Interreg

Co-funded by the European Union

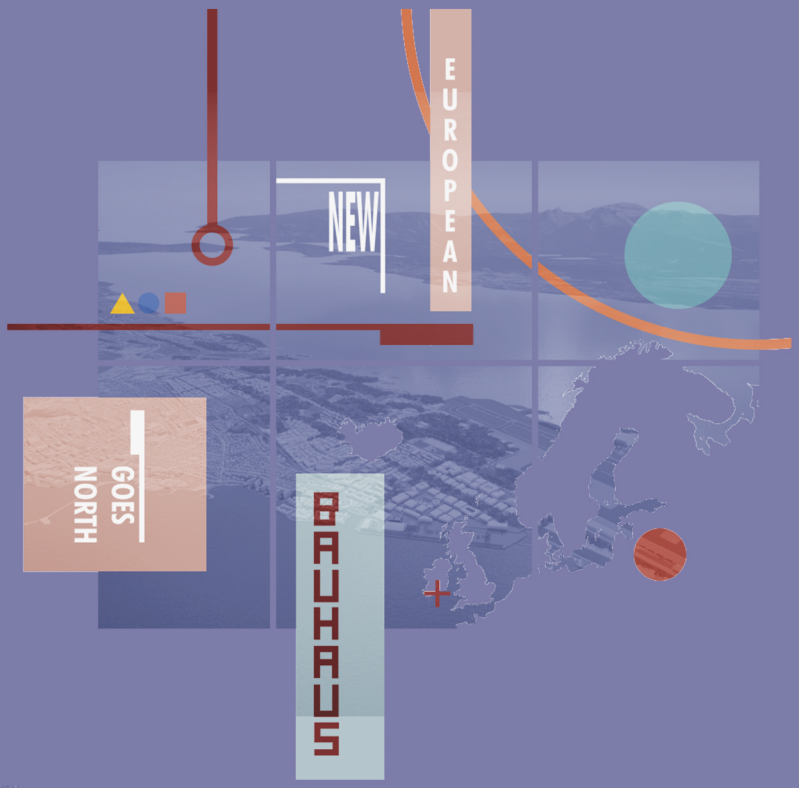
Northern Periphery and Arctic

Bauhaus Goes North

Call for Best Practices

in New European Bauhaus in the Northern Periphery and Arctic Region

Guidelines for Applicants



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bauhaus Goes North (BGN) project (ID: NPA0700171) is a project funded by the Interreg Northern Periphery and Arctic (NPA) programme. The Interreg NPA is an EU programme that supports cooperation among actors in the northernmost part of Europe on shared interests, such as sustainable solutions that improve the quality of life for people living in the NPA region.

The BGN project aims to foster a new "Green Imaginary" in the NPA region, where circularity in the built environment extends beyond materials and construction to encompass a more holistic vision of sustainability. It builds on the principles of the New European Bauhaus (NEB), which emphasises that both the way we build and what we build are integral to broader natural and social systems.

To explore the latest approaches and state-of-the-art practices in participatory, sustainable, and inclusive activities supporting the transition to a circular and resource-efficient economy in the NPA region, *the Call for Best Practices in the New European Bauhaus in the Northern Periphery and Arctic Region* (the Call) is organised. In a merit-based evaluation against the listed criteria, the best practices will be selected and promoted to accelerate the take-up of replicable solutions in the NPA region.

This document summarises the main points of the Call, which will be open from Friday, 31 October 2025, with a deadline on Friday, 19 December 2025, at 23:59 (GMT). The categories in the Call are as follows:

1) Circular society.
2) Circular instruments.
3) Circular buildings.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

CE:	Circular economy
BGN:	Bauhaus Goes North
NEB:	New European Bauhaus
NPA:	Northern Periphery and Arctic

1

OVERVIEW

These Guidelines aim to assist in preparing and submitting the application for the *Call for Best Practices in New European Bauhaus in the Northern Periphery and Arctic Region* (the Call).

About the BGN project

The Bauhaus Goes North (BGN) project (ID: NPA0700171) aims to support the transition to a circular, resource-efficient built environment in the NPA region. To give it a more comprehensive dimension, the project would be based on New European Bauhaus (NEB) principles to ensure a holistic approach to the circular economy (CE) in construction, encompassing not only its technical and sustainable aspects but also its aesthetic and inclusive elements.

To realise the project aim, state-of-the-art participatory, sustainable, and inclusive practices related to CE in built environments will be reviewed, gathered, and disseminated. This will be done by:

- a Living-Lab approach to create a co-design playbook, a shared strategic tool for promoting the NEB at the regional level;
- annual calls for best practices and disseminating the winning and frontrunning applications to enhance replicability and accelerate uptake of the practices;
- jointly developed demonstrator projects to illustrate and anchor the promoted principles in diverse settings and contexts.

There are seven partners and six associate partners across the NPA region, representing local authorities, academic and environmental groups, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The project partners are based in Bodø (Norway), Cork (Ireland), Oulu (Finland), Reykjavík (Iceland), Tromsø (Norway), and Umeå (Sweden).

The project is funded by the Interreg Northern Periphery and Arctic programme, an EU programme that supports cooperation in the northernmost part of Europe on sustainable solutions that improve the quality of life for people living in the NPA region.

More about the project can be found here.

Best Practices collection and dissemination

The Call is an invitation for institutions, organisations, companies, individuals, or communities in the NPA region to share their participatory, sustainable, and inclusive practices that support the transition to a circular and resource-efficient economy in the area. It aims to improve knowledge exchange, enhance innovation, and support continuous improvement and adaptation through successful role models shared across the construction sector.

The Call is used to gather and disseminate the best practices:

- through European, national and local communication channels with a focus on the NPA region;
- through the database of the best practices on the project website;
- through the co-design playbook, representing a strategic tool for promoting and implementing the promoted principles at the regional level;
- at the award ceremony organised after the Call results are announced;
- at the final BGN project conference;
- at various events in which project partners will be involved.

The Call focuses on circularity in a built environment, aligning with the NEB principles. There are three categories of the call, described further in Chapter 2 of this document.

What is a best practice?

For the purpose of the Call, a "best practice" is considered to be an activity (e.g., building design, neighbourhood plan, technological solution) or a policy or operational instrument (e.g., concept, local roadmap, procedure, toolbox) facilitating circular construction in the aspects described by three award categories (Chapter 2). It can be a stand-alone practice or a set of practices. The best practice must:

- target a clearly identified group and have a clearly defined objective tailored to the intended target group;
- be relevant for the NPA region, have a tangible impact, and be evidence-based;
- produce the results better than existing conventional alternatives;
- characterise by potential repeatability and transferability to other parts of the NPA region;
- embody three NEB values and three working principles[1];
- align with at least two out of four of the criteria of the Call categories listed in Chapter 2.

[1] NEB Compass and NEB Self-assessment Method outline the NEB values and working principles.

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AWARD CATEGORIES FOR 2025

The *Call for Best Practices in New European Bauhaus in the Northern Periphery and Arctic Region* has the following priorities (categories) in 2025:

1) Circular society
2) Circular instruments
3) Circular building

Each category comprises four criteria, which are described in the following sections. Within the Call, we'll look for examples of projects that incorporate these criteria to the greatest extent; however, projects that meet at least two criteria will be eligible. We recognise that some aspects of the criteria are either duplicated or fit more than one category due to the interwoven nature of circularity in built environments.

Overall, the categories align with the NEB values:

- aesthetics (defined as the quality of experience and style beyond functionality),
- sustainability (including climate goals, reducing pollution, circularity, and preserving biodiversity),
- inclusion (securing equality, accessibility, and affordability for all).

The initiatives fitting these categories embody these values through three NEB working principles:

- the participatory process (involving various society groups in decision-making and implementation phases, thus empowering local communities),
- transdisciplinary approach (integrating results from different disciplines),
- multi-level engagement (working locally, across levels, and globally).

For further reference, applicants are invited to consult the NEB Compass and NEB Self-assessment Method, which outline the different values and principles of the NEB and establish different ambition levels.

Circular society

We'll be looking for examples of beautiful, sustainable, and inclusive practices that benefit individuals and communities by fostering resilience against various types of hazards, preserving the unique characteristics of a place and its heritage, incorporating high-quality circular design, and ensuring public involvement in decision-making. Below, these aspects are described in more detail; however, it has to be noted that the given description and explanatory examples do not exhaust the available and possible alternatives. Therefore, the alignment with the given aspect will ultimately be assessed by the Expert Panel.

Resilience

The *Resilience* aspect can be understood as:

- → reliable hazards estimation (e.g., flooding, extreme weather conditions, landslides, volcanic ash, fire), including the future climate scenarios;
- → adequate approach of the identified hazards approached in design (e.g., design of a hazard-resistant structural system in case of a building) and operation (e.g., various actions taken throughout the project lifetime to limit damage and facilitate rapid recovery);
- → an implementation of hazard-mitigating actions beyond the requirements of national building codes or other similar regulations;
- → a consideration of resilience towards climate change effects (i.e., if these effects are likely to increase the identified hazards);
- → sufficient hazards mitigation (e.g., design considering measures to be taken in case a hazard occurs to maintain the project's functionality and limit damage to the user community).

Sense of place

The *Sense of place* criterion recognises and aims to preserve the uniqueness of a space, place, or community, embracing its distinctive characteristics and emotional identity. The projects aligned with this criterion are characterised by contextual thinking that reflects locally relevant cultural, historical, religious, or other dimensions.

The aspects to consider within this criterion are:

- → preserving the unique character of a community/space/place (genius loci), including cultural, historical, and natural heritage[2] by adopting high-quality (least/low-invasive) conservation principles (e.g., an example could be maintaining (preserving and reusing) culturally significant and/or environmentally valuable buildings, their elements, or function);
- → being consistent with the carrying capacity and character of the area, and ensuring the preservation or improvement of the spatial quality and well-being of the inhabitants of the area;
- → if applicable, saving and cleaning existing elements to display their age or used appearance (e.g., historical patina, original or historic structural elements, and original or historic openings, such as windows, doors, and other architectural openings);
- → reflecting the needs of a local community and groups affected by the project (preferably, based not only on assumptions but also on gathered data);
- → if applicable, including the local community's purchasing power (ensuring affordability and accessibility) to ensure project inclusivity;
- → involving both grassroots and professional stakeholders in the project;
- → ensuring high aesthetic acceptance of buildings/spaces (i.e., a high level of visual experience of architecture and space and tactile, auditory, and olfactory richness).

[2] Following the NEB Self-Assessment Method:
- cultural heritage consist of evidences of various types of human activities, historic events, artistic creations, technical achievements, social formations, etc.;
- natural heritage consists of evidence of various types of ecological processes, geological formations, interactions between ecosystems or evolutionary developments.

High-quality circular design

The *High-quality circular design* is a multifaceted criterion that emphasises the technical aspects of a practice. The main aspects to be considered within this criterion are as follows:

- → legal and responsible procurement of material/products and services considering ecological (e.g., material/products with environmental certifications, EPDs), health (e.g., non-toxic materials), and ethical aspects (i.e., material/product/service suppliers monitor their supply chain to at least not contribute to poor working conditions and outright human rights);
- → if applicable, receiving or aiming for an environmental certification in which sustainability aspects of the procurement process are included;
- → emphasis put on sourcing materials from local/regional sources;
- → universal design (i.e., considering accessibility and user-mobility practices of various people in terms of age, disabilities, etc.) with a strong focus on a healthy indoor environment (i.e., high-quality materials, proper lighting and ventilation, preventing harmful and intrusive noises, catering for thermal comfort of diverse users);
- → integrating opportunities for physical movement into the project;
- → circular design with a strong emphasis on:
    - preserving (reusing) existing buildings/structures or their elements,
    - design with a digital twin and material passports,
    - design for disassembly (e.g., reversible connections between building elements with high durability and quality),
    - durable design (i.e., ease of access to building elements and their maintenance, adjusting material durability to their functions - e.g., more durable materials for high-trafficked entrances),
    - design for adaptability (i.e., the possibility of changing the functionality on a daily/weekly basis by, e.g., shared spaces, but also over the years, e.g., by changing building typology),
    - material efficiency (e.g., reducing structural redundancy or over-dimensioning, optimising structural dimensions),
    - life cycle thinking and impact assessment (i.e., LCA) showing bottlenecks and hotspots for improvement, including the project's influence on biodiversity,
    - openness in reporting project results and open-sourcing project innovations or best practices.

Participatory and diffuse design

The primary focus of this criterion is to promote social cohesion through public involvement in the decision-making and implementation phases of a project, thereby empowering the local community and ensuring the best possible outcome (not only within the project's scope but also from a broader perspective for the surrounding neighbourhood or community). By acknowledging the needs of various stakeholders, a practice that aligns with this criterion facilitates the physical and social accessibility of the built environment. It also ensures a high level of occupants' well-being, health, and comfort. The latter can be assessed in two dimensions: either on an internal level (e.g., indoor quality environment) or an external level (e.g., availability of quality assets and resources in the project's proximity, such as welfare, educational, sports, and leisure facilities, or green and public spaces). The aspects to be considered within the criteria are as follows:

- → the involvement of a broad representation of local stakeholders (e.g., independent citizens, neighbourhood associations, NGOs, civil society organisations, independent experts, local professionals) in the project;
- → the involvement of public and private entities in the project;
- → part of the project budget allocated to stakeholder engagement activities, especially during the design and decision-making stage;
- → proximity of essential amenities (e.g., welfare, educational, sport and leisure facilities, or green and public spaces) and their accessibility by foot or public transport.

Circular instruments

We'll be looking for examples of beautiful, sustainable, and inclusive practices that aim to reduce the environmental impact of the built environment by reducing waste generated, minimising non-energy-related emissions to air, water, and soil, facilitating sustainable mobility, and integrating digital technologies, pre-manufacturing, and automation in construction activities. Below, these aspects are described in more detail; however, it has to be noted that the given description and explanatory examples do not exhaust the available and possible alternatives. Therefore, the alignment with the given aspect will ultimately be assessed by the Expert Panel.

Reducing waste

This criterion aims to reduce construction and demolition waste (C&DW) generated throughout the entire project life. This can be done by, among others:

- → reliably measuring and registering the amount of C&DW generated;
- → designing with standard dimensions to minimise on-site waste;
- → reusing existing buildings/building elements/materials, which results in minimising supply chain waste in material extraction, production, and transportation (e.g., preparing a pre-demolition audit, if applicable) or enhancing reuse by registering data on elements, which can be reused beyond the project;
- → optimising design in terms of material efficiency (e.g., reducing over-dimensioning or structural redundancy, practices on increasing durability of materials, for instance, through their proper maintenance);
- → applying eco-design principles (i.e., design for future reuse and recycling, using non-hazardous and non-toxic materials);
- → applying high-quality waste handling practices (e.g., a high level of sorting, which enables further waste processing into valuable products).

Minimise emissions

This criterion is directly linked to minimising non-energy-related air, water, and soil pollution. This criterion has both local and global dimensions. In the local dimension, it considers:

- → the surroundings (i.e., reducing emission of air, water, and soil pollutants);
- → indoor air quality (e.g., reducing pollutants from furniture and construction materials, such as, for instance, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or formaldehyde, measuring pollutant concentration, and proper ventilation to control indoor air quality);
- → reducing water consumption (i.e., collecting data on water consumption and implementing measures to save it, for instance, through the use of greywater where possible);
- → applying nature-based solutions or permeable pavements to tackle nutrient pollution from urban activities (e.g., landscaping, integrating easily accessible green areas, including spaces covered by canopy and vegetation, and other activities enhancing biodiversity).

In the global dimension, this criterion focuses on mitigating environmental pollution across the supply chain. An example of this is purchasing products that do not contain any toxic or hazardous substances and were not produced with such chemicals, thereby avoiding pollution throughout the supply chain.

Sustainable mobility

In the context adopted herein, *Sustainable mobility* refers to enhancing alternative modes of transportation (i.e., walking, cycling) and improving access to public transport. Examples of actions aligning with that could be:

- → an increased number of bicycle parking spaces;
- → including bicycle storage spaces;
- → the creation of a connected network of bicycle lanes (at the neighbourhood/urban scale);
- → improving pedestrian accessibility to public transport, essential services and amenities;
- → improving accessibility to essential services and amenities (e.g., pharmacy, primary school, grocery shop, green area) by public transport (i.e., reduced time of walking or travelling by public transport to these services and amenities).

Harnessing digitalisation

Integrating emerging technologies is a natural driver of change in the ever-evolving built environment. Digitalisation in construction is viewed as a significant factor in improving the sector's sustainability and enhancing the well-being and safety of its occupants.

In terms of circularity, *Harnessing digitalisation* can be described at two levels. The first level concerns the level of digitalisation among project stakeholders and how it enhances their collaboration and information sharing. An example of this could be using BIM modelling, VR/AR, preparing digital twins and material passports, or digitalising information exchange in the project (e.g., consolidating all information into a single integrated model stored in the cloud, enabling various stakeholders to work on it simultaneously).

The second level is more external than the first one. It concerns the digitalisation of off-site processes, such as prefabrication, production process automation, and preassembly of building/structure elements. It yields more efficient (in terms of material and energy use) production of construction materials and products. However, it is worth noting that this aspect does not aim to replace traditional craft-based methods but rather to improve the so-called modern construction methods.

Circular buildings

We'll be looking for examples of beautiful, sustainable, and inclusive practices that facilitate the use of circular materials and sustainable energy systems. Below, these aspects are described in more detail; however, it has to be noted that the given description and explanatory examples do not exhaust the available and possible alternatives. Therefore, the alignment with the given aspect will ultimately be assessed by the Expert Panel.

Material circularity

This criterion is linked to, among others:

- → reusing existing buildings/structures/elements in the project (on-site and from other projects, if applicable);
- → using biobased and/or recycled materials in construction;
- → using locally-sourced materials;
- → using non-toxic and non-harmful materials (when possible, certified materials, for instance, with the Cradle to Cradle or Nordic Swan label or similar);
- → using materials suitable for disassembly or adaptability of function to address new needs;
- → using more regenerative materials.

Material durability

A significant part of circularity is maximising the durability and service life of materials, products, buildings, and structures. It can be done by a design considering:

- → a possible change of function, so adaptability to new uses and purposes to avoid the situation when material/product/building/structure gets obsolete and goes "out of fashion" before the end of its service life;
- → a probable disassembly to extend possibilities of future reuse of material/product/building and structure elements;
- → sustainable end-of-life of materials (possible reuse or recycling).

Sustainable energy systems

The *Sustainable energy systems* criterion focuses on maximising the sustainable use of energy in the built environment through:

- → analysing the possibility of using renewable energy within the project and maximising the share of renewables in primary energy demand;
- → energy storage (e.g., passive or active short-term storage, active seasonal storage), which aims to aid grid resilience by balancing energy fluctuating demands;
- → using ethical energy (transparently monitored) for operations and supplying materials, products, and services from sources using ethical energy.

Reducing fossil fuel dependency

There are two primary aspects considered within the category of minimising the use of fossil fuels:

- → reducing primary energy demand by, for instance, improving the energy efficiency of a building envelope (i.e., active building envelope for heat retention and energy exchange), passive heating and cooling, energy-efficient and motion-censored systems, and energy-saving appliances;
- → smart-readiness of buildings.

From a global perspective, this criterion also encompasses sourcing materials from suppliers who utilise renewable energy in their extraction, manufacturing, and production processes.

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ELIGIBILITY AND AWARD CRITERIA

How to apply

Applications for the Call should be submitted in English using the *Application template*. One attachment (max. five pages, Arial, 12 pt, 2.54 cm margins) can be included in the application as supplementary information.

The application period starts on Friday, 31 October 2025, and ends on Friday, 19 December 2025 at 23:59 (GMT). Only applications that are submitted by the official deadline will be considered eligible.

The application should detail how the practice reflects and translates the NEB values and working principles and aligns with the Call categories (see Chapter 2).

Each application can be submitted under one category. Each applicant can submit multiple applications, provided they are related to different practices.

Should you have any questions, please submit them through the contact form.

What are the benefits of participation?

The benefits of participation are:

- European, regional (NPA), national, and local recognition of the performance and achievements;
- promotion in the BGN partners' networks and at their events;
- an opportunity for the winner and two frontrunners to present the best practice at the award ceremony and at the final conference of the BGN project;
- visibility of the best practices on the BGN website belonging to the Interreg website;
- contribution to knowledge and experience exchange among actors in the NPA region and to the potential uptake of the best practice by other stakeholders;
- contribute to a sustainable built environment within the NPA region.

Eligibility criteria

The ongoing Call is open to EU and non-EU entities, provided the practice submitted to the Call is implemented in the NPA Region. A list of eligible regions and a map of the eligible programme area can be found here. Special rules apply to specific entities (e.g., entities subject to EU-restricted measures under Article 29 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) and Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU)[3] and entities covered by Commission Guidelines No 2013/C 205/05[4]). These entities are not eligible to participate in any capacity.

The following criteria must be met by all applicants:

1) The name of the legal representative of the party submitting the application must be included in the application.
2) The application must be submitted in English no later than Friday, 19 December 2025, at 23:59 (GMT).
3) The practices must be submitted under one of the three categories. Applicants must clearly indicate the category for which they are applying in the *Application template*.
4) The application must consist of a fully completed *Application template* with all mandatory fields filled in.
5) Applications must explain how the project or concept integrates and promotes NEB values and working principles, and how it will improve the quality of life for people and communities of the NPA region in the long term.
6) Each application must be related to a specific location or region, with a clear target group and defined objectives. It should explain how the particular challenges faced by the local community, area or region are addressed.
7) Practices that cannot be replicated in other contexts are not eligible. Replicability means that the practice can be implemented or adapted in a different location from where it originated.
8) Practices in the application must either have been fully developed by the time of submission or be at the final stage of development/implementation. Applications must include information reflecting the level of maturity of the practice and present:
   - details of achieved results and outputs of the fully developed practices;

[3] Please note that the EU Official Journal contains the official list and, in case of conflict, its content prevails over that of the EU Sanctions Map.

[4] Commission guidelines No 2013/C 205/05 on the eligibility of Israeli entities and their activities in the territories occupied by Israel since June 1967 for grants, prizes and financial instruments funded by the EU from 2014 onwards (OJEU C 205 of 19.07.2013, pp. 9-11).

- a plan with the next steps of further development, promotion, or implementation of the practice in the year following the application for the nearly-developed practices. This plan demonstrates a commitment to implementing the practice.

9) Cooperation among stakeholders from different regions and countries is encouraged. However, the practices must be implemented in the NPA region[5].
10) The same practice cannot be submitted to multiple categories.
11) Applicants may submit more than one application, but each must represent a different practice.
12) Eligible applications that have not received an award in previous editions of the Call may be resubmitted, provided they consider the applicable criteria as described in these guidelines.

Award criteria

The quality assessment of applications will be conducted by the Expert Panel, which comprises representatives from entities operating in the NPA region, based on the award criteria outlined in Table 1 below. A maximum of 100 points can be awarded for the quality of the application. The minimum threshold of 25% applies to each criterion.

[5] List of eligible regions and map of the eligible programme area can be found here.

AWARD CRITERIA		
Evaluation criteria	**Description**	**Score**
Alignment with the NEB values	Sustainability: How the practice is sustainable from an environmental perspective. Aesthetics: How the practice contributes to increased quality, facilitates style beyond functionality, and integrates heritage with new cultural and social values. Inclusiveness: How the practice contributes to securing equality, accessibility, and affordability for all (e.g., by addressing spatial segregation and insolation, fostering interactions and exchanges between everyone).	15 (5 per each value)
Alignment with the NEB working principles	Participatory process: How the practice involves various society groups in decision-making and implementation phases, thus empowering local communities Multi-level engagement: How the practice works across levels horizontally (e.g., peers) but also vertically (e.g., actors working on different scales – local, regional, national, etc.). Transdisciplinary approach: How the practice integrates results and perspectives of actors from different disciplines.	15 (5 per each working principle)
Alignment with the chosen category	How the practice aligns with the chosen Call category, considering the four criteria within each category.	40 (10 per each criterion)
Innovative character of the best practice	How the practice answers to the new obstacles the NPA society faces and transforms challenging realities into opportunities. To what extent does the practice create or utilise innovative technologies, methodologies and approaches.	10
Relevance, transferability and replicability	How relevant is the practice for the challenges faced by the NPA region. To what extent is the practice adaptable and transferable within the region and to other contexts, and scalable and replicable on a broader scope. The level of adaptability, transferability, scalability, and replicability is assessed based on the measures that other stakeholders would need to take to successfully implement the practice in their area or context. Replicability means that the practice can be implemented or adapted in a different location from where it originated.	10
Demonstrated results, output, and impact		10
	Total:	100

Selection of exemplary practices

The applications will be evaluated in two steps:

1) Eligibility check

   The Evaluation Committee will review the applications to assess their eligibility against the eligibility criteria listed above. The Evaluation Committee consists of at least two representatives of the BGN project Steering Committee.

2) Quality assessment

   Eligible applications will be evaluated by the Expert Panel, which comprises representatives from entities operating in the NPA region. The assessment will be based on the award criteria listed in Table 1.

   The Experts are nominated by the BGN project partners to represent the cross-section of the NPA region and various types of institutions. The Experts must not have any part in or conflict of interest with applications submitted.

   Each application will be assessed by two Experts. However, in the event of receiving a high number of applications, we reserve the right to change the procedure to one in which an application is assessed by one Expert.

   A maximum of 100 points can be awarded for the quality of the application. The minimum threshold of 25% is set for each criterion.

3) Determine the winner and the frontrunners

   Up to 10 applications with the highest scores will be assessed and voted on by the Expert Panel at the final Expert Panel meeting. The winner, along with two frontrunners, will be selected.

   Each winner can be awarded only once.

The Call might be cancelled, or it might be decided not to award prizes in any of the categories, without any obligation to compensate participants if no applications are received. The award can be withdrawn if it is discovered that false information, fraud, or corruption was used to obtain it.

Timeline

TIMELINE	
Stages	**Date or period**
Opening of the Call	31/10/2025
Submission deadline	19/12/2025 (23:59 GMT)
Establishment of the results	February 2026
Award ceremony	March 2026

Personal data protection

This section explains the reason for the processing of your personal data, the way it is collected and handled for the purposes of the Call, the way it is protected and used, and what rights the applicants have concerning their personal data.

Any personal data included in or relating to this Call shall be processed solely to:

- ensure adequate organisation, management, and monitoring of the Call,
- promote the Call and its winners and frontrunners through publications of articles, photos, or videos through social media channels and websites

The Call is organised as a part of the Bauhaus Goes North project (no. NPA0700171), funded by the Interreg NPA Programme.

The personal data will not be used for automated decision-making, including profiling.

The Evaluation Committee, Expert Panel, and Interreg programme project controllers will have access to the personal data acquired. The shared data will be marked as sensitive, and it will be emphasised that it shall not be shared in any way outside of the project purposes.

The storage period of personal information is linked to the requirements of the Interreg NPA Programme, which is 5 years from 31 December of the year of the last payment by the Monitoring Committee/Managing Authority of the Northern Periphery and Arctic Programme to the project. This will be in 2028 in the case of the BGN project.

The data subject shall have the right of access to their personal data and the right to rectify any such data. In case of any questions, comments, complaints, or concerns related to the handling of your personal data, please contact the Evaluation Committee through the provided contact form.

Contact

All enquiries about the application process should be sent through the contact form.