

Module 2: I-US in the European Union

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Module Overview

In this module, the learner can gain an overview of how the European Union supports the development of Industrial-Urban Symbiosis (I-US) through policy frameworks and financial instruments. It explores the key European strategies, directives, and policy initiatives that create the policy environment for circular resource use, industrial decarbonisation, and cross-sector collaboration between cities and industries. In addition, the module introduces the main EU funding programmes that can support I-US initiatives.

- [Chapter 2.1: European Framework supporting I-US](#)
- [Chapter 2.2: Funding and learning opportunities](#)





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Chapter 2.1: European Framework supporting I-US

This chapter explores the European Union's policy landscape that fosters Industrial-Urban Symbiosis (I-US). It outlines key regulations, directives, and strategies—such as the EU Green Deal, Circular Economy Action Plan, and Industrial Strategy—that promote resource efficiency, waste heat recovery, and cross-sectoral collaboration. The chapter also examines how I-US can contribute to broader EU objectives, including climate neutrality, industry competitiveness, and sustainable urban development.

- Target audience: General Audience (no prior knowledge required)
- Estimated time: 15 minutes
- Includes: Explanations Exercises





Why the EU matters?

The European Union has recognized that IS has direct relevance to a broad policy agenda, covering innovation growth and economic development.

The European Union has a unique position: it is not a national government, but it sets shared goals and common rules for 27 countries with different economies, industries, and urban realities. Because of that, the EU acts as a coordinator and driver of systemic change, pushing topics that require cooperation across borders, sectors, and governance levels.

Industrial-Urban Symbiosis fits precisely into this logic: no single city or company can achieve circular resource flows or low-carbon industrial systems alone. While the EU doesn't work on the ground, it can help in setting the agenda and framework conditions to foster change and innovation through a number of tools.





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Why the EU matters?

These include:

- **Direction-setting & Trend leadership:** The EU establishes long-term goals (e.g. climate neutrality by 2050, circularity, zero pollution) which steer markets, investment, research agendas and more. Companies and municipalities looking ahead need to align with these to avoid regulatory risks and to gain competitive advantage.
- **Tools & Levers:** The EU has a mix of non-binding strategies and binding legislation. Non-binding strategies (communications, strategies, plans) signal what is coming and set the overall direction. Binding legislation (directives, regulations) creates real legal obligations – for example in waste treatment, pollution controls, reporting or product standards.





Why the EU matters?

- **Funding & Innovation Support:** Through the EU budget, dedicated funds (e.g. Horizon Europe, LIFE, cohesion funds), and mechanisms such as Regional Innovation schemes, the EU provides money and incentives for pilot projects, early deployment, “first movers” in new technologies, and collaborative networks (SMEs, public bodies, research institutions). This is crucial for I-US, a highly contextual and innovation-driven concept.

I-US often depends on cross-sector cooperation (industry, waste, water, energy), harmonized regulation (what counts as waste/by-product; pollutant thresholds; who bears cost), incentives for novel business models (sharing by-products, energy reuse, waste valorisation), and innovation funding. At the same time, I-US solutions can be key contributors to the overarching goals the EU sets. Thus, both the EU and the action on the ground benefit from each other!





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Key non-binding strategies and plans

While I-US is not necessarily explicitly mentioned in a number of key legislation pieces, it is affecting and affected by these directly or indirectly. The non-binding strategies are a key pillar for the EU that have given a lot of direction in the past years and for years to come. The key non-binding strategies include the following:

- **European Green Deal:** Core growth and sustainability strategy with circular economy, industrial decarbonisation and pollution prevention as key priorities with the overarching goal of climate neutrality by 2050 through a set of policies such as the circular economy action plan or the industrial strategy.





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Key non-binding strategies and plans

- **Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP):** Focuses specifically on designing waste out of the system, reusing materials, promoting product sustainability and resource efficiency through a set of actions, initiatives and legislative proposals for circularity. The main objectives include reducing waste, improving resource efficiency and to improve sustainable production and consumption.
- **Industrial strategy:** Aims to strengthen Europe's industrial competitiveness while supporting the twin green and digital transitions. It promotes innovation, clean technologies, and resilience of value chains, helping industries reduce emissions and resource use. Updated in 2021, it focuses on supporting SMEs, ensuring strategic autonomy, and accelerating the shift towards a climate-neutral, circular, and digitally advanced industry.





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Key non-binding strategies and plans

- **Zero Pollution Plan:** A core element of the European Green Deal aiming to achieve a pollution-free environment by 2050. It targets air, water, and soil pollution through prevention and cleaner production, encouraging systemic links between waste, water, and energy management. For I-US, it supports the development of cleaner industrial zones, reduced emissions, and stronger cross-sector environmental standards.
- **EU Bioeconomy Strategy:** Promotes the sustainable use of biological resources from land and sea to produce food, materials, and energy. It fosters industrial cooperation around biomass and organic residues, creating opportunities for I-US solutions such as biogas generation, nutrient recovery, and the use of bio-based feedstocks in local industries.





Key binding legislation

While non-binding strategies and plans signal the direction for the future, it is the binding legislation of the EU that creates enforceable rules for the member states. Both companies and public bodies such as municipalities are obliged to follow these rules. In the context of I-US, several legislative frameworks are particularly relevant because they define how waste, by-products, emissions, infrastructure and more are regulated in the EU. While a complete picture of relevant regulation is always case dependent, there are some key directives and laws that can be applied to most I-US cases:

- **Waste Framework Directive** (2008/98/EC and subsequent amendments): Establishes the basic legal framework for waste management in the EU: definitions of waste and by-products, the waste hierarchy (prevent → reuse → recycle → recover → dispose), the “polluter pays” principle and extended producer responsibility (EPR). It clarifies when a substance can cease to be waste and become a secondary raw material.





Key binding legislation

- **Industrial Emissions Directive** (2010/75/EU, IED) and its revision ('IED 2.0'): Sets requirements for industrial installations regarding air, water, land emissions, waste generation, resource use, permitting and the deployment of Best Available Techniques (BATs). The updated directive further strengthens innovation, resource efficiency and wider scope of activities.
- **Fit for 55 legislative package:** A suite of inter-linked laws and revisions aimed at reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55 % by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels) and putting the EU on the path to climate neutrality by 2050. It includes revisions to the EU Emissions Trading System, the Effort Sharing Regulation, CO₂ standards for vehicles, energy taxation, land use and more.





Key binding legislation

- **Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive** (revised): The revision entered into force 1 January 2025 and expands collection and treatment obligations for urban wastewater, includes removal of nutrients, micropollutants, strengthens water reuse and resource recovery from wastewater.

The EU's binding legislation translates high-level strategies into enforceable rules that shape how industries and municipalities operate within the same resource system. Together, these laws define what is waste and what can circulate again (Waste Framework Directive), how clean and efficient production must be (Industrial Emissions Directive), how fast decarbonisation must proceed (Fit for 55 Package), and how key infrastructures manage material and energy flows (Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive).





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Key binding legislation

Complementary acts – such as the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation, the Renewable Energy Directive, and the Energy Efficiency Directive – further reinforce circular resource management, heat and energy recovery, and low-carbon production.

For Industrial-Urban Symbiosis, these frameworks create both boundaries and opportunities: they ensure environmental protection and safety but also enable innovation such as waste-heat use in district heating networks, nutrient recovery from wastewater for agriculture, or secondary raw-material exchanges between industrial parks and municipal systems.

Understanding this legal landscape helps practitioners identify where collaboration is permitted, incentivised, or even required under EU law.

Want to learn more?

- Watch this: [CORALIS learnings webinar #4: Policy Leverages and Bottlenecks for Industrial Symbiosis](#)



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I-US contribution to EU broader objectives

I-US practices aligns closely with the European Union's strategic ambitions, creating a mutually reinforcing relationship between on-the-ground innovation and EU-level policy goals. Specifically, I-US helps advance several of the EU's overarching objectives:

- **Climate Neutrality and Green Transition:** One of the EU's primary ambitions is climate neutrality by 2050, as set out in the European Green Deal. I-US directly supports this goal by enabling industrial clusters and urban systems to share resources, reduce waste, and recover energy. For example, waste heat from industrial facilities can be redirected to urban district heating networks, reducing fossil fuel consumption and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Nutrient recovery from wastewater or organic by-products contributes to low-carbon, circular solutions in agriculture and manufacturing, further decarbonising both industrial and urban ecosystems.





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I-US contribution to EU broader objectives

- **Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency:** The Circular Economy Action Plan identifies resource efficiency, material reuse, and waste reduction as key priorities. I-US operationalizes these principles by transforming traditional linear flows into closed-loop systems. Industrial by-products, water, energy, and other materials can be exchanged across sectors, reducing landfill disposal and raw material consumption. In this way, I-US accelerates the transition to a truly circular economy while simultaneously supporting compliance with the EU's Waste Framework Directive and related legislation.
- **Strengthening Industry Competitiveness and Innovation:** I-US fosters competitiveness by creating new business models, encouraging collaborative networks, and promoting the adoption of cleaner technologies. By linking industries with urban infrastructure, it reduces operational costs through shared energy and material flows and opens pathways for SMEs and local innovators to pilot novel solutions.





I-US contribution to EU broader objectives

- **Sustainable Urban Development:** I-US integrates industrial activity with urban planning, enhancing the sustainability of cities. By creating synergies between urban services and industrial operations, municipalities can reduce environmental impacts, improve air and water quality, and promote circular resource use. Urban infrastructure becomes part of a broader industrial ecosystem, supporting the EU's goals of liveable, resilient, and low-carbon cities.
- **Policy Synergy and Systemic Change:** Finally, I-US provides a practical demonstration of EU policy objectives in action. It creates tangible links between multiple policy domains (energy, water, waste, climate, and industrial regulation) helping to coordinate the implementation of EU strategies across sectors and borders. This systemic impact exemplifies the EU's ambition to catalyse large-scale change through harmonized frameworks, funding mechanisms, and regulatory guidance.





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Exercise – Reflection:

European Framework Supporting Industrial-Urban Symbiosis *(4 questions, solution at the end)*

Question 1: Which of the following EU strategies explicitly supports the principles of Industrial-Urban Symbiosis by promoting circular resource use, waste reduction, and sustainable production?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. European Green Deal | B. Digital Europe Programme |
| C. Common Agricultural Policy | D. EU Space Programme |

Question 2: Which binding legislation defines the legal framework for when a material is considered waste versus a secondary raw material, directly impacting I-US initiatives?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. Renewable Energy Directive | B. Waste Framework Directive |
| C. Industrial Emissions Directive | D. Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive |





SYMSITES

Exercise – Reflection:

European Framework Supporting Industrial-Urban Symbiosis *(4 questions, solution at the end)*

Question 3: Which EU policy package aims to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and indirectly drives I-US solutions like energy and resource efficiency?

- A. Circular Economy Action Plan
- B. EU Bioeconomy Strategy
- C. Fit for 55 legislative package
- D. Zero Pollution Plan

Question 4: Which of the following is a direct benefit of I-US for sustainable urban development?

- A. Increasing industrial emissions to boost economic growth
- B. Integrating industrial by-products and energy flows into urban infrastructure
- C. Replacing all municipal services with industrial operations
- D. Limiting collaboration between industries and municipalities





SYMSITES

Exercise – Reflection:

European Framework Supporting Industrial-Urban Symbiosis *(4 questions, solution at the end)*

Question 1: Which of the following EU strategies explicitly supports the principles of Industrial-Urban Symbiosis by promoting circular resource use, waste reduction, and sustainable production?



A: European Green Deal

B. Digital Europe Programme

C. Common Agricultural Policy

D. EU Space Programme

Why?

The Green Deal sets overarching sustainability goals, including circular economy and industrial decarbonization, which directly support I-US principles.





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Exercise – Reflection:

European Framework Supporting Industrial-Urban Symbiosis *(4 questions, solution at the end)*

Question 2: Which binding legislation defines the legal framework for when a material is considered waste versus a secondary raw material, directly impacting I-US initiatives?

A. Renewable Energy Directive



B. Waste Framework Directive

C. Industrial Emissions Directive

D. Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive

Why?

This directive clarifies when materials are waste or secondary raw materials and establishes the waste hierarchy, critical for I-US resource exchanges.





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Exercise – Reflection:

European Framework Supporting Industrial-Urban Symbiosis *(4 questions, solution at the end)*

Question 3: Which EU policy package aims to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and indirectly drives I-US solutions like energy and resource efficiency?

- A. Circular Economy Action Plan
- B. EU Bioeconomy Strategy
- ☒ C. Fit for 55 legislative package
- D. Zero Pollution Plan

Why?

This package accelerates decarbonization and energy efficiency, creating incentives for I-US practices such as waste heat recovery and low-carbon resource flows.





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Exercise – Reflection:

European Framework Supporting Industrial-Urban Symbiosis *(4 questions, solution at the end)*

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- ☒ **B. Integrating industrial by-products and energy flows into urban infrastructure**
- C. Replacing all municipal services with industrial operations
- D. Limiting collaboration between industries and municipalities

Why?

I-US enables cities to use industrial outputs like heat, water, and materials, improving urban sustainability without increasing pollution.





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Chapter 2.2: Funding and learning opportunities

Financing is a crucial enabler of I-US initiatives. This chapter provides an overview of EU funding programs and financial instruments available to support industrial-urban collaboration. It covers opportunities such as Horizon Europe, LIFE Programme, Cohesion Funds, and the Innovation Fund, highlighting their relevance to I-US projects. Additionally, the chapter offers insights into eligibility criteria, application processes, and case studies of successfully funded projects.

- Target audience: General Audience (no prior knowledge required)
- Estimated time: 15 minutes
- Includes: Explanations Case Studies





EU Funding Programmes

Horizon Europe is the European Union's flagship research and innovation (R&I) programme for the period 2021-2027, replacing the earlier Horizon 2020. It has an indicative budget of about €95.5 billion (in current prices) for 2021-27.

The programme aims to: strengthen Europe's scientific and technological base; boost innovation, competitiveness and jobs; and deliver on major societal challenges (including climate change, resource efficiency, circular economy, and sustainable industry).

Horizon Europe is structured around three main "pillars":

- Pillar I: Excellent Science
- Pillar II: Global Challenges & European Industrial Competitiveness
- Pillar III: Innovative Europe





Horizon Europe

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- Pillar III: Innovative Europe





Horizon Europe

Additionally, mechanisms such as European missions and European partnerships steer particular thematic priorities

For industrial-urban symbiosis, Horizon Europe offers several relevant advantages:

- It funds **collaborative projects** that bring together multiple actors (industry, SMEs, municipalities, utilities, research organisations) from different countries while still allowing crucial implementation on the ground to take place.
- It encourages innovation in resource use, circular economy, industrial decarbonisation, sector coupling, materials reuse, waste-to-value and sustainable production.
- Because it is Europe-wide and policy-driven (linking to EU strategic priorities like the Green Deal), it tends to favour **systemic, cross-sectoral, and scalable projects** rather than isolated pilots.





Horizon Europe

- It opens up opportunities for municipalities/urban actors and utilities (not just industries) to participate, particularly when they are part of the value chain or ecosystem thinking (e.g., industrial zones, districts, city-industry partnerships).

Eligibility Criteria:

When considering Horizon Europe for I-US-type projects, there are a number of criteria that when in doubt need to be checked for each specific call. However, typically, the following applies:

- **Consortium composition:** Typically, you need organisations from at least three EU Member States or Horizon-Associated Countries. At least one participant must take the lead.





Horizon Europe

Eligibility Criteria:

- **Types of participants eligible:** Research organisations, universities, SMEs, large companies, municipalities / public authorities, utilities, non-profit organisations, facilitators or intermediaries. Urban actors (municipalities, utilities) can participate especially when they contribute to the value chain or ecosystem around industrial symbiosis. I-US projects often benefit from mixed consortia that combine technical expertise (e.g. industries, technology providers, researchers) with territorial governance and planning capacity (e.g. cities, utilities).
- **Project type:** Calls ask for different types of projects, mainly Research and Innovation Actions (RIA) for early-stage research and development of new knowledge, technologies and processes, Innovation Actions (IA) for demonstrating, piloting and scaling up mature innovations and Coordination and Support Actions (CSA) for networking, capacity building, knowledge exchange and policy coordination activities.





Horizon Europe

Eligibility Criteria:

- **Geographical/territorial dimension:** Many calls value regional or territorial ecosystems, cross-border collaboration, or multi-actor territorial innovation – this is a plus for I-US projects linking cities + industry.

Application Processes:

Applying for Horizon Europe funding follows a transparent but competitive process that combines formal steps and informal networking. All open and upcoming calls are published on the European Commission's Funding & Tenders Portal (<https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders>). There, applicants can search for relevant calls, download official documents (including the Work Programme and Call Topic Descriptions), and submit proposals electronically.





Horizon Europe

Application Processes:

The general process includes several stages:

- **Identifying a relevant call:** Applicants start by searching the Funding & Tenders Portal for topics aligned with their field – e.g. circular economy, resource efficiency, or industrial decarbonisation. Each call specifies objectives, budget, deadlines, and eligibility criteria.
- **Building or joining a consortium:** Most Horizon Europe projects are collaborative and require at least three partners from different EU Member States or Associated Countries. In practice, many consortia are formed through existing professional networks, industry associations, research collaborations, or previous EU projects. Attending brokerage events, national contact point (NCP) briefings, or using online partner search tools can also help newcomers connect to experienced coordinators.





Horizon Europe

Application Processes:

- **Preparing the proposal:** The proposal includes three main sections – Excellence, Impact, and Implementation – describing the innovation, its expected benefits, and how the project will be managed. Partners jointly prepare this document, often coordinated by the lead applicant.

Future programme:

On 16 July 2025, the European Commission put forward its proposal for the Horizon Europe Framework Programme (2028–2034). With a proposed € 175 billion budget, the programme will boost Europe's productivity and competitiveness, while also improving the well-being of millions of people across the continent. Next steps: Interinstitutional negotiations between the European Parliament, Council and Commission will now take place on the proposal.





Horizon Europe

Future programme:

The programme will allow to launch 'moonshot' scientific-driven projects. Designed to position Europe as a global leader in strategic fields, these moonshot projects would drive progress in areas such as clean aviation, the space economy, and next-generation AI.

Want to learn more?

- Read this: [Horizon Europe, the EU research and innovation programme 2021-2027 general overview](#)
- Watch this: [Innovayt - Horizon Europe and Innovation Actions - Overview of Horizon Europe](#)



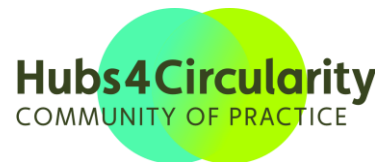


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Horizon Europe - Projects

Examples from successfully funded I-US projects:

- The [SYMSITES project](#) aims to enable I-US by developing novel technologies and solutions for collaboration between municipalities, industries and utilities across sectors. It focuses in particular on treating wastewater and industrial waste streams, connecting urban and industrial flows for enhanced sustainability and circularity, all made possible through the Horizon Europe funding.
- The [REDOL Project](#) (Demonstration Of Local industrial-urban symbiosis initiatives) showcases how regional and local “circular hubs” can be developed by harnessing solid urban waste within industrial-urban symbiosis frameworks. The project’s goal is to advance technological, management-, economic- and social-readiness for I-US through demonstration actions and multi-actor engagement.

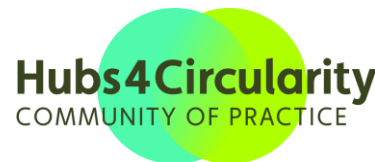




Horizon Europe - Projects

Examples from successfully funded I-US projects:

- The [SYMBA project](#) targets the bio-based industrial ecosystem, aiming to create a replicable industrial symbiosis methodology supported by an AI-driven database. The focus is on zero-waste value chains, circular business models, and regional deployment of symbiosis across sectors such as chemicals, packaging and textiles.
- The [H4C project](#) aims to set up a Community of Practice to connect Hubs for Circularity (H4C) initiatives as well as actors from industry, regions, cities and R&D organisations. Interested parties connect through an established knowledge platform as well as during workshops and events to share knowledge, experiences, tools and materials. Overall, the project facilitates building, scaling-up and replicating H4C ecosystems.





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LIFE Programme

The LIFE Programme is the European Union's dedicated funding instrument for environment and climate action for the period 2021–2027. It aims to drive the shift towards a clean, circular, energy-efficient, climate-neutral and resilient economy. It is organised into four sub-programmes:

1. Nature & Biodiversity
2. Circular Economy & Quality of Life
3. Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation
4. Clean Energy Transition

The programme connects to I-US through funding demonstration and pilot projects to showcase best practices related to resource efficiency, circular economy, waste-water reuse, heat recovery and integrated urban-industrial systems, which are core to I-US. In this, key actions such as capacity building, governance innovations and coordination activities can be implemented that help in enabling municipalities, utilities, industries and more to contribute to symbiotic systems.





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LIFE Programme

In this, key actions such as capacity building, governance innovations and coordination activities can be implemented that help in enabling municipalities, utilities, industries and more to contribute to symbiotic systems.

Eligibility Criteria:

Eligible applicants include legal entities such as public authorities, private companies, NGOs, and higher education institutions that are established in EU Member States or associated countries.

Typically, LIFE projects are focused on actual demonstration or innovation close-to-market rather than pure basic research and thus I-US projects should focus on showcasing clear environmental and climate benefits at pilot or demonstration scale with potential for replication.





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LIFE Programme

Application Processes:

Applicants respond to calls published via the EU's Funding & Tenders Portal and the LIFE programme's official channels. The process involves identifying the correct sub-programme (e.g., Circular Economy & Quality of Life, Clean Energy Transition), preparing a project concept and consortium, submitting a detailed proposal, and if successful agreeing to grant terms. Key starting points for newcomers include reviewing the call's roadmap, consulting National Contact Points (NCPs) or LIFE help-desk, and using partner-search tools or networks to build a consortium.

Want to learn more?

- Read this: [EU LIFE - Support for applicants](#)
- Watch this: [LIFE programme - Introduction to the LIFE Programme and Calls for proposals 2025](#)



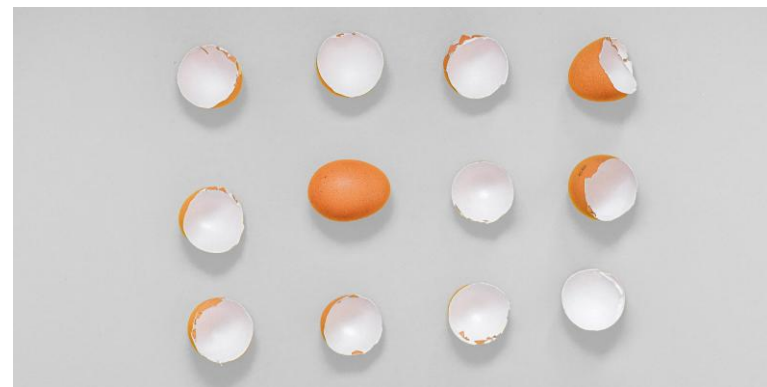
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LIFE Programme - Projects

Examples from successfully funded I-US projects:

- This [LIFE M3P project](#) built an online “Material Match-Making Platform” to promote industrial symbiosis across multiple European regions (Lombardy (IT), Flanders (BE), Asturias (ES), Western Macedonia (GR)). It identified hundreds of industrial waste streams and matched them with potential users, helping companies reduce landfill, transport and treatment costs while increasing reuse of secondary materials.
- Funded under LIFE (project ref LIFE19 ENV/ES/000121), [LIFE EGGSHELLENCE](#) targeted industrial symbiosis between the food sector and the ceramics industry. It demonstrated how eggshell waste (a by-product) could be transformed into raw material for ceramic tile production, creating new circular business models and reinforcing cross-sector collaboration.





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Cohesion Fund

The EU's cohesion policy uses a suite of funds to reduce disparities between regions and foster sustainable development. The Cohesion Fund is one of these key instruments, focussed on Member States whose gross national income (GNI) per capita is below 90% of the EU average. It supports investments in the environment, resource efficiency, circular economy, transport infrastructure (especially Trans-European Networks, TEN-T) and sustainable urban development. For the 2021-2027 programming period, the Cohesion Fund's budget is approximately **€48 billion** (current prices) and around 37% of its allocations are earmarked for climate-related objectives.

For I-US-oriented actors, Cohesion Funds offer relevant support because:

They can finance **environmental infrastructure and circular-economy transitions** (such as waste-to-value hubs, industrial by-product reuse facilities, heat-networks linking industry and urban zones) under the objective of a greener, low-carbon, resilient Europe.



European Union

Cohesion Fund





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Cohesion Fund

They enable **territorial and place-based investment**, which aligns with the concept of industrial-urban symbiosis where industrial flows and urban systems meet.

Public authorities (municipalities, regions) and utilities often are lead applicants or beneficiaries.

Eligibility Criteria:

Due to the nature of the cohesion funds, they specifically target Member States whose GNI per capita is below 90% of the EU average (for 2021-2027 these include: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia). Depending on the national/regional programme, public authorities (national, regional, local), utilities, private companies (including SMEs), NGOs, research organisations can apply.



European Union

Cohesion Fund





Cohesion Fund

Application Processes:

Calls and programmes are managed via national/regional managing authorities under shared management (Member States + European Commission). Applicants must align with the investment priorities of the operational programme. You typically find calls via your region's managing authority. Projects must align with the thematic concentration of the fund (e.g., greener economy, circular economy, low-carbon transition). Co-financing rules apply (portion of cost borne by beneficiary/public authority). For I-US projects this means projects must show how the investment supports circular flows, urban-industrial integration and local value creation.

Want to learn more?

- Read this: [European Commission: Challenges for cohesion - Looking ahead to 2035](#)
- Watch this: [Euractiv: A journey through EU Cohesion Policy](#)



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Cohesion Fund





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CONSORTIUM MAP

