive, on average, around €0.5 million in EU funding. There is not a difference between the project objectives in this regard, but between CS. Ghent and Warsaw CS are in this €0.5 million average, while Prague uses to have small projects by EU funding, because only TO08 (Sustainable and quality employment) receive more than €0.2 million on average. On the other hand, the city of Florence and, specially, the city of Rotterdam participate in TO09 (Social Inclusion) projects that, in average, have bigger allocations of EU funding (€1.5 million and €2.9 million, respectively).

4.2.4 CF

CF, as part of ESIF funding, as ERDF and ESF, has two different schemes to classify its projects: one for the 2014-2020 Programming Period, and one for the 2021-2027 Programming Period. The 2014-2020 Programming Period scheme was based on 4 of the 11 ESIF Thematic Objectives (plus the Technical Assistance) unfolded in 21 of the 38 Investment Priorities. In the 2021-2027 Programming Period, the 4 Thematic Objectives have been reduced to 2 Funding Priorities, which are commonly known as Policy Objectives, divided into 12 Regional Specific Objectives (RSO). Despite this, as the Kohesio database, until November 2025, did not mention the Investment Priorities nor the Regional Specific Objectives (RSO), the URDICO Policy Objectives will correspond to the ESIF 2021-2027 Policy Objectives, while the URDICO Project Objectives will correspond to the ESIF 2014-2020 Thematic Objectives.

Because CF is only available in Member States with a GNI below 90% of the EU average, only Budapest, Prague and Warsaw CS can receive CF funding, as the rest of URDICO CS are in medium or high-income countries. For this reason, only these three CS will be represented in the following analysis.

Table A. 4.6 CF funded projects during 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objectives

CS	Indicator	No data	PO02 – Greener, Carbon-free Europe			PO03 – Connected Europe	TA- Technical Assistance
		No data	TO04 – Low-carbon economy	TO05 – Climate change adaptation and risk prevention	TO06 – Environ. protection and resource efficiency	TO07 – Network infra. in transport and energy	TO12 – Technical Assistance
City of Budapest	Number of projects		38	18	6	1	
	Total EU funding (M€)		619.8	25.6	80.1	4.4	
	Average EU funding (M€) per project		16.3	1.4	13.4	4.4	
Prague Metro. Area	Number of projects	1	139	92	324		
	Total EU funding (M€)	0.02	18.8	115.5	178.4		
	Average EU funding (M€) per project	0.02	0.13	1.25	0.55		
City of Prague	Number of projects	1	55	15	33		
	Total EU funding (M€)	0.8	40.2	3.9	5.8		
	Average EU funding (M€) per project	0.8	0.73	0.26	0.18		
Warsaw ITI	Number of projects	No projects have been funded through the ITI					
	Total EU funding (M€)						
	Average EU funding (M€) per project						
City of Warsaw	Number of projects		5		9	6	3
	Total EU funding (M€)		1,120.4		289.9	132.9	3.2
	Average EU funding (M€) per project		224.1		32.2	22.1	1.1

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

2014-2020 CF projects were mainly focused on PO02 (Greener, Carbon-free Europe), especially in TO04 (Low-carbon economy) (see Table A. 4.6). In Budapest and the city of Prague TO04 was the project objective with more projects (38 and 55 respectively), and the one receiving the biggest amount of CF funding (€619.8

million and €40.2 million respectively). In the city of Warsaw, there was a more well-balanced number of projects between the project objectives (between 3 and 9 projects each project objective). Although TO04 was the second project objective with less funded projects in the city of Warsaw, it was the project objective where more UE funding was allocated (€1,120.4 million), which is an average project cost of €224.1 million in EU funding, completely outstanding the average project cost. In Warsaw, except for projects dedicated to Technical Assistance, the average cost per project was between 32.2 million (PO02-TO06; Greener, Low-carbon Europe – Environment protection and resource efficiency) and €22.1 million (PO03-TO07; Connected Europe – Network infrastructure in transport and energy). Meanwhile, in Budapest TO04 and TO06 projects had an average allocation of EU funding rounding the €15 million. It is important to highlight Budapest's TO05 (Climate change adaptation and risk prevention) projects because of their low average project funding (€1.4 million per project) although, by number of projects, TO05 was the second most common project objective (18 projects). This situation was also common in Prague, where CF funded a big number of projects (660 between the PMA and the city of Prague) but, on average, these projects received less than €1million of EU funding.

Table A. 4.7 CF funded projects during 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objectives

CS	Indicator	No data	PO02 – Greener, Carbon-free Europe				PO03 – Connected Europe
		No data	No data	TO04 – Low-carbon economy	TO05 – Climate change adaptation and risk prevention	TO06 – Environ. protection and resource efficiency	TO07 – Network infra. in transport and energy
City of Budapest	Number of projects		2	1			
	Total EU funding (M€)		120.2	0.06			
	Average EU funding (M€) per project		60.1	0.06			
Prague Metro. Area	Number of projects	14		116	33	72	
	Total EU funding (M€)	8.3		20.1	4.8	60.3	
	Average EU funding (M€) per project	0.59		0.17	0.14	0.84	
City of Prague	Number of projects	4		6	6	2	1
	Total EU funding (M€)	93.4		60.7	1.2	1	2.2
	Average EU funding (M€) per project	23.3		10.1	0.2	0.52	2.2
Warsaw ITI	Number of projects	No projects have been funded through the ITI					
	Total EU funding (M€)						

CS	Indicator	No data	PO02 – Greener, Carbon-free Europe				PO03 – Connected Europe
		No data	No data	TO04 – Low-carbon economy	TO05 – Climate change adaptation and risk prevention	TO06 – Environ. protection and resource efficiency	TO07 – Network infra. in transport and energy
	Average EU funding (M€) per project						
City of Warsaw	Number of projects	3	4			1	
	Total EU funding (M€)	4.1	521.3			0.64	
	Average EU funding (M€) per project	1.4	130.3			0.64	

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

There is not good data on CF in the first years of the 2021-2027 Programming Period (see Table A. 4.7). In Budapest all three recorded projects are part of PO02 (Greener, Carbon-free Europe), but in two of them, the two with the biggest allocation of EU funded (€120.2 million of the €120.26 million received from CF in Budapest), there is not data about their project objective. In the city of Warsaw, the classification is problematic too, as 7 of the 8 projects have not complete data about the way to classify them (3 have not policy nor project objective, while for 4 PO02 projects, project objective is unknown). These 7 projects have received €4.1 million and €521.3 million respectively, which represents more than 98% of all CF funding in the city during the current Programming Period, for an average investment of €130.3 million in EU funding per project. In Prague CS, the high number of projects in the PMA leads to an average reception of EU funding per project lower than €1 million, even under €0.2 million in TO04 (Low-carbon economy) and TO05 (Climate change adaptation and risk prevention) projects. These lower values are also common in the city of Prague (PO02-TO05 – Greener, Carbon-free Europe; Low-carbon economy –, PO02-TO06 – Greener, Carbon-free Europe; Climate change adaptation and risk prevention – and PO03-TO07 –Connected Europe; Network infrastructure in transport and energy). However, important investments of CF funding are devoted to TO04 (Low-carbon economy) projects (€60.7 million in total; €10.1 million per project on average), although the biggest amount of EU funding arrived in the city of Prague for CF projects (€93.4 million) is in 4 projects with unknown policy and project objectives.

4.2.5 Horizon

The analysis of Horizon projects does not include the Prague CS (PMA and the city of Prague) nor the Warsaw ITI. In the cases of PMA and Warsaw ITI, the decision of CS experts to only analyse projects funded through the ITIs established in these territories (see Table A. 2.1) excluded Horizon, as ITIs only manage ESIF. Regarding the city of Prague, CS stakeholders decide to focus their efforts and the CS expert one's in providing a very detailed data on ESIF projects, leaving out of their data collection the non-ESIF projects.

4.2.5.1 2014-2020 Horizon

During the 2014-2020 Programming Period, Horizon was organised in 3 pillars (I -Excellent science-, II -Industrial leadership- and III -Societal challenges-), 2 horizontal programmes (Spreading excellence and widening participation, and Science with and for society) and 3 smaller programmes (JRC, EIT and Euratom). Pillars I and II were divided into 7 components (4 in Pillar I and 3 in Pillar II), while Pillar III was unfolded in 7 clusters. For URDICO, the 3 pillars plus the 5 programmes are the Horizon policy objectives, and the divisions of the pillars are the Horizon project objectives (because of the big number of project objectives, in Table A.

4.8 only are represented policy and project objectives with projects recorded in, at least, one of the 8 CS). Both, policy and project objectives, use the code given by CORDIS database.

Table A. 4.8 Colour legend for 2014-2020 Horizon Policy and Project Objectives

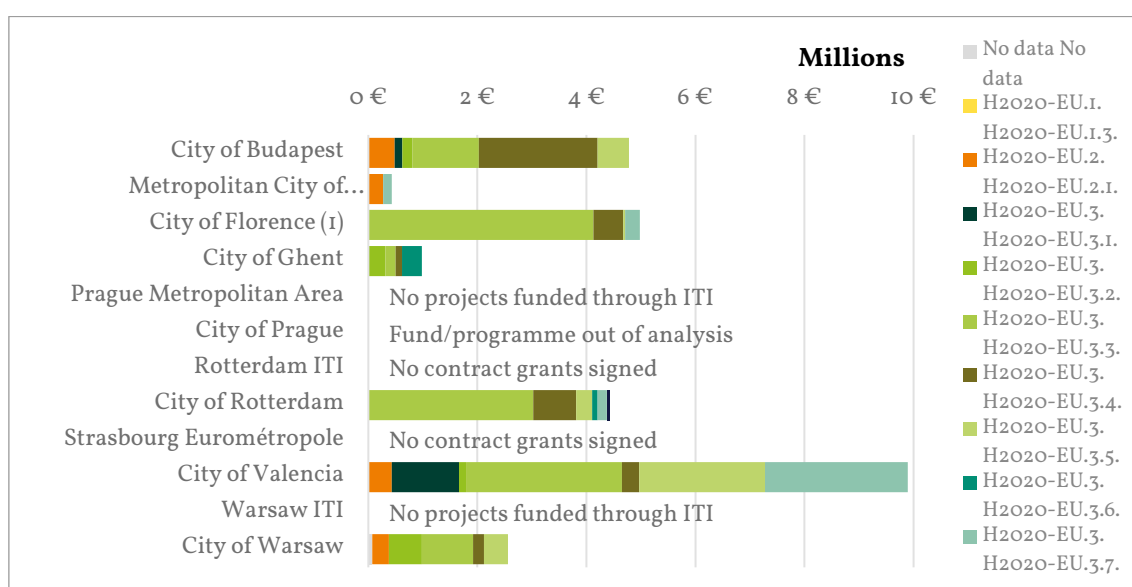
Policy Objective		Project Objective		Colour key
No data		No data		
H2020-EU.1.	Excellent Science	H2020-EU.1.3.	Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions	
H2020-EU.2.	Industrial leadership	H2020-EU.2.1.	Lead. in enabling & industrial tech.	
H2020-EU.3.	Societal challenges	H2020-EU.3.1.	Health, demo. change & well-being	
		H2020-EU.3.2.	Food, primary sector & bioeconomy ¹	
		H2020-EU.3.3.	Secure, clean & efficient energy	
		H2020-EU.3.4.	Smart, green & integrated transport	
		H2020-EU.3.5.	Green transition ²	
		H2020-EU.3.6.	Europe in a changing world	
		H2020-EU.3.7.	Secure societies	
H2020-EU.5.	Science with & for society	H2020-EU.5.1.	Science with & for society	

NOTES

- H2020-EU.3.2. complete name is “Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine, maritime and inland water research, and the bioeconomy”
- H2020-EU.3.5. complete name is “Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials”

Source: authors’ own elaboration based on CORDIS

Figure A. 4.22 Total EU budget allocated in Horizon projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective

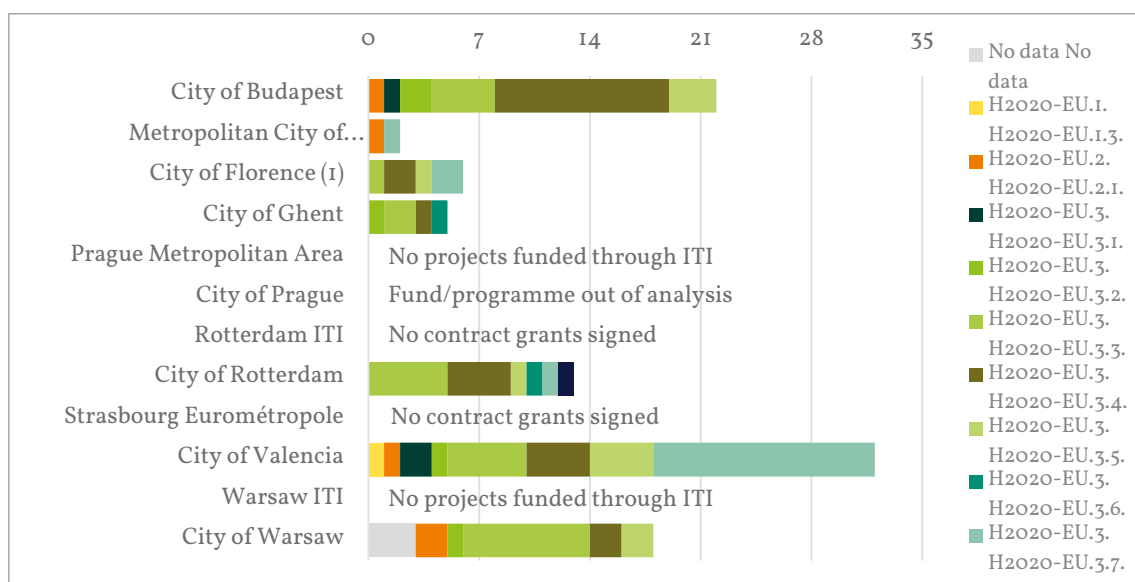


Source: authors’ own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

H2020-EU.3.3 (Secure, clean and efficient energy) was the project objective with biggest EU funding in the 2014-2020 Programming Period in the cities of Florence, Rotterdam, Valencia and Warsaw (see Figure A. 4.22). Total allocation was €4.1 million in the city of Florence, and around €3 million in Rotterdam and Valencia. In Budapest H2020-EU.3.3. (€1.2 million) was the second project objective by EU funding allocations, only behind of H2020-EU.3.4. (Smart, green & integrated transport) (€2.2 million). In Ghent H2020-EU.3.6.

(Europe in a changing world) (€0.36 million) and H2020-EU.3.2 (Food, primary sector & bioeconomy) (€0.32 million) received more EU funding than H2020-EU.3.3. Regarding H2020-EU.2.1. (Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies), in all CS was below €0.5 million in EU funding. However, H2020-EU.3.5 (Green transition) projects in the city of Florence and H2020-EU.5.1. (Science with and for society) projects in the city of Rotterdam are the project objectives with lower EU funding received (€31.25 thousand and €49.1 thousand respectively).

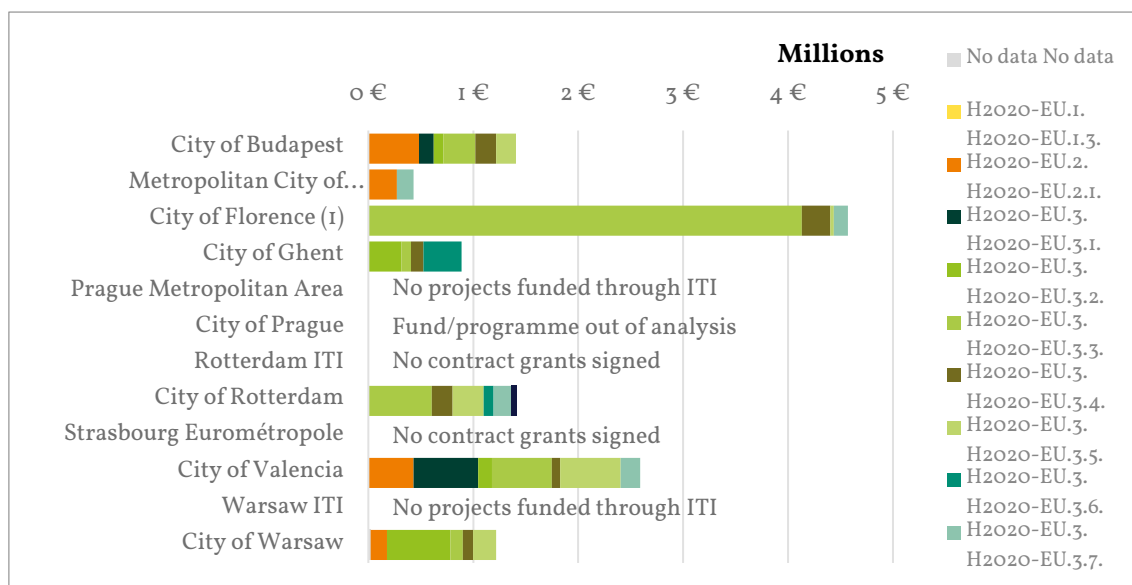
Figure A. 4.23 Number of Horizon projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

When talking about the number of projects, 2014-2020 Horizon projects in the analysed CS was focused on H2020-EU.3. (Societal Challenges) (see Figure A. 4.23). H2020-EU3.3. (Secure, clean and efficient energy) and H2020-EU.3.4 (Smart, green and integrated transport) were the two project objectives with more projects funded in all CS, apart from the Metropolitan City of Florence and Valencia. In the case of the Metropolitan City of Florence, only two projects have been recorded: on H2020-EU.2.1. (Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies) and on H2020-EU.3.7. (Secure societies). H2020-EU.3.7. was the project objective with the biggest number of projects in Valencia and was present in the cities of Florence and Rotterdam too. H2020-EU.2.1 also had a small presence in Budapest, Valencia and the city of Warsaw. Less common were H2020-EU.1.3. (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions), only one project in Valencia, and H2020-EU.5.1. (Science with and for society), also with one project in the city of Rotterdam.

Figure A. 4.24 Average EU budget per project allocated in Horizon projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

€0.5 million is the average contribution with EU fundings for the project objective receiving more EU funding in each CS (see Figure A. 4.24). In Valencia most of the project objectives had an average allocation close to this €0.5 million (H2020-EU.3.1 - Health, demographic change and well-being - €0.61 million, H2020-EU.3.5 - Green transition - €0.58 million, H2020-EU.3.3 - Secure, clean and efficient energy - €0.57 million and H2020-EU.2.1 - Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies - €0.43 million). In Budapest and the Metropolitan City of Florence, H2020-EU.2.1 (Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies) was the project objective with bigger EU funding allocations per project. Meanwhile, in Ghent and the city of Warsaw was H2020-EU.3.2 (Food, primary sector & bioeconomy). In Rotterdam H2020-EU.3.3 projects received, on average, more EU funding than any other project with different project objectives, but the biggest difference between project objectives was in the city of Florence, where H2020-EU.3.3 received 20 times more EU funding (€4.1 million) than the second project objective (H2020-EU.3.4 - Smart, green & integrated transport-). Projects with other project objectives, such as H2020-EU.3.4 and H2020-EU.3.7 (Secure societies), used to receive an average of €0.15 million of EU funding during the 2014-2020 Programming Period.

4.2.5.2 2021-2027 Horizon

In the 2014-2020 Programming Period, Horizon is organised in 3 pillars (I -Excellent science-, II - Global challenges and European industrial competitiveness- and III -Innovative Europe-) and 1 horizontal programme (Widening participation and strengthening the ERA). Pillars I and III and the horizontal programme were divided into 7 components (3 in Pillar I, 2 in Pillar III, which also includes EIT, and 2 in the horizontal programme), while Pillar II was unfolded in 6 clusters, and the actions related with JRC. For URDICO, the 3 pillars plus the horizontal programme are the Horizon policy objectives, and their divisions are the Horizon project objectives (because of the big number of project objectives, in Table A. 4.9 only are represented policy and project objectives with projects recorded in, at least, one of the 8 CS). Both, policy and project objectives, use the code given by CORDIS database.

Table A. 4.9 Colour legend for 2021-2027 Horizon Policy and Project Objectives

Policy Objective	Project Objective	Colour key
No data	No data	
Horizon.2.	No data	

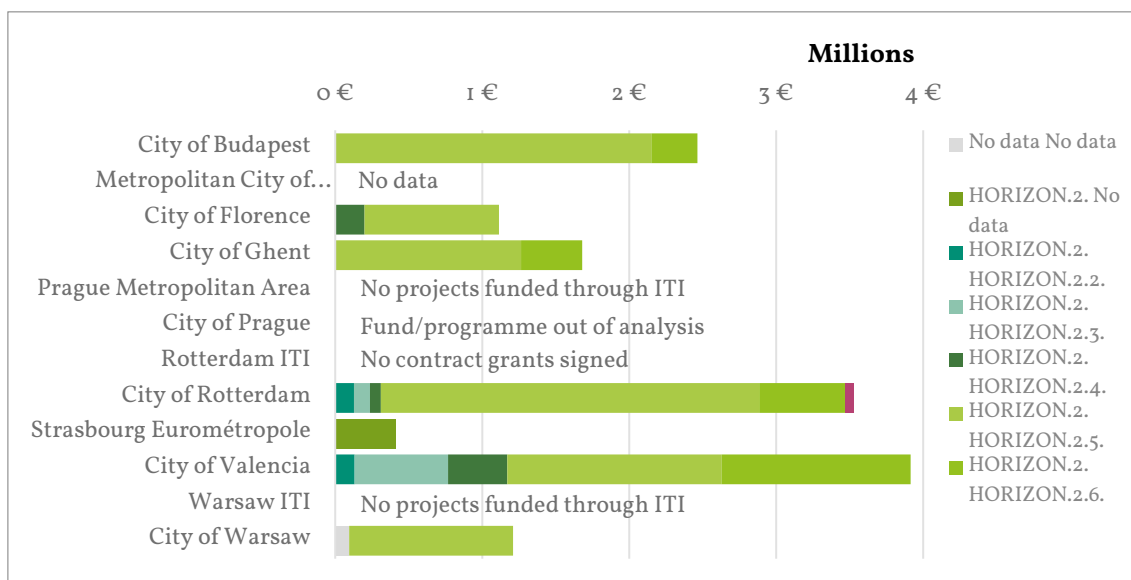
Policy Objective		Project Objective		Colour key
Global challenges and European industrial competitiveness	Horizon.2.2.	Culture, creativity & inclusive society		
	Horizon.2.3.	Civil security for society		
	Horizon.2.4.	Digital, industry & space		
	Horizon.2.5.	Climate, energy & mobility		
	Horizon.2.6.	Green transition ¹		
Horizon.3.	Innovative Europe	Horizon.3.2.	European innovation ecosystems	

NOTES

1. Horizon.2.6. complete name is "Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment"

Source: authors' own elaboration based on CORDIS

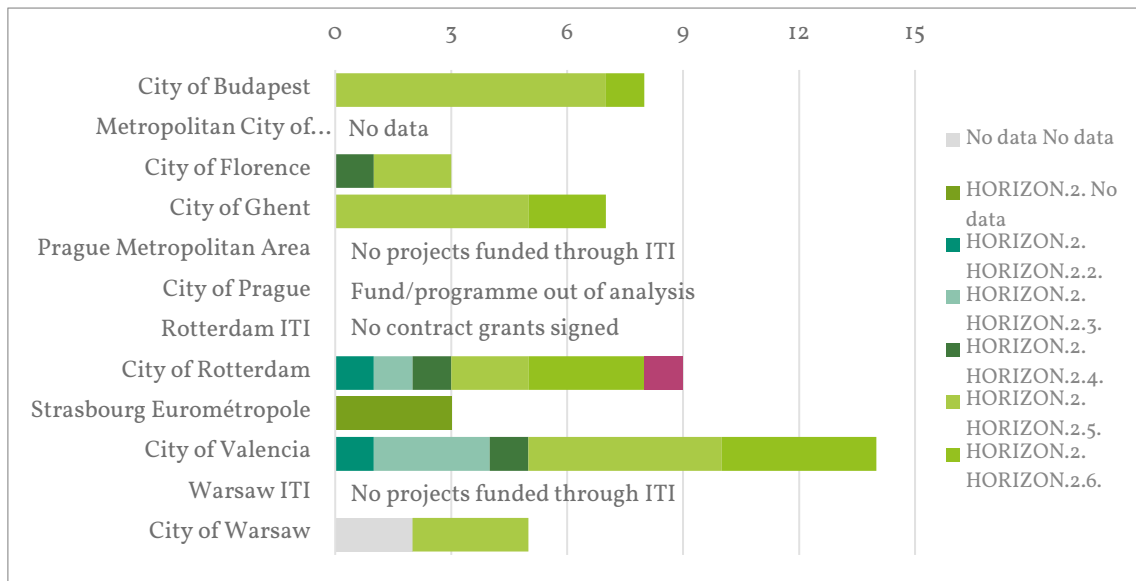
Figure A. 4.25 Total EU budget allocated in Horizon projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Horizon.2.5. (Climate, energy & mobility) projects received the biggest amount of EU funding during the 2021-2027 Programming Period, with values around €1 million and €1.5 million (see Figure A. 4.25). Only in the cities of Budapest and Rotterdam this value is bigger (€2.1 million and €2.6 million respectively). Horizon.2.6. (Green transition) stands in the second place with values around €0.5 million in Budapest, Ghent and the city of Rotterdam, and €1.3 million in Valencia. All remaining project objectives have received less than €0.2 million in EU funding, except in Valencia CS where Horizon.2.3 (Civil security for society) and Horizon.2.4. (Digital industry & space) receive €0.6 million and €0.4 million in EU funding respectively.

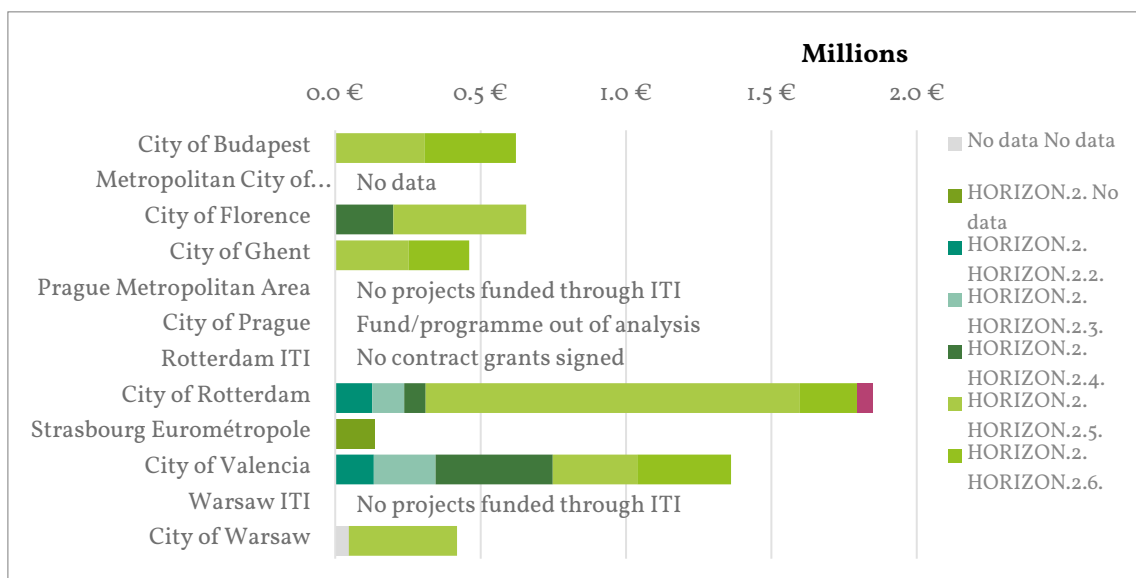
Figure A. 4.26 Number of Horizon projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

As shown in Figure A. 4.26, 2021-2027 Horizon projects are mainly focused on Horizon.2.5. (Climate, energy & mobility) project objective in all CS except in Strasbourg, where there is no data about the project objective of its 3 Horizon projects (all of them belonging to Horizon.2. - Global challenges and European industrial competitiveness- policy objective). Any CS has explored intensely other project objectives. Only the city of Rotterdam and Valencia present a more heterogeneous list of projects, while in the city of Warsaw, 2 of the 5 recorded projects have not data about their policy nor thematic objectives.

Figure A. 4.27 Average EU budget per project allocated in Horizon projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Horizon.2.5. (Climate, energy & mobility) and Horizon.2.6. (Green transition) project objectives show an average allocation of EU funding per project between €0.25 million and €0.4 million. In the remaining project objectives, the average allocation is between €0.1 million and €0.2 million in EU funding, except for

Horizon.2.4. projects in Valencia, which stays in €0.4 million of EU funding on average (see Figure A. 4.27). Only in the city of Rotterdam these values differ substantially, especially in Horizon.2.5. (€1.3 million), while projects of Horizon.2.4. (Digital industry & space) and Horizon.3.2. (European innovation ecosystems) receive smaller amounts of EU funding (€74 thousand and €54 thousand respectively).

4.2.6 Interreg

The analysis of Interreg projects does not include the Prague CS (PMA and the city of Prague) nor the Warsaw ITI. In the cases of PMA and Warsaw ITI, the decision of CS experts to only analyse projects funded through the ITIs established in these territories (see Table A. 2.1) excluded Interreg, as ITIs only manage ESIF. Regarding the city of Prague, CS stakeholders decide to focus their efforts and the CS expert one's in providing a very detailed data on ESIF projects, leaving out of their data collection the non-ESIF projects.

4.2.6.1 2014-2020 Interreg

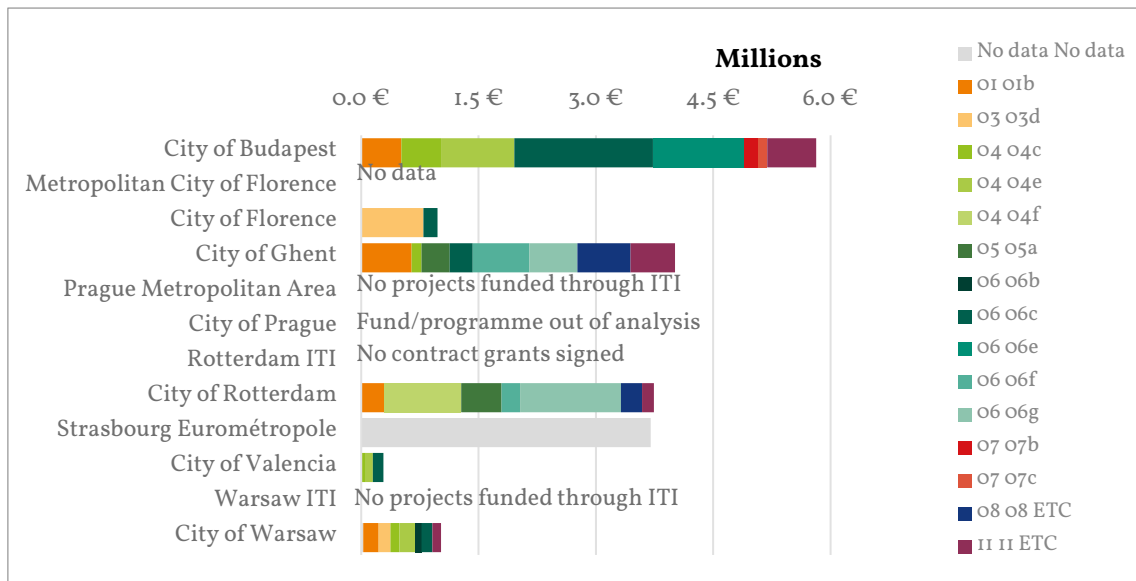
Interreg, as a programme funded by ERDF, during the 2014-2020 Programming Period had a categories scheme based on 11 Thematic Objectives (plus the Technical Assistance), which in URDICO work as policy objectives, unfolded in 46 Investment Priorities (38 Investment Priorities shared with ERDF, and 8 Investments Priorities only applying to 2014-2020 Interreg programmes), which in URDICO work as project objectives. Because of this large number of project objectives, in Table A. 4.10 only are represented policy and project objectives with projects recorded in, at least, one of the 8 CS. Additionally, as Investment Priorities names are longer than Table A. 4.10 cells, the original name has been shortened to fit in.

Table A. 4.10 Colour legend for 2014-2020 Interreg Policy and Project Objectives

Policy objective		Project objective		Colour key
No data		No data		
01	ICT	01b	Promoting business investment in R&I	
03	Competitiveness of SMEs	03d	Support SMEs to grow in reg., nat. and int. markets	
04	Low-carbon economy	04c	Energy efficiency and renewable energy	
		04e	Promoting low-carbon strategies	
		04f	R&I and adaptation of low-carbon technologies	
05	Climate change	05a	Adaptation to climate change	
06	Environment & re-sources	06b	Water quality	
		06c	Natural and cultural heritage	
		06e	Urban environment	
		06f	Improvement of waste and pollution management	
		06g	Resource efficiency	
07	Transport & infrastructures	07b	Enhancing regional mobility	
		07c	Low-carbon transport systems	
08	Employment	08 ETC	Integrating cross-border labour markets	
11	Public administration	11 ETC	Administrative cooperation (local and macro-regional)	

Source: authors' own elaboration based on Keep.eu

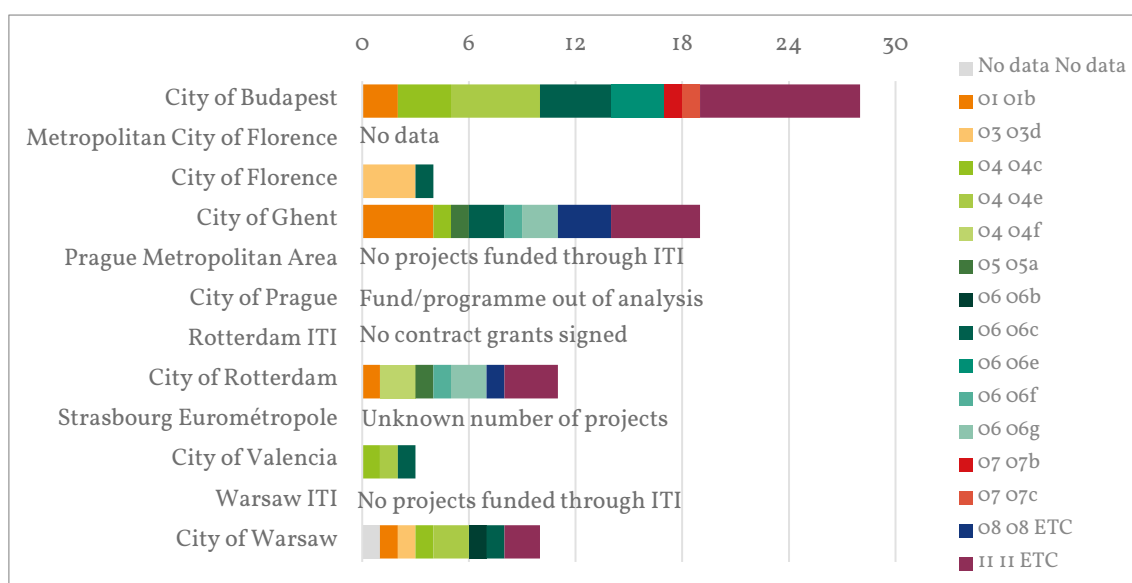
Figure A. 4.28 Total EU budget allocated in Interreg projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Most of the 2014-2020 Interreg project objectives received small amounts of EU funding (less than €0.3 million) (see Figure A. 4.28). That applies mainly in Valencia (only 06c - Natural and cultural heritage - received more than €0.1 million) and the city of Warsaw (04e - Promoting low-carbon strategies - projects allocation was the only one up to €0.2 million). In the other hand, Budapest recorded the biggest amounts per project: 06c (Natural and cultural heritage) and 06e (Urban environment) received more than €1million in EU funding (€1.7 million in 06c projects), while 04e (Promoting low-carbon strategies) projects were close to allocate €1 million in EU funding. Regarding Budapest other project objectives, except for 07 (Transport and infrastructures) policy objective projects, all other project objectives received more than €0.5 million. The city of Rotterdam also had important EU funding allocations in 06g (Resource efficiency) (€1.3 million) and 04f (R&I and adaptation of low-carbon technologies) (€0.98 million) project objectives, however the remaining ones were closer to €0.3 million in EU funding. Regarding Ghent, EU funding was more homogeneously distributed through its project objectives, with 5 project objectives around €0.6 million in EU funding, 2 project objectives close to receive €0.3 million, and only 1 project objective (04c - Energy efficiency and renewable energy -) that received €0.13 million.

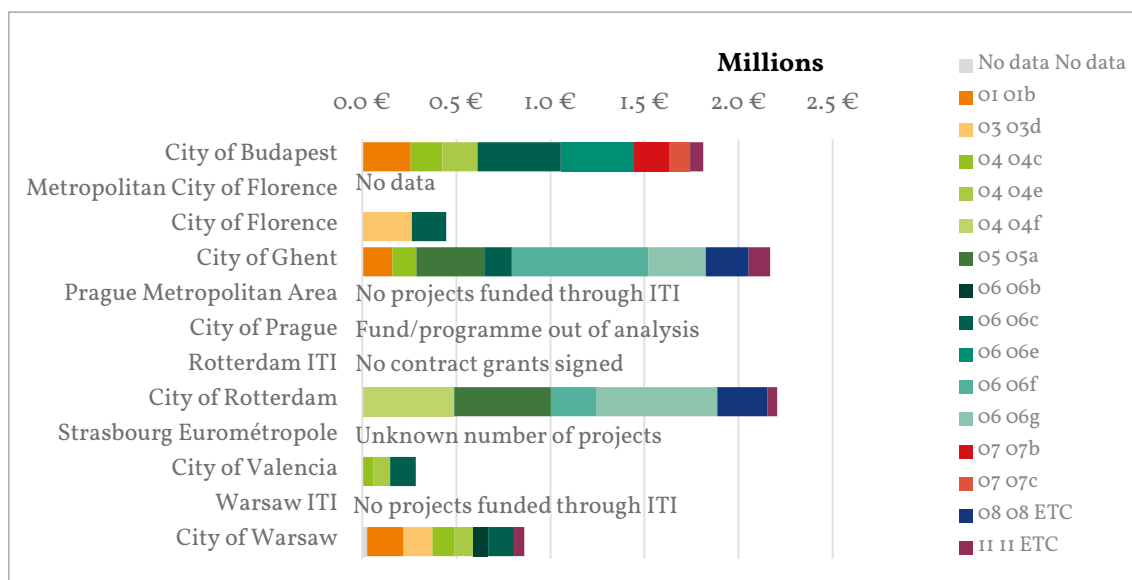
Figure A. 4.29 Number of Interreg projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

2014-2020 Interreg projects were very diverse (see Figure A. 4.29). Only in Budapest 11ETC (Administrative cooperation) projects outstand as the project objective with the higher number of projects (9), followed by 04 (Low-carbon economy) and 06 (Environment and resources) policy objectives. In Ghent and the cities of Rotterdam and Warsaw, 11ETC projects were the most common ones too, but the difference with other project objective was smaller. In Ghent 01b (Promoting business investment in R&I) and 08ETC (Integrating cross-border labour markets) were important too. In the city of Rotterdam 04f (R&I and adaptation of low-carbon technologies) and 06g (Resource efficiency) had only 1 project less than 11ETC. And in the city of Warsaw 04e (Promoting low-carbon strategies) had the same number of projects than 11ETC (2). Valencia, with a smaller number of projects recorded (3), was also focused in 04 and 06 policy objectives, meanwhile in the city of Florence 03d (Support SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets) projects supposed 75% of all recorded projects in the CS (4).

Figure A. 4.30 Average EU budget per project allocated in Interreg projects funded during the 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Although Ghent had the project objective that, on average, received more EU funding per project in 2014-2020 Interreg (06f - Improvement of waste and pollution management - €0.72 million), the city of Rotterdam had the following three project objectives with a high average EU funding allocation per project (06g - Resource efficiency - €0.64 million, 05a - Adaptation to climate change - €0.51 million, and 04f - R&I and adaptation of low-carbon technologies - €0.49 million) (see Figure A. 4.30). Other project objectives in the city of Rotterdam and Ghent usually recorded allocations per project below €0.2 million, which is the most common quantity of EU funding received per project in Valencia and the cities of Florence and Warsaw during the 2014-2020 Programming Period in all their project objectives. Budapest had a quite homogeneous average allocation per project too, although in this case values were quite bigger than in Valencia and the city of Warsaw (06c - Natural and cultural heritage - projects had €0.44 million on average, and 06e - Urban environment - projects were close to €0.4 million).

4.2.6.2 2021-2027 Interreg

Interreg, as a programme funded with ERDF, during the 2021-2027 Programming Period had a categories scheme based on 7 Funding Priorities, which are commonly known as Policy Objectives, 5 of them shared with ERDF and 2 exclusives from Interreg. The 5 ERDF Policy Objectives are divided into 27 Regional Specific Objectives (RSO) and 9 Interreg Specific Objectives (ISO), while the 2 Policy Objectives exclusive from Interreg are unfolded in 10 Interreg Specific Objectives (ISO). In URDICO, the 7 Policy Objectives keep their name and become URDICO policy objectives, meanwhile project objectives are defined by the 46 Specific Objectives. Because of the big number of project objectives, in Table A. 4.11 only are represented policy and project objectives with projects recorded in, at least, one of the 8 CS.

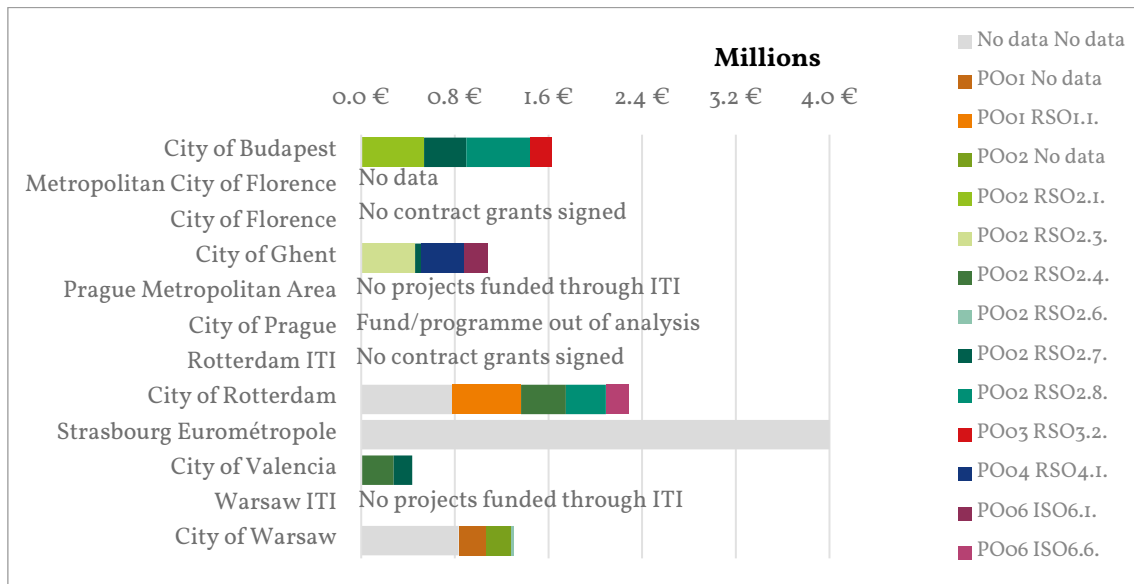
Table A. 4.11 Colour legend for 2021-2027 Interreg Policy and Project Objectives

Policy objective		Project objective		Colour key
No data		No data		
PO01	Smarter Europe	No data		
		RSO1.1.	Enhancing research and innovation	
PO02	Greener, Carbon-free Europe	No data		
		RSO2.1.	Energy efficiency	
		RSO2.3.	Smart energy systems	

Policy objective		Project objective		Colour key
		RSO2.4.	Climate change adaptation	
		RSO2.6	Circular economy	
		RSO2.7.	Nature protection and biodiversity	
		RSO2.8	Sustainable urban mobility	
POo3	Connected Europe	RSO3.2.	Sustainable transport	
POo4	Social Europe	RSO4.1.	Labour market infrastructure	
POo6	Cooperation & Governance	ISO6.1.	Institutional capacity of public authorities	
		ISO6.6.	Other actions to support better cooperation governance	

Source: authors' own elaboration based on Cohesion Open Data Platform

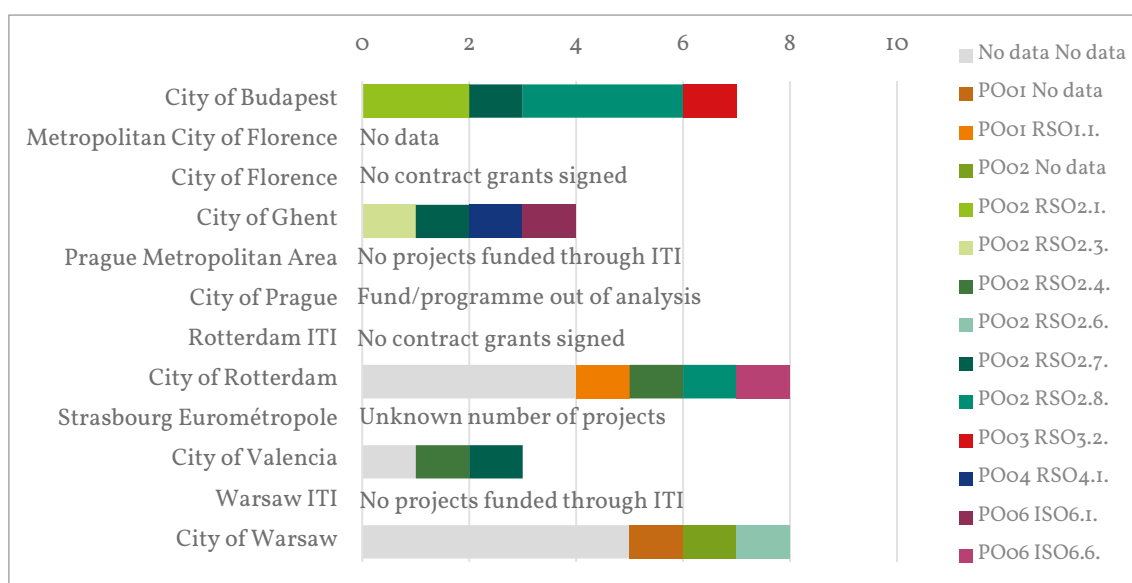
Figure A. 4.31 Total EU budget allocated in Interreg projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

As can be seen in Figure A. 4.31, URDICO CS in 2021-2027 Interreg are not focused on any particular project objective, as none of the recorded project objectives have received an amount of EU funding that stands out the average. All project objectives in Budapest and the city of Rotterdam have received between €0.35 million and €0.55 million, except for RSO3.2. (Sustainable transport) in Budapest and ISO6.6. (Other actions to support better cooperation governance) in the city of Rotterdam. In these cases, values are close to €0.2 million, which is a similar value to those received in Valencia and the city of Warsaw. The same applies to Ghent, with its biggest allocations per project objective between €0.2 million and €0.55 million in EU funding, despite in this case the smallest project objective by EU funding received (RSO2.7. - Nature protection and biodiversity-) has only recorded €50.1 thousand in EU funding.

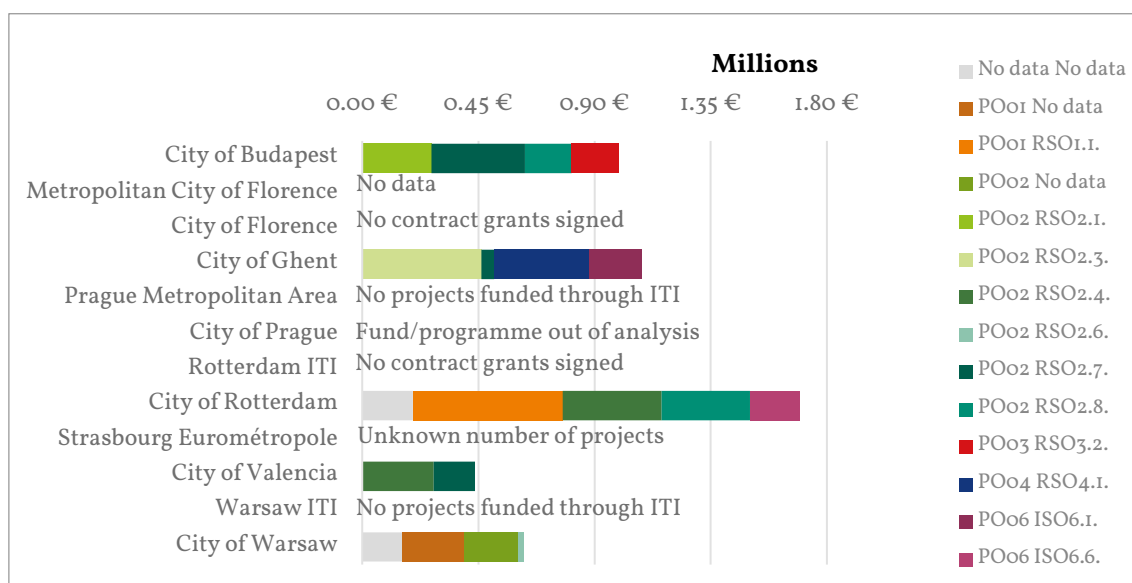
Figure A. 4.32 Number of Interreg projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

20201-2027 Interreg projects across the 8CS are very heterogeneous (see Figure A. 4.32), as only in Budapest there is more than one project per project objective (RSO2.8. -Sustainable urban mobility- with 3 projects and RSO2.1. -Energy efficiency- with 2 projects). Nevertheless, the number of projects without data regarding their policy nor project objectives (1 in Valencia and 4 in the cities of Rotterdam and Warsaw) stands out. In other hand, there is heterogeneity between CS, as only RSO2.7. -Nature protection and biodiversity- projects have been recorded in three CS (Budapest, Ghent and Valencia), while RSO2.4. (Climate change adaptation) is recorded in the city of Rotterdam and Valencia, and RSO2.8. (Sustainable urban mobility) in the city of Rotterdam and Budapest. All other project objectives have only recorded projects in one of the CS.

Figure A. 4.33 Average EU budget per project allocated in Interreg projects funded during the 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objective



Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

The city of Rotterdam has the biggest 2021-2027 Interreg projects per average EU funding allocation (see Figure A. 4.33) with RSO1.1. (Enhancing research and innovation) projects standing out with an average EU funding reception of €0.58 million. RSO2.4. and RSO2.8. follow RSO1.1. with average allocations around €0.35 million. Similar amount is recorded in Ghent RSO4.1. (Labour market infrastructure) projects, which also are the second biggest projects per average EU allocation in Ghent after RSO2.3. (Smart energy systems) (€0.46 million). In Valencia and the city of Warsaw, EU funding allocations per project are smaller in all project objectives, between €0.2 million and €0.25 million. However, Warsaw RSO2.6. projects, have an average allocation of €19 thousand. Budapest is in an intermediate place, with RSO2.7. (Nature protection and biodiversity) projects as the bigger ones (average EU funding allocation of €0.36 million), and three other project objectives where projects receive an average EU funding that is up to €0.185 million.

4.2.7 LIFE

The analysis of LIFE projects does not include the Prague CS (PMA and the city of Prague) nor the Warsaw ITI. In the cases of PMA and Warsaw ITI, the decision of CS experts to only analyse projects funded through the ITIs established in these territories (see Table A. 2.1) excluded LIFE, as ITIs only manage ESIF. Regarding the city of Prague, CS stakeholders decide to focus their efforts and the CS expert one's in providing a very detailed data on ESIF projects, leaving out of their data collection the non-ESIF projects.

4.2.7.1 2014-2020 LIFE

In 2014-2020 Programming Period, LIFE was divided in 2 Sub-programmes, unfolded in 3 Priority Areas each (see Table A. 4.12). For URDICO purposes, the 2 Sub-programmes are equivalent to policy objectives, while Priority Areas work as project objectives. Because of the small number of projects and the scarcity of project's budget data, 2014-2020 LIFE has been resumed in Table A. 4.13.

Table A. 4.12 2014-2020 LIFE policy and project objectives

Policy objective		Project objective	
CC	Climate Change	CCA	Climate change adaptation
		CCM	Climate change mitigation
		IC	Climate governance & information
		IPC	Integrated projects for climate
ENV	Environment	ERE	Environment and resource efficiency
		NAT	Nature & biodiversity
		IE	Environmental governance & information
		IPE	Integrated projects for environment

Source: authors' own elaboration based on CINEA

Table A. 4.13 LIFE funded projects during 2014-2020 Programming Period by project objectives

CS	Indicators	CC				ENV	
		CCA	CCM	IC	IPC	IPE	NAT
City of Budapest	Number of projects	1				1	
	EU funding (M€)	1.15				1.83	
Metropolitan City of Florence	Number of projects		1				
	EU funding (M€)		--				
City of Florence	Number of projects						1
	EU funding (M€)						--
City of Ghent	Number of projects				1		

CS	Indicators	CC				ENV	
		CCA	CCM	IC	IPC	IPE	NAT
	EU funding (M€)				0.99		
Prague Metropolitan Area	Number of projects	No projects have been funded through the ITI					
	EU funding (M€)						
City of Prague	Number of projects	CS Stakeholders focused the efforts of the project only in ESIF funding					
	EU funding (M€)						
Rotterdam ITI	Number of projects	No contract grants signed					
	EU funding (M€)						
City of Rotterdam	Number of projects	2				1	
	EU funding (M€)	--				1.23	
Strasbourg Eurométropole	Number of projects	No contract grants signed					
	EU funding (M€)						
City of Valencia	Number of projects		2				5
	EU funding (M€)		--				--
Warsaw ITI	Number of projects	No projects have been funded through the ITI					
	EU funding (M€)						
City of Warsaw	Number of projects			1			
	EU funding (M€)			0.16			

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

URDICO CS only applied, during the 2014-2020 Programming Period, for 1 LIFE project (see Table A. 4.13), with the exceptions of the city of Rotterdam (3) and Valencia (7). NAT (Nature & biodiversity) is the project objective with more funded projects (6, 5 of which belonging to Valencia), followed by CCA (Climate Change Adaptation) and CCM (Climate Change Mitigation), both with 3 projects. Unfortunately, Florence and Valencia could not report data about how much EU funding received their LIFE projects, while Rotterdam only reported data for 1 project. Generally, LIFE projects had an EU funding allocation between €1 million and €1.25 million. IPE (Integrated Projects for Environment) projects are those with bigger EU funding allocations (€1.83 million in Budapest and €1.23 million in the city of Rotterdam). Meanwhile, the city of Warsaw's IC (Climate governance & information) project only received €0.16 million.

4.2.7.2 2021-2027 LIFE

In 2021-2027 Programming Period, LIFE was divided in 4 Sub-programmes, unfolded in different Priority Areas (see Table A. 4.14). For URDICO purposes, the 4 Sub-programmes are equivalent to policy objectives, while Priority Areas work as project objectives. Because of the small number of projects and the scarcity of project's budget data, 2021-2027 LIFE has been resumed in Table A. 4.15.

Table A. 4.14 2021-2027 LIFE policy and project objectives

Policy objective		Project objective
NAT	Nature & biodiversity	Biodiversity
		Habitats
		Species
C-ECO	Circular economy & quality of life	No data
		Recovery of resources from waste
		Water
		Air
		Noise

Policy objective		Project objective
CC	Climate change adaptation & mitigation	Soil
		Chemical management
		Environmental governance
		Farming
		Land use
		Peatland management
		Renewable energies & energy efficiency
		Urban adaptation & land-use planning
		Resilience of infrastructure
		Sustainable management of water in drought-prone areas
		Flood & coastal management
		Resilience of the agricultural, forestry and tourism sectors
		Preparedness for extreme weather events
		Climate governance & information
Integrated projects for climate		
CET	Clean Energy Transition	National, regional & local policy framework for CET
		Technology roll-out, digitalisation, new services & business models
		Attracting private finance for sustainable energy
		Development on local and regional investment projects
		Involving and empowering citizens

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

Table A. 4.15 LIFE funded projects during 2021-2027 Programming Period by project objectives

CS	Indicators	No data	CC			C-ECO			CET
		No data	Farm-ing	IPC	Ur-ban adapt.	Env. Gov.	Noise	Soil	Tech, digit.
City of Budapest	Number of projects		1						
	EU funding (M€)		1.67						
Metropolitan City of Florence	Number of projects	No data							
	EU funding (M€)	No data							
City of Florence	Number of projects				1		1	1	
	EU funding (M€)				0.56		0.27	--	
City of Ghent	Number of projects					1			
	EU funding (M€)					0.21			
Prague Metropolitan Area	Number of projects	No projects have been funded through the ITI							
	EU funding (M€)	No projects have been funded through the ITI							
City of Prague	Number of projects	CS Stakeholders focused the efforts of the project only in ESIF funding							
	EU funding (M€)	CS Stakeholders focused the efforts of the project only in ESIF funding							
Rotterdam ITI	Number of projects	No contract grants signed yet							
	EU funding (M€)	No contract grants signed yet							
City of Rotterdam	Number of projects		1						

CS	Indicators	No data	CC			C-ECO			CET
		No data	Farm- ing	IPC	Ur- ban adapt.	Env. Gov.	Noise	Soil	Tech, digit.
	EU funding (M€)			0.78					
Strasbourg Euromét- ropole	Number of projects								1
	EU funding (M€)								0.16
City of Valencia	Number of projects	No data							
	EU funding (M€)	No data							
Warsaw ITI	Number of projects	No projects have been funded through the ITI							
	EU funding (M€)	No projects have been funded through the ITI							
City of Warsaw	Number of projects	1							
	EU funding (M€)	0.09							

Source: authors' own elaboration with data provided by CS responsible

During the first years of the 2021-2027 Programming Period, only in the city of Florence have started 3 LIFE projects, all other CS record 1 LIFE project (see Table A. 4.15). CC (Climate change adaptation & mitigation) and C-ECO (Circular economy & quality of life) are the more common policy objectives (3 projects each). However, any project objective gets more than 1 project with a grant contract signed. Regarding the allocation of EU funding, CC (Climate change adaptation & mitigation) projects receive bigger amounts of EU funding (more than €0.5 million), while C-ECO (Circular economy & quality of life) have smaller EU funding allocations (less than €0.3 million). Within CC projects, it is important to highlight the farming project ongoing in Budapest, which receives €1.67 million in EU funding.

4.2.8 Urban Initiatives

As Urban Initiatives, URDICO includes two programmes (UIA in 2014-2020 and EUI in 2021-2027), both financed by ERDF. They get a small weight in the European funding that arrives to the 8CS. Rotterdam CS (Rotterdam ITI and the city of Rotterdam) gets the biggest projects per EU funding (€4.9 million each): 1 UIA project in the Rotterdam ITI dedicated to the priority "Jobs and skills in the local economy" and 1 EUI project in the city of Rotterdam focuses on the "Greening cities" priority. However, Ghent is the CS with more Urban Initiatives (4 - 3 UIA and 1 EUI-) and the one that received more EU funding (€11.25 million). "Greening cities" project is the Ghent Urban Initiative (EUI) that receives more EU funding (€4 million) followed by UIA projects dedicated to "Housing" (€3.5 million) and "Culture and cultural heritage" (€2.7 million). €0.9 million was the EU funding allocated in an UIA Ghent project on "Urban mobility" priority, a small amount compared with the other projects funded in the city, but bigger when comparing it with the €125 thousand dedicated to the only Urban Initiative started in the city of Warsaw (an EUI project for "New European Bauhaus"). Budapest seems to have a use of Urban Initiatives similar to Ghent and Rotterdam. 3 projects have been recorded in Budapest (2 from UIA and 1 from EUI), with "Housing" being a priority that appears in both programming periods. Unfortunately, there is only data about budget in EUI projects (€2.7 million allocates in the EUI project dedicated to "Housing"), a problem that also appears in Valencia, where there is no data regarding the EU funding allocated in its EUI project.

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