Results Reporting Guide
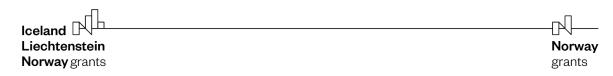
Categories and codes for

EEA and Norway Grants 2014-2021 data

January 2021
Version 8

List of abbreviations

ACF	Active Citizens Fund
BS	Beneficiary State
DPP	Donor Programme Partner
DS	Donor State
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EEA	European Economic Area
EU	European Union
FM	Financial Mechanism
FMC	Financial Mechanism Committee
FMO	Financial Mechanism Office
FO	Fund Operator
FPR	Final Programme Report
Grace	Grants Administration and Collaboration Environment
IPO	International Partner Organisation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMFA	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NUTS	Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics
PLI	Project Level Information
PA	Programme Area
PP	Project Promoter
PS	Priority Sector
PO	Programme Operator
SGS	Small Grant Scheme
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise

List of Information Sources

Agreement on Norwegian Financial Mechanism for the period 2014-2021

Agreement on EEA Financial Mechanism for the period 2014-2021

Blue Book

EEA and Norway Grants 2014-2021 Regulation

    Bilateral Guideline

    Education Guideline
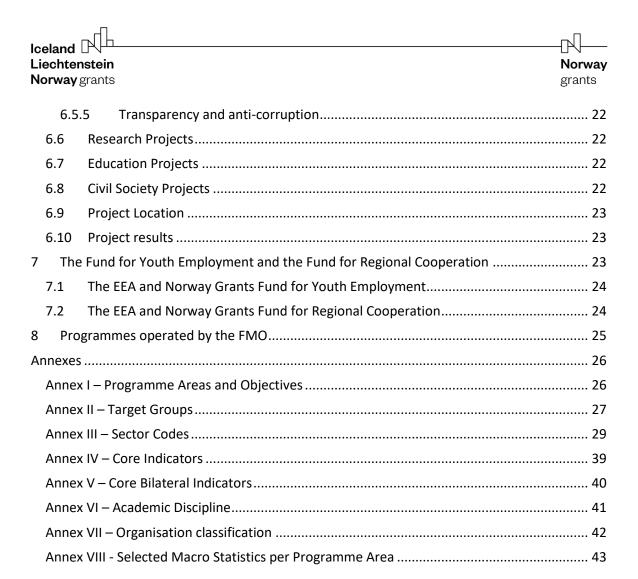
    Research Guideline

    Results Guideline

Contents

1   Introduction

Through the EEA and Norway Grants, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway work closely with 15 EU Member States in Central and Southern Europe and the Baltics (Beneficiary States). The EEA and Norway Grants have two overall objectives of equal importance;

- Contributing to the reduction of economic and social disparities in the European Economic Area and
- Strengthening bilateral relations between Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, and each of the 15 Beneficiary States.

This Results Reporting Guide has been developed by the Financial Mechanisms Office (FMO) – the secretariat for the EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms (FMs). The FMO reports to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

The primary audience of the Results Reporting Guide is National Focal Points, Programme Operators, Evaluators, Monitoring Agents, FMO staff and other entities who work with information for the EEA and Norway Grants 2014 – 2021. The guide also provides the general public and other information users with a better understanding of the main terms used and data availability under the EEA and Norway Grants 2014 – 2021.

This Results Reporting Guide is designed to guide its readers through the available information for results reporting on the Grants. It provides definitions and explanations for the statistical concepts and terms used for designing, implementing and reporting on programmes under the EEA and Norway Grants 2014 – 2021**.** Statistical information is often a basis for analysis and reports on progress and results in programmes and projects. International classifications and definitions, such as from the OECD and Eurostat, have been used as a basis as far as possible.

For the EEA and Norway Grants 2014-2021, information will be hosted in an information system operated by the FMO called Grace which stands for Grants Administration and Collaboration Environment.
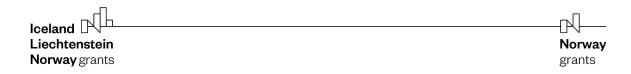
You are welcome to contact the FMO with questions to this document or about the EEA and Norway Grants in general.

2   Priority Sectors and Programme Areas

The Priority Sectors and Programme Areas funded in the period 2014-2021 reflect the priorities set out in the Europe 2020 strategy – the European Union's ten-year growth strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth – and the 11 thematic objectives set out in the EU's cohesion policy. Support to these sectors is, thus, aimed at contributing to sustainable growth and jobs, tackling climate change and energy dependence, and reducing poverty and social exclusion. The support also promote bilateral and international cooperation.

The Priority Sectors and Programme Areas supported by the EEA and Norway Grants 2014-2021 are described in Annex 1 to the *Regulations[1]* as well as the Blue Book. There are 5 Priority Sectors and 23 Programme Areas.

The Priority Sectors are:
* Innovation, Research, Education and Competitiveness
* Social Inclusion, Youth Employment and Poverty Reduction
* Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Low Carbon Economy
* Culture, Civil Society, Good Governance and Fundamental Rights and Freedoms
* Justice and Home Affairs

Special provisions are made in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for programmes where the FMO has been entrusted with the operations of the programme, pursuant to Article 6.13 of the Regulations. This will mainly apply to the programme areas "Civil Society" and "Social Dialogue – Decent Work", as well as for some programmes falling under the programme area "Business Development, Innovation and SMEs".
See chapter *8 Programmes operated by the FMO* for further information.

2.1   Programme Area Objectives

Each Programme Area has an objective, which relates to the two overall objectives of the EEA and Norway Grants. The Programme Area Objectives are pre-defined for each Programme Area and they describe the intended impact.

The full list of the Priority Sectors and corresponding Programme Areas and Objectives is available in *Annex I – Programme Areas*.

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[1] EEA Grants 2014-2021 and Norway Grants 2014-2021

Iceland
Liechtenstein
Norway grants

Norway
grants

3 Beneficiary States

The Beneficiary States and their financial allocation is agreed in art. 6 of the *Agreements*[2] between the Donor State(s) and the European Union for the period 2014-2021[3].

Each Beneficiary State enters into agreements through a MoU with the EEA Financial Mechanism Committee (FMC) for the implementation of the EEA Financial Mechanism or the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) for the implementation of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism.

The Beneficiary States are:

- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Greece (only EEA Grants)
- Hungary
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Poland
- Portugal (only EEA Grants)
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia

This chapter describes some of the information collected on Beneficiary State MoU(s) in Grace.
The FMO is responsible for registering the information in Grace.

3.1 Beneficiary State Basic Information

- **Allocation** – Beneficiary State specific gross allocation (art. 6 of the *Agreements*).
- **Start date of negotiation** – First date of MoU negotiations between the Donor State(s) and the Beneficiary State.
- **Annual meeting date –** The date of the annual meeting in the Beneficiary State (each year) between the FMC/NMFA and the National Focal Point.
- **Donor State signature date** – The date of signature by the Donor State of the MoU for the Norwegian FM or the date of the last Donor State signature date in the case of the EEA FM. This date is not updated in case of amendments to the MoU.
- **Beneficiary State signature date** – The date of signature of the MoU of the Beneficiary State representative. This date is not updated in case of amendments to the MoU.
- **MoU Entry into force** – The date when the current version of the MoU is entry into force.
- **Eligibility dates of expenditure of bilateral fund** – The period of the first date and final date of eligibility of expenditure for the Fund for bilateral relations. The final date of eligibility is 30 April 2025. (art. 4.6.2 of the *Regulations*).
- **Eligibility dates of expenditure of technical assistance –** The period of the first date and the final date of eligibility of expenditure for the Beneficiary State technical assistance. (Article 8.11.7 of the *Regulations*). The final date of eligibility is 31 August 2025 (art. 8.11.9 of the *Regulations*).

3.2 National Management and Control Structures

The National management and control structures are described in Annex A of the MoU. For full definitions of the organisational entities below please consult art. 1.6 and Chapter 5 of the *Regulations*.

- **Financial Mechanism** – Each MoU is related to either the EEA FM or Norwegian FM.
- **National Focal Point** – National public entity designated by the Beneficiary State to have the overall responsibility of reaching the objectives of the FM 14-21 and implementing the MoU.

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[2] Protocol 38c to the EEA Agreement
http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6956-2016-INIT/en/pdf and the
Agreement between the Kingdom of Norway and the European Union on a Norwegian Financial Mechanism for the period 2014-2021 http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6957-2016-INIT/en/pdf
[3] The eligible countries for Norway Grants are the countries that joined the EU after 2003.

- **Certifying Authority** – National public entity designated by the Beneficiary State to certify financial information.
- **Audit Authority** – National public entity designated by the Beneficiary State and responsible for verifying the effective functioning of the management and control system.
- **Irregularities Authority** – National public entity designated by the Beneficiary State to be responsible for the preparation and submission of irregularities reports on behalf of the Beneficiary State.

3.3 MoU Implementation Framework

The Parties to the MoU agree on an implementation framework outlined in Annex B of the MoU (art. 2.5.2 (b) of the *Regulations*).

The financial parameters of the implementation framework are described in section 1 of Annex B. Allocations other than to programmes are the following:
- **Technical assistance for the Beneficiary State** – Management costs of the Beneficiary State (art. 1.10 of the *Regulations*).
- **Reserve** – Amount for a reserve for a new programme or addition to existing programme(s) (art. 1.11 of the *Regulations*).
- **Reserve for completion of projects under FM 2009-2014** – Amount for completion of specific project(s) from the 09-14 FM (art. 1.12 of the *Regulations*).
- **Fund for bilateral relations** – Amount for activities eligible for support under the fund for bilateral relations (art. 4.6.1 of the *Regulations*).

The specific concerns of the implementation framework is described in section 2 of Annex B.
- **Specific concerns –** Narrative text listing specific concerns for the MoU.

The substantive parameters for each programme of the implementation framework are described in section 3 of Annex B. A programme under one FM can be implemented in conjunction with a programme implemented under the other FM.
- **Programme name** – Programme name normally referring to the Programme Area name.
- **Programme objective** – The objective that the programme and any project funded through it have to contribute (see *5.2.1 Programme Objective*).
- **Programme grant** – Financial contribution from the Donor State(s) to the programme (art. 1.6.q of the *Regulations*).
- **Programme co-financing** – Financial contribution by the Beneficiary State to the programme.
- **Programme Operator** – Name of the entity which acts as Programme Operator for the programme (if known).
- **Donor Programme Partner(s)** – Name of the entity which acts as Donor Programme Partner(s) (if relevant) (art. 1.6(d) of the *Regulations*).
- **International Partner Organisation(s)** - Name of the organisation which acts as International Partner Organisation(s) (art. 1.6 (i) of the *Regulations*) (if relevant).
- **Programme Area(s) –** Programme area(s) which cover the programme.
- **Special concerns** – Narrative text describing any special concerns for the programme.
- **Bilateral ambitions** – Narrative text describing the bilateral ambitions of the programme.
- **Pre-defined project count** – Number of projects predefined in the MoU.

4 Bilateral relations

The Bilateral Guideline[4] provides an overview and clarification of requirements concerning the strengthening of bilateral relations and provides guidance and suggestions for how to best implement these requirements in practice.

It is the shared responsibility of the National Focal Point (NFP) and the Programme Operators to register information on bilateral initiatives in Grace.

4.1 Fund for bilateral relations

The fund for bilateral relations is established through a Bilateral Fund Agreement[5] between the Donor States and the Beneficiary State[6]. Each Beneficiary State sets aside a minimum of 2% of its total allocation to this fund to contribute to the objective of strengthening bilateral relations (art. 4.6 of the *Regulation*).

The NFP is responsible for the use of the fund for bilateral relations. Parts of the fund is made available to the Programme Operators through allocations set in the MoU and through allocations made by the Joint Committee for Bilateral Funds. Other parts of the fund will be managed by the NFP to finance initiatives beyond the programmes.

The range of activities eligible for support under the fund for bilateral relations are described in Article 8.8 of the *Regulations*.

4.2 Bilateral Relations Results Framework

The overall bilateral objective of the EEA and Norway Grants is to strengthen bilateral relations for which the operation definition is: "Enhanced cooperation and improved mutual knowledge and understanding between Donor States and Beneficiary States".

Bilateral cooperation is facilitated and supported by the EEA and Norway Grants through programmes, projects and bilateral fund activities.

Activities
- Programme activities
- Project activities
- Bilateral fund activities

Outputs
- Products, capital goods and services delivered by a bilateral intervention

Outcomes
- Enhanced cooperation between DS and BS entities

Impact
- Strenghtened bilateral relations

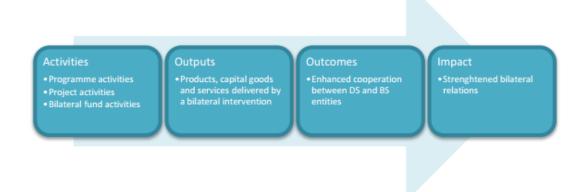*Figure 1 Results chain for bilateral cooperation*

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[4] Bilateral Guideline under https://eeagrants.org/resources/2014-2021-bilateral-guideline

[5] Annex 4 to the *Regulations*

[6] The Active Citizens Fund has programme specific fund for bilateral relations and normally does not receive funding from the Fund for bilateral relations.

Information on the bilateral initiatives is collected in Grace to offer an overview of the type of activities supported, the actors involved, and the results achieved.

Bilateral results achieved from activities which are funded under the Fund for bilateral relations are collected and reported separately from the programme results framework.

The programme results framework has a mandatory bilateral outcome to capture the bilateral results related to the programme allocation, see further information in chapter *5.2.2.1 Bilateral Outcome* as well as chapter *5.2.3.2 Bilateral Indicators*.

5 Programme Information

A programme is a structure setting out a development strategy with a coherent set of measures to be carried out through projects with the support of the EEA and Norway Grants and aimed at achieving agreed objectives and outcomes (art. 1.6.(o) of the *Regulations*).

Programmes and activities funded by the EEA and Norway Grants follow a results and risk management approach (art. 1.3.4 of the *Regulations*).

This chapter describes some of the information collected on programmes in Grace.
It is the shared responsibility of the FMO and the Programme Operator to register programme information in Grace.

5.1 Programme Basic Information

- **Programme Name** – Title of the programme, commonly referring to the Programme Area name.
- **Country** – Programme Beneficiary State name.
- **Financial Mechanism(s)** – EEA FM and/or Norwegian FM depending on the involvement in the programme.
- **Programme Area(s)** – Name of the Programme Area(s) covered by the programme (Annex I of the *Regulations*).
- **Programme Objective** – Overall objective of the programme (see *5.2.1 Programme Objective*).
- **Programme Grant** – Amount of funding from the Donor State(s) to the programme (art. 1.6 (q) of the *Regulations*).
- **Programme Operator** – Entity which acts as Programme Operator for the programme (art. 1.6 (r) of the *Regulations*).
- **Fund Operator** – Entity which acts as Fund Operator (only applicable where FMO is the Programme Operator) (art. 6.13.4 of the *Regulations*).
- **Donor Programme Partner(s)** – Entity/-ies from a Donor State acting as Donor Programme Partner (art. 1.6 (d) of the *Regulations*).
- **Other Programme Partner(s)** – International organisation acting as International Partner Organisation (IPO) in the programme (art. 1.6 (i) of the *Regulations*) or an entity from the Beneficiary State acting as Programme Partner (art. 1.6 (s) of the *Regulations*).
- **Programme Status** – Status from a predefined list of preparation and implementation statuses of the programme.
- **Eligibility of expenditure dates** – The first and final date of eligible expenditure of a programme (art. 8.1 of the *Regulations*).
  - o **Programme management** – The first and final date of eligibility of management cost of the Programme Operator (art. 8.10.1 of the *Regulations*)
  - o **Projects** – The first and final date of eligibility of expenditures in projects under the programme (art. 8.13 of the *Regulations*).
- **Concept Note Submission date** – The date of the submission of the Concept Note to the FMC/NMFA (art. 6.2.2 of the *Regulation*)

- **Draft Programme Agreement date** – The date of finalization of the draft Programme Agreement, which should be ready within 6 months of Concept Note submission (art. 6.3.1 of the *Regulations*).
- **Programme Implementation Agreement date** – The date of signature of the Programme Implementation Agreement between the National Focal Point and the Programme Operator (art. 6.8 of the *Regulations*).
- **Programme summary** – A narrative description of the programme.

5.2   Programme Results Framework

The results framework captures the essential elements of the logical- and expected cause-effect relationships among outputs, outcomes, and impact (Programme Area Objective) of the results chain. The results framework is developed during the programme preparation phase of the programme cycle and is first set out in the programme Concept Note[7].

The Results Guideline[8] provides relevant stakeholders with extensive information on definitions, development and application of the results framework as well as assists them with recommendations in designing, implementing and reporting on programmes.

Figure 2 Results chain

5.2.1   Programme Objective

Each programme contributes to <u>one</u> of the 23 Programme Area Objectives.

Programmes that combine different Programme Areas adopt the overall objective of what is defined as the host Programme Area. All projects and other measures under the programme contribute to the same objective.

The objective of the programme is the (expected) impact that it makes through long-term effect or changes of an intervention on society or the environment.

The list of objectives is enclosed in *Annex I – Programme Areas and Objectives.*

5.2.2   Outcome and Outputs

Each programme has at least two outcomes, including the mandatory common bilateral outcome, and each outcome has at least one output.

There is a logical link between the outputs and the corresponding outcome where the outputs are the products, capital goods, and services delivered in order to reach the desired effects (outcomes).
Please consult the Results Guideline for further information on outcomes and outputs.

5.2.2.1   Bilateral Outcome

The results framework for each programme covers the results of bilateral cooperation.
Each programme includes the following mandatory bilateral outcome:

Enhanced collaboration between Beneficiary State and Donor State entities involved in the programme

The mandatory bilateral outcome has, unlike other outcomes, no specific budget assigned to it, as the outputs delivered under the bilateral outcome in reality take place under the other outcomes.

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[7] Annex 5 to the *Regulations*
https://eeagrants.org/resources/regulation-implementation-eea-grants-2014-2021-annex-5-template-programme-concept-note
[8]https://eeagrants.org/resources/2014-2021-results-guideline

The bilateral outcome, in other words, functions as a vehicle for reporting on bilateral results achieved under all the other outcomes of the programme.

5.2.3 Indicators

Indicators are metrics for monitoring performance and measuring results.

Each outcome and output have at least one indicator. All indicators have a target and achievement value and unit of measurement as well as a source of verification. Achievements are reported periodically by Programme Operators.

The Results Guideline (page 18) provides extensive information on the development of indicators as well as for assigning baselines and targets.

5.2.3.1 Core Indicators

Core indicators are pre-defined indicators with standard wording which are to be used by programmes whenever relevant. They allow for measuring aggregated results for specific areas of high political donor interest.

A core indicator can be priority sector specific or cut across priority sectors. In that same manner there are core indicators that measure output achievements and there are other that measure outcome achievements.

The list of Core indicators is enclosed in *Annex IV – Core Indicators.*

5.2.3.2 Bilateral Indicators

As each programme contributes to both objectives of the Grants, this entails that the results framework covers the results of bilateral cooperation.

Indicators under the mandatory bilateral outcome and each bilateral output are bilateral indicators. Furthermore, indicators measuring bilateral results can be present under the normal outcomes.

A list of bilateral core indicators is given in *Annex V – Core Bilateral Indicators*. There are 3 bilateral outcome indicators which are mandatory for all programmes. All/any of the rest are included in the programmes' results framework when relevant.

5.2.3.3 Disaggregations

Where agreed in the Programme Agreement, indicator achievements will be reported with disaggregations by specified categories (e.g. age, gender, Roma, Donor State).

In addition, for the programmes receiving funding from both Financial Mechanisms (EEA Financial Mechanisms and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms), the achievements for the core indicators shall be disaggregated by Financial Mechanism, but only in cases where the core indicator is part of an outcome jointly funded by both Financial Mechanisms.

The disaggregation of the Core indicators by EEA FM and Norway FM therefore applies only to the jointly-funded outcomes in following programmes:

CY-LOCALDEV
CZ-RESEARCH
EE-LOCALDEV
LT-JUSTICE
LV-RESEARCH
MT-LOCALDEV
PL-LOCALDEV
PL-RESEARCH (applied)
PL-RESEARCH (basic)
RO-ENERGY

RO-INNOVATION	
RO-LOCALDEV	
RO-RESEARCH	
SI-CLIMATE	
SI-EDUCATION	
SK-CLIMATE	
SK-INNOVATION	

The table below shows an example of how to report the achievements for the Core indicator *"Number of jobs created"* under an outcome which receives funds from both EEA FM and Norway FM:

Number of jobs created	50
Disaggregated by Financial Mechanism	
EEA FM	29
NO FM	21
Disaggregated by age	
Young adults (18-29)	26
Adults (30-64)	24
Disaggregated by gender	
Female	23
Male	27

5.2.3.4 Unit of measurement

Each indicator has a unit of measurement providing information on how the baseline, achievement and target are to be interpreted. Possible units of measurement include:

- o Number
- o Annual number
- o Percentage
- o Scale (e.g. 1–7)
- o Average
- o Binary
- o Rate

The unit of measurement determine how achievements should be reported on the indicator in question. Please see the box below for further information on each option.

NUMBER:

When reporting indicators expressed in numbers, the total cumulative achievement until the end of the reporting year should be provided. For example, if 25 people are trained in 2018 and 50 people are trained in 2019, then reporting for calendar year 2019 should state that 75 people have been trained.

For this unit of measurement, targets represent the *expected cumulative achievement* over the entire duration of the programme period.

Please see the example below.

	Baseline	Annual Achievements		Annual Reporting		Target
	2017	In 2018	In 2019	By end 2018	By end 2019	2024
Number of professionals trained	0	25	50	25	75 (25+50)	300

ANNUAL NUMBER:

When reporting achievement for indicators expressed in annual numbers, only the achievement for the reporting year should be provided.

For this unit of measurement, targets represent the expected achievement *in the final year* of programme implementation.

	Baseline (2017)	Achievement 2018	Achievements…	Target (2024)
Annual number of domestic and gender-based violence cases officially reported	700	710	725, 756, etc.	800

PERCENTAGE:

A percentage is a ratio of two values expressed as a fraction of 100. The difference between the target and baseline values communicates the direction of change (e.g. having target lower than the baseline in case of a decrease). When reporting achievements for indicators expressed as percentage, both the numerator and the denominator should be reported (see figure to the right). For the indicator "Share of target group favourable to gender equality," the total number of people that comprise the target group is the denominator, while the number of people favourable to gender equality (within the same target group) is the numerator.

Formula:

$$\frac{2}{4} = 50\% \rightarrow P$$

$$N = \text{Numerator}, D = \text{Denominator}, P = \text{Percentage}$$

where,
N = Numerator, D = Denominator, P = Percentage

Reporting the numerator and the denominator is not required for baseline and targets.

SCALE:

The unit of measurement "Scale" is used when the value of an indicator is a number on a defined range. For example, the bilateral outcome indicator "Level of satisfaction with the partnership" is expressed as a number on a scale of 1 to 7, meaning that all the possible values of this indicator must be within this range.

Each number on the scale can be mapped to a qualitative description. For example:

No satisfaction	Very low level of satisfaction	Low level of satisfaction	Medium level of satisfaction	Medium to high level of satisfaction	High level of satisfaction	Very high level of satisfactio
1-1.4	1.5-2.4	2.5-3.4	3.5-4.4	4.5-5.4	5.5-6.4	6.5-7

When reporting on indicators expressed as a scale, the achievement value will be the aggregate average of the survey responses for the reporting period. The baseline value will be determined by a survey at the start of the implementation period.

AVERAGE:

The unit of measurement "Average" can be used for example when measuring the length of a process, e.g. number of days.

BINARY:

Binary indicators describe a goal which is either in state "Achieved" or "Not achieved". These indicators can only have baseline, achievement and target values of "Yes" or "No".

RATE:

The unit of measurement "Rate" can be used when measuring the frequency of occurrence of a given event, for example mortality rate.

Decimalisation:

In cases where the achievement, baseline or target value is not a whole number, up to 2 digits following the decimal mark may be reported. The EEA and Norway Grants use the dot (".") as a decimal mark – not the comma (",").

5.3   Programme Modalities

Programmes are implemented by way of one or more of the following modalities.

5.3.1   Pre-defined Projects

Pre-defined projects are identified without a call for proposals (art. 6.5 of the *Regulations)* Pre-defined projects are identified in the MoU and/or in a later stage.

5.3.2   Calls for Proposals

Calls for proposals are organised by the Programme Operator and are widely publicised to reach all potential applicants. Call for proposal address what kind of activities and expenditure are eligible (art. 7.3 of the *Regulations*).

5.3.3 Small Grant Schemes

Small Grant Schemes (SGS) are used for smaller projects where the grant assistance is between €5,000 and €200,000. Scholarships to natural persons may however be for less than €5,000 (art. 6.6 of the *Regulations*).

5.3.4 Financial instruments

Financial instruments may be used to contribute to the achievements of the specified objectives of a Programme, to support activities which are expected to be financially viable but do not give rise to sufficient funding from market sources (art. 6.7 of the *Regulations*).

5.4 Programme Partnerships

Programme partners are actively involved in and effectively contribute to the implementation of the programme (art. 1.6 (s) of the *Regulations*).
A Programme Partners could be further identified as:
* International Partner Organisation (IPO) (art. 1.6 (i) of the *Regulations*) or
* Donor Programme Partner (DPP) when the entity is from the Donor State(s) (art. 1.6 (d) of the *Regulations*).

6 Project Information

Programme Operators are responsible for registering project information in Grace (art. 5.6.1.(s) of the *Regulations*). The template for registering project information can be consulted here, and a GrACE manual with step-by-step instructions can be found here. The main information requested is covered in the following sections.

6.1 Project details

* **Programme** – Reference to the programme the project belongs to.
* **Project Name** – Title of the project.
* **Project Promoter** – Reference to the organisation which acts as Project Promoter for the project (art. 1.6.x of the *Regulations*).
* **Project Promoter organisation classification** – Predefined list enclosed in *Annex VII – Organisation classification*
* **(Donor) Project Partner(s)** – Reference to the organisation(s) which acts as (Donor) Project Partner for the project (art. 1.6.w of the *Regulations*).
* (**Donor) Project Partner(s) organisation classification** - Predefined list enclosed in *Annex VII – Organisation classification*
* **Country** – Reference to the programme Beneficiary State.
* **Financial Mechanism** – Reference to the funding mechanism of the project.
* **Project Grant** – Amount awarded by a Programme Operator to a Project Promoter to implement the project (art. 1.6.v of the *Regulations*).
* **Project Cost -** Eligible expenditure of the project (art. 8 of the *Regulations*)
* **Project Grant Rate** – Percentage of Project Grant over the Project Cost of the project (art. 6.4.2 of the *Regulation*).
* **Project Signature Date** - The date when the last party signs the grant agreement
* **Project eligibility end date –** The final date of eligibility of the project as specified in the project contract (art. 8.13.2 of the *Regulations*).
* **Modality –** Type of implementation modality used by the project (see chapter *5.3 Programme Modalities*).

- **Project contract status** – Predefined list for the status of the project contract (Signed/Terminated etc)

6.2   Project content

- **Programme Outcome(s) –** Reference to the programme outcome(s) that the project contributes to. Each project belongs to a programme and contributes to one or more programme outcomes.
- **Programme Output(s) –** Reference to the programme output(s) the project delivers/produces. Projects are an integral part of the results chain as the project activities deliver/produce the programme output(s).
- **Project description summary** – A narrative description of the project:
  Why is the project needed? Which situation or problem does the project aim to address? (provide reference to evidence, include reference to the relevant laws or policies, where relevant)
  How will the project address these challenges? (please summarize the main activities and deliverables planned to address these challenges)
  What does the project plan to achieve?
  Who is expected to benefit from this project and how will they benefit?
  For each donor project partner or other project partner: what added value is the partnership expected to bring to the project?

6.3   Project Target Groups

Each project has at least one end beneficiary target group defined. For statistical purposes, it is recommended not to choose more than three target groups in all. **Defining target groups should always be done from the point of view of a Project Promoter.**

There are two types of target groups:

- **Intermediaries**: Groups (professions or entities) the project seeks to influence in order to achieve results for the end beneficiaries. Not all projects work with intermediaries.
- **End beneficiaries**: Individuals, groups or entities expected to reap tangible benefits of an intervention. In service provision project, some outputs are delivered directly to the end beneficiaries. In that case, no intermediary target groups are necessary. All projects have end beneficiaries

   The list of Standard target groups is enclosed in *Annex II – Target Groups*.

6.4   Project Sector Codes

Each project has a sector code (one code only). The sector codes track the sector, or sub-sector, to which project funds are directed.
The sector code is selected by answering the question "which **specific** economic, societal or environmental area in the beneficiary state is the funding intended to support"?

Identifying the exact areas on which the funds are being directed is not always simple, since some projects are multi-dimensional and address interrelated policy areas.
The funding is attributed to the most relevant sector, based on best judgement, which reflects the purpose of the funds.

The list of sector codes can be found below, in *Annex III – Sector Codes.*

6.5   Project Policy Markers

Policy markers are codes used to identify projects that contribute to certain politically important issues to the donors which cannot be adequately captured through other means.

All programmes funded by the EEA and Norway Grants shall be based on the core principles of good governance; they shall be participatory and inclusive, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient. In addition, they shall be based on the common values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and the respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. Although the policy markers are strongly tied to those principles and values, **the policy markers should only be applied to a project when the project is explicitly advancing the issue**.

A single project might have several policy markers that apply to it (either as relevant or fundamental).
The applicability of each policy marker shall be assessed and indicated for **each project at design** stage based on the following criteria. This is done by identifying if the policy marker is applicable and if so, specifying if it is "Relevant" or "Fundamental" for the project.
Likewise, it is possible that there are projects to which none of the policy markers will apply.

Criteria for assigning policy markers:
Non-applicable - A policy marker should be considered 'non-applicable' to the project if the project is not specifically designed to advance the issue that the policy marker describes.

Relevant - A policy marker should be considered 'relevant' to the project if it is among the issues that are important to the project but is not the main focus/principal justification for the project.

Fundamental - A policy marker should be considered 'fundamental' to the project if it is the main focus/principal justification for the project-.

6.5.1   Gender equality
All genders should have equal rights and opportunities in society and the economy if sustainable development is to be achieved.

The policy marker on gender equality refers to efforts addressing gender equality in representation and participation, attitudes towards gender equality, access to resources, rights, norms and values regardless of gender or gender identity.

This policy marker should be applied to the projects intended to advance gender equality, women's empowerment, or reduce discrimination or inequalities based on gender through, inter alia:
* improving legislation or policy;
* conducting litigation;
* promoting or applying gender budgeting;
* promoting or providing equal access to health or education;
* providing protection from gender-based violence;
* raising public awareness;
* training public officials or other professionals;
* working with men or boys to challenge discriminatory gendered norms, attitudes or behaviours.

Please note that just because many beneficiaries of a project are women does not automatically mean that the project promotes gender equality.

6.5.2   Roma inclusion and empowerment
Roma, Europe's largest ethnic minority, frequently face intolerance, discrimination and socio-economic exclusion.

The policy marker should be applied to projects where Roma inclusion and empowerment is explicitly targeted, directly promoted, actively supported or enhanced through specific measures.

The policy marker on Roma refers to promoting their rights and socio-economic inclusion.
It should be applied to the projects focused on, inter alia, the following measures:
- empowering Roma to change their own lives through education and (training for) employment;
- using advocacy techniques to enhance Roma participation in decision-making;
- fighting prejudice and anti-Gypsyism among the general public or public institutions;
- providing or improving health, education or housing services to Roma;
- promoting Roma arts and culture.

Please note that the mere participation of Roma in a project does not necessarily mean that the project contributes to advancing Roma inclusion and empowerment.

6.5.3   Social inclusion of vulnerable groups other than Roma

The policy marker on social inclusion of vulnerable groups (other than Roma) refers to social inclusion of groups who are excluded from fully participating in all aspects of life of the society in which they live. A number of groups face higher risk of poverty and social exclusion compared to the general population. These groups include but are not limited to people with disabilities, migrants and ethnic minorities, homeless people, ex-prisoners, drug addicts, people with alcohol problems, isolated older people, people in rural areas and children. (For statistical purposes, social inclusion of Roma is not captured in this policy marker.)

Social exclusion may mean the lack of voice, lack of recognition, or lack of capacity for active participation. It may also mean exclusion from decent work, opportunities, access to social services and/or political representation.

This policy marker should be applied to the projects supporting, inter alia:

- measures that help excluded groups overcome barriers to participation in the labour market and education;
- activities of public and private entities to actively dismantle barriers, systemic as well as informal, to participation of vulnerable groups in society;
- measures to address barriers to social inclusion in the public and private sectors;
- policy monitoring and advocacy of social inclusion.

Please note that the mere participation of vulnerable groups in a project does not necessarily mean that the project contributes to advancing social inclusion of vulnerable groups.

6.5.4   Anti-discrimination

Human rights of all people should be respected, regardless of their racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, gender, disability, age, sexual orientation or gender identity.

Policy marker on anti-discrimination refers to countering any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

This policy marker should be applied to projects where prejudice and discrimination is explicitly countered or combated through, inter alia:
- developing or improving legislation or policy;
- changing institutional practices;
- litigating individual or strategic cases;
- publicizing instances of discrimination to raise awareness.

Please note that the fact that a project doesn't discriminate does not necessarily qualify it to apply this policy marker.

6.5.5 Transparency and anti-corruption

Corruption and the lack of transparency in public and private decision-making are among the most destructive elements that threaten good governance. Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain, exerting dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery.

Policy marker on transparency and anti-corruption refers to identifying and countering corrupt practices and efforts to promote the transparency and accountability of public and private institutions. This policy marker should be applied to the projects applying measures to identify, prevent or fight corrupt practices, or aiming to increase transparency in public and private decision-making.

This policy marker should be applied to the projects employing, inter alia, the following measures:
- promoting open access to information;
- researching/investigating corrupt practices;
- developing or promoting improved anti-corruption/transparency legislation and policies;
- scrutinizing public procurement or hiring processes.

Please note that ensuring that the governance and management of a project is transparent and free from corruption does not necessarily mean that this policy marker is "relevant" or 'fundamental' to the project.

6.6 Research Projects

Projects under the Programme Area "Research" or from the research component, under any programme follow the rules set out in the Guideline for Research Programmes[9]

The following additional information is provided for research projects:
- **Research Type –** available options are *Basic Research* and *Applied Research*.
- **Research Discipline –** reference to the academic discipline that the research project is conducted within taken from the list of academic disciplines is enclosed in *Annex VI – Academic Discipline.*

6.7 Education Projects

Projects under the Programme Area "Education, Scholarships, Apprenticeships and Youth Entrepreneurship", under any programme, provide the following additional information.

The following three categories of projects may be included in educational programmes[10]:
- **Preparatory visits**
- **Mobility projects**
- **Institutional cooperation projects**

For reporting purposes, single mobility projects are grouped together for project level information.

6.8 Civil Society Projects

Active Citizens Fund projects which are under the Programme Area "Civil Society", follow the rules set in the Manual for Fund Operators of the Active Citizens Fund.
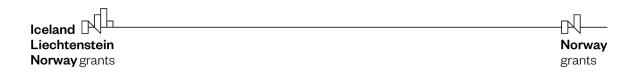
The following additional information is provided for the Active Citizens Fund projects:
- Capacity Building estimated amount: if the project has earmarked funds for capacity building, the estimated amount out of the project grant will be included here.

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[9] Guideline for Research Programmes 2014-2021
[10] Guideline for Education programmes 2014-2021, VI. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

6.9   Project Location

Project location uses the code of the region or area where the operation is located/carried out within the Beneficiary State. The code used for the project relates to the most detailed level (NUTS 3) as set out in the Classification of "Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics" (NUTS)[11].

The following rule of thumb is proposed for locating operations:
- For physical infrastructure the actual location of the infrastructure is encoded (not the address of the beneficiary).
- For projects serving a given target group, the project is encoded based on the location of the main activities.
- For projects that include (donor) project partners, the location is always based on the address of the partner in the Beneficiary State.

6.10   Project results

- **Results summary** - A narrative description of the project results
  First, explain why the project was needed (describe the challenges the project set out to address). Second, give a short summary of what you did in the project (which activities were implemented, products were delivered, services were established, etc.). Why were these activities, products and/or services, etc. important?
  Third, describe the main results of the project, including any unintended results. What difference has the project made for its end beneficiaries? How has the situation improved as a result of the project? Use facts and figures to support your explanation.
  Finally, explain what the importance of the project has been (why does it matter that it achieved its results/was successful), making sure to consider the expected long-term impact
- **Bilateral results summary** - A narrative description of the bilateral results
  Provide a short summary of how the project benefitted from having a donor project partner: what difference having a bilateral partner did make? Why was it important to have a donor project partner in the project?
  Describe the main results from a bilateral level (were there any shared results, did the collaboration lead to improve knowledge and understanding, has the partnership(s) led to any wider effects?)
  Finally, please explain if there any plans to continue the bilateral collaboration?

7   The Fund for Youth Employment and the Fund for Regional Cooperation

The EEA and Norway Grants Fund for Youth Employment[12] and the EEA and Norway Grants Fund for Regional Cooperation[13] contribute to the reduction of economic and social disparities in the European Economic Area and to the strengthening of relations between the Donor States and the Beneficiary States. Additionally, the funds strengthen regional cooperation to address European challenges through transnational activities.

Both funds are allocated from the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and the EEA Financial Mechanism.

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[11]

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_CLS_DLD&StrNom=NUTS_33&StrLanguageCode=EN

[12] Article 7.2 of Protocol 38c and the Norway EU Agreement

[13] Article 7.3 of Protocol 38c and the Norway EU Agreement

The Funds operate on the basis of calls designed and launched by the Donor States Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein with support from the FMO.

Eligible project partners may be entities, public or private, commercial or non-commercial and non-governmental organisations, established as legal persons, but sole proprietorships and natural persons are not eligible consortium members.

7.1 The EEA and Norway Grants Fund for Youth Employment

The Fund supports projects that promote sustainable and quality youth employment.

Each project under the Fund for Youth Employment is implemented by partners working in consortia. Each consortium consists of one lead partner with the involvement of one or more beneficiary partners and any expertise partners needed to obtain the objectives of the project. The fund is available to projects involving Beneficiary States and other EU Member States with a youth unemployment rate above 25% (Eurostat reference year 2013). The eligible countries are thus all the Beneficiary States and Ireland, Italy and Spain.

The funding has a single call for proposals for transnational projects addressing youth unemployment. Interventions targeting older (25+) people not in employment, education or training and disadvantaged groups are specific priorities of the fund. The call has three principal support areas:

Innovation and exploration
Projects that focus on new, experimental solutions to combat unemployment among the target groups and increase the number of sustainable jobs for young people. The support area implies the pioneering of solutions and the application of unconventional practices.

Transfer of know-how and good practice
Projects that focus on transferring know-how and good practice on youth employment initiatives across European countries, with the ultimate goal of creating more quality jobs and lower unemployment rates among youths within the target groups listed above.

Analysis and research
Supporting transnational research networks that share learning (ideas, theories, practices and experiences) on how to evaluate and perform impact studies of initiatives aiming to address youth employment in the eligible countries.

7.2 The EEA and Norway Grants Fund for Regional Cooperation

The fund addresses regional cooperation across the priority sectors of the EEA and Norway Grants, in particular in the areas of knowledge sharing, policy exchange of best practice and institution building.
The Fund is available to projects involving Beneficiary States and neighbouring third countries. Projects involve entities from at least three countries, including at least two Beneficiary States.

'Neighbouring third countries' are the following non-EU countries that have a land border with the EEA:

- Albania
- Belarus
- Bosnia Herzegovina
- Macedonia
- Moldova
- Montenegro
- Russia
- Serbia
- Turkey
- Ukraine

8 Programmes operated by the FMO

Under the EEA and Norway Grants there are programmes which are operated by the FMO, inter-governmental organisations or Donor State entities. In those cases, the normal provisions of the *Regulations* do not apply (art. 6.13.3 of the *Regulations*).

When the FMO acts as a Programme Operator, the implementation of the programme is normally performed by a fund operator, appointed and contracted by the FMO. The roles and responsibilities of the FMO and the fund operator are governed by an implementation agreement between the FMO and the fund operator.

The Results Reporting Guide does not capture all the specificities for these programmes.

Annexes

Annex I – Programme Areas and Objectives

Priority Sector: Innovation, Research, Education and Competitiveness		
Programme Area		**Objective**
1	Business Development, Innovation and SMEs	Increased value creation and sustainable growth
2	Research	Enhanced research-based knowledge development
3	Education, Scholarships, Apprenticeships and Youth Entrepreneurship	Enhanced human capital and knowledge base
4	Work-life Balance	Work-life balance improved
5	Social Dialogue – Decent Work (Norway Grants)	Strengthened tripartite cooperation between employer organisations, trade unions and public authorities and the promotion of decent work
Priority Sector: Social Inclusion, Youth Employment and Poverty Reduction		
6	European Public Health Challenges	Improved prevention and reduced inequalities in health
7	Roma Inclusion and Empowerment	Enhanced inclusion and empowerment of Roma
8	Children and Youth at Risk	Promote the rights and well-being of children and young people
9	Youth Participation in the Labour Market	Increased number of young people aged 15-30 in employment
10	Local Development and Poverty Reduction	Strengthened social and economic cohesion
Priority Sector: Environment, Energy, Climate Change and Low Carbon Economy		
11	Environment and Ecosystems	Improved environmental status in ecosystems and reduced adverse effects of pollution and other human activities
12	Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Energy Security	Less carbon intensive energy and increased security of supply
13	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Climate change mitigated and vulnerability to climate change reduced
Priority Sector: Culture, Civil Society, Good Governance, and Fundamental Rights and Freedoms		
14	Cultural Entrepreneurship, Cultural Heritage and Cultural Cooperation	Social and economic development strengthened through cultural cooperation, cultural entrepreneurship and cultural heritage management
15	Civil Society	Civil society and active citizenship strengthened and vulnerable groups empowered
16	Good Governance, Accountable Institutions, Transparency	Integrity and accountability of public administration improved
17	Human Rights – National Implementation	Human rights situation improved and discrimination and extremism combatted at national level
Priority Sector: Justice and Home Affairs		
18	Asylum and Migration	Functioning national asylum and migration management systems ensured and the right to seek asylum safeguarded
19	Correctional Services and Pre-trial Detention	Improved correctional system
20	International Police Cooperation and Combating Crime	Improved crime prevention and investigation
21	Effectiveness and Efficiency of the Judicial System, Strengthening Rule of Law	Strengthened rule of law
22	Domestic and Gender-based Violence	Domestic and gender-based violence prevented and victims protected and assisted
23	Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	Improved disaster resilience

Annex II – Target Groups

Intermediaries: Groups (professions or entities) the project seeks to influence in order to achieve results for the end beneficiaries. Not all projects work with intermediaries.

End beneficiaries: individuals, groups or entities expected to reap tangible benefits of an intervention. In service provision programmes, some outputs are delivered directly to the end beneficiaries. In that case, no intermediary ("direct") target groups are necessary (you can leave it blank).

Target group	Intermediary	End beneficiary
Age-related		
Children and Youth (0-17)		x
Young adults (18-29)		x
Elderly (65+)		x
Business-related		
Entrepreneurs		x
SMEs[14] (Small and Medium Sized Enterprises with 10-249 staff)	x	x
Large Enterprises	x	
Culture-related		
Artists		x
Museums (and other visual arts institutions)	x	
Performing arts institutions	x	
Education/ research-related		
Students (any age)		x
NEETs (not in education, employment or training)		x
Teachers/Professors (any level)	x	
Educational institution staff (non-teaching)	x	
Researchers/Scientists		x
Universities/Research institutions	x	
Health-related		
Medical staff	x	
People with disabilities (excluding people with mental health problems)		x
People with mental health problems		x
People with communicable diseases (incl. TB and HIV/AIDS)		x
People with non-communicable diseases (e.g. cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, Alzheimer's)		x
People with addictions (alcohol, drugs, etc.)		x
Justice/home affairs-related		
Judges	x	
Police	x	
Border guards	x	
Prison/Probation authorities/staff	x	
Prosecutors	x	
Juvenile criminal offenders		x
Criminal offenders (incl. prisoners and offenders following alternative sanctions)		x
Victims of hate crime/hate speech		x
Victims of domestic violence/gender-based violence		x
Victims of human trafficking		x

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[14] As defined in EU recommendation 2003/361

Target group	Intermediary	End beneficiary
Migration-related		
Asylum authorities/staff	x	
Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children		x
Asylum-seekers		x
Minority status-related		
Jewish population		x
Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex population (LGBTI)		x
Muslim population		x
Roma population		x
Roma mediators	x	
Russian-speaking minorities		x
Other minorities		x
Policy-related		
Politicians (at national or sub-national level)	x	
Public institutions (at national or sub-national level)	x	
Civil society organisations	x	x
Work-related		
Trade unions	x	
Employers' organisations	x	
Labour inspectorates	x	
Unemployed		x
Employees/workers		x
General		
Media	x	
People at risk of poverty/in poverty[15]		x
Women		x
Men		x
General public		x
Environment		x

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[15] As defined by Eurostat: At-risk-of poverty, Material deprivation

Annex III – Sector Codes

Sector codes are based on the OECD Common Reporting Purpose (CRP) Codes[16] published in May 2016.

The codes used for the EEA and Norway Grants are recorded using 7-digit codes. The first 3 digits refer to the corresponding OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) 5 sector.
The newt two digits refer to the OECD CRS or voluntary code and the last two digits have been added by the FMO for allowing addition of special defined codes for the EEA and Norway Grants.
Codes that are irrelevant to the EEA and Norway Grants have been excluded, selected descriptions and clarifications have been altered to customize the codes. Finally, the placement of some sector codes under the different DAC5 sectors have also been customized.

Sector Code	
11 Education	
1111000	**Education policy and administrative management**
Education sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to education ministries, administration and management systems; institution capacity building and advice; school management and governance; curriculum and materials development; unspecified education activities.	
1112000	**Education facilities and training**
Educational buildings, equipment, materials; subsidiary services to education (boarding facilities, staff housing); language training; colloquia, seminars, lectures, etc.	
1118100	**Education sector staff training**
Formal and non-formal training for teachers, trainers and other staff of Educational institutions at all levels.	
1122000	**Primary education**
Formal and non-formal primary education for children; all elementary and first cycle systematic instruction; provision of learning materials.	
1123000	**Basic skills for youth and/or adults**
Formal and non-formal education for basic skills for young people and adults (adult education); literacy and numeracy training; adults in lifelong training.	
1123200	**Primary education equivalent for adults**
Formal primary education for adults.	
1124000	**Early childhood education**
Formal and non-formal pre-school education.	
1132000	**Secondary education**
Second cycle systematic instruction at both junior and senior levels.	
1133000	**Vocational training**
Elementary vocational training and secondary level technical education; on-the job training; traineeships, work placements and apprenticeships; including informal vocational training.	
1142000	**Higher education**
Degree and diploma programmes at universities, colleges and polytechnics; scholarships.	
12 Health	
1211000	**Health policy and administrative management**
Health sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to health ministries, public health administration; institution capacity building and advice; medical insurance programmes; unspecified health activities.	
1211001	**Food safety**
Handling, preparing and storing food in a way to best reduce the risk of individuals becoming sick from foodborne illnesses.	

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[16] http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/purposecodessectorclassification.htm

Sector code	
1218100	**Medical education/training**
Medical education and training for tertiary level services.	
1218201	**Health data systems**
Any system that captures, stores, manages or transmits information related to the health of individuals or the activities of organisations that work within the health sector.	
1219100	**Medical services**
Laboratories, specialised clinics and hospitals (including equipment and supplies); ambulances; dental services; mental health care; medical rehabilitation; control of non-infectious diseases; drug and substance abuse control [excluding narcotics traffic control (16063)].	
1219101	**Mental health services**
Promotion of mental health and well-being; Prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of mental disorders.	
1219102	**Cancer services**
Prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer.	
1222000	**Basic health care**
Basic and primary health care programmes; paramedical and nursing care programmes; supply of drugs, medicines and vaccines related to basic health care.	
1223000	**Basic health infrastructure**
District-level hospitals, clinics and dispensaries and related medical equipment; excluding specialised hospitals and clinics (12191).	
1225000	**Infectious disease control**
Immunisation; prevention and control of infectious and parasite diseases, except malaria (12262), tuberculosis (12263), HIV/AIDS and other STDs (13040). It includes diarrheal diseases, vector-borne diseases (e.g. river blindness and guinea worm), viral diseases, mycosis, helminthiasis, zoonosis, diseases by other bacteria and viruses, pediculosis, etc.	
1226100	**Health education**
Information, education and training of the population for improving health knowledge and practices; public health and awareness campaigns; promotion of improved personal hygiene practices, including use of sanitation facilities and handwashing with soap.	
1226101	**Health promotion**
The process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. It moves beyond a focus on individual behaviour towards a wide range of social and environmental interventions.	
1226300	**Tuberculosis control**
Immunisation, prevention and control of tuberculosis.	
1228100	**Health personnel development**
Training of health staff for basic health care services.	
1302000	**Reproductive health care**
Promotion of reproductive health; prenatal and postnatal care including delivery; prevention and treatment of infertility; prevention and management of consequences of abortion; safe motherhood activities.	
1304000	**STD control including HIV/AIDS**
All activities related to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS control e.g. information, education and communication; testing; prevention; treatment, care.	
15 Government and Civil Society	
1511000	**Public sector policy and administrative management**
Institution-building assistance to strengthen core public sector management systems and capacities. This includes macro-economic and other policy management, co-ordination, planning and reform; human resource management; organisational development; civil service reform; e-government; development planning, monitoring and evaluation; support to ministries involved in aid co-ordination; other ministries and government departments when sector cannot be specified. (Use specific sector codes for development of systems and capacities in sector ministries.)	

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Sector code	
1511002	**Gender policy, management and administration**
Support to initiatives that contribute to the development of policies to promote gender equality at national, regional or local level, or in sectors of the labour market, including data analysis and the development of recommendations to inform such policies. This does NOT include gender equality policies implemented by one organisation or company, as such policies should be coded with 1602001 (Gender equality in employment).	
1511200	**Decentralisation and support to subnational government**
Decentralisation processes (including political, administrative and fiscal dimensions); intergovernmental relations and federalism; strengthening departments of regional and local government, regional and local authorities and their national associations. (Use specific sector codes for decentralisation of sector management and services.)	
1511300	**Anti-corruption organisations and institutions**
Specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks for the prevention of and combat against corruption, bribery, money- laundering and other aspects of organised crime, with or without law enforcement powers, e.g. anti-corruption commissions and monitoring bodies, special investigation services, institutions and initiatives of integrity and ethics oversight, specialised NGOs, other civil society and citizens' organisations directly concerned with corruption.	
1513000	**Legal and judicial development**
Support to institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector, both formal and informal; support to ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services; bar and lawyers associations; professional legal education; maintenance of law and order and public safety; border management; law enforcement agencies, police, prisons and their supervision; ombudsmen; alternative dispute resolution, arbitration and mediation; legal aid and counsel; traditional, indigenous and paralegal practices that fall outside the formal legal system. Measures that support the improvement of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations; legislative and constitutional drafting and review; legal reform; integration of formal and informal systems of law. Public legal education; dissemination of information on entitlements and remedies for injustice; awareness campaigns. (Use codes 152xx for activities that are primarily aimed at supporting security system reform or undertaken in connection with post-conflict and peace building activities.)	
1513001	**Transparency**
Measures to promote open government and dialogue between public authorities and civil society; strengthen accountability of public officials and politicians and combat corruption and money-laundering.	
1513003	**Probation services**
Statutory criminal justice service that supervises high-risk offenders released into the community supporting their rehabilitation, preparing pre-sentence reports for courts, to help them select the most appropriate sentence, managing approved premises for offenders with a residence requirement on their sentence, assessing offenders in prison to prepare them for release on licence, helping all offenders serving sentences in the community to meet the requirements ordered by the courts, tackling the causes of offending and enabling offenders to turn their lives around, reducing the risk of reoffending.	
1513004	**Alternative dispute resolution**
Procedures for settling disputes by means other than litigation; e.g. by Arbitration, mediation, or minitrials. Such procedures, which are usually less costly and more expeditious than litigation, are increasingly being used in commercial and labour disputes and in other disputes that would likely otherwise involve court litigation. (Includes a wide range of processes, many with little in common except that each is an alternative to litigation)	
1513005	**Legal aid, counsel, treatment and shelters**
A scheme which helps with the cost of legal advice (council) and representation in court. Treatment involves detoxification (the process by which the body rids itself of a drug), behavioural counselling, medication (for opioid, tobacco, or alcohol addiction), evaluation and treatment for co-occurring mental health issues such as depression and anxiety, long-term follow-up to prevent relapse. Shelters for homeless people and help to badly housed people.	
1513006	**Border management**
The management of operational cooperation at the external borders. The facilitation of legitimate movement of trade and travellers across borders and controlling borders in order to identify and prevent cross-border crime. Border police and customs. The prevention and detection of movement of migrants across borders in search of better socio-economic conditions or in flight from conflict, and the globalization of crime (smuggling) and the international economy, border surveillance, border security.	
1513007	**Countering organized crime**
Countering organised crime challenges law enforcement as well as the society as a whole and range from traditional use of correctional penalties to preventive measures in order to make OC less profitable. Organized crime (OC) is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals who intend to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for money and profit. Organised crime can also be defined as serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis. Their motivation is often, but not always, financial gain. Organised criminals working together for a particular criminal activity or activities are called an organised crime group, often loose networks of criminals that come together for a specific criminal activity, acting in different roles depending on their skills and expertise. Collaboration is reinforced by shared experiences (such as prison), or recommendation from trusted individuals. Others are bonded by family or ethnic ties.	

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Sector code	
1513008	**Countering trafficking**
Measures to counter trafficking of human beings range from traditional law enforcement measures via witness/victim support to awareness campaigns and involves measures by a wide range of public organisations and NGO`s. Trafficking in human beings (modern day slavery) must not be confused with smuggling of human beings (illegal migration), although migrants may be subject to THB by the same criminal networks that facilitate their illegal entry into Europe.	
1513009	**Crime prevention**
A wide range of measures to counter criminal activities, school visits, awareness campaigns, dialogue, treatment, rehabilitation, substance abuse management, etc. Often initiated by police or probation service.	
1513200	**Police**
Police affairs and services.	
1513500	**Ombudsman**
Independent service representing the interests of the public by investigating and addressing complaints of unfair treatment or maladministration.	
1513600	**Immigration**
Immigration affairs and services, including alien registration, issuing work and travel documents to immigrants.	
1513700	**Prisons**
Correctional service, traditional sanction following crime and conviction is incarceration in a prison. Alternatives to prison is part of modern strategies to prevent recidivism. Alternatives range from conditional release combined with training/treatment, half-way houses managed by the probation service, to open prisons where prison life is as near a normal life as possible.	
1515000	**Democratic participation and civil society**
Support to the exercise of democracy and diverse forms of participation of citizens beyond elections (15151); direct democracy instruments such as referenda and citizens' initiatives; support to organisations to represent and advocate for their members, to monitor, engage and hold governments to account, and to help citizens learn to act in the public sphere; curricula and teaching for civic education at various levels. (This purpose code is restricted to activities targeting governance issues. When assistance to civil society is for non-governance purposes use other appropriate purpose codes.)	
1515100	**Elections**
Electoral management bodies and processes, election observation, voters' education. (Use code 15230 when in the context of an international peacekeeping operation).	
1515300	**Media and free flow of information**
Activities that support free and uncensored flow of information on public issues; activities that increase the editorial and technical skills and the integrity of the print and broadcast media, e.g. training of journalists. (Use codes 22010-22040 for provision of equipment and capital assistance to media.)	
1516000	**Human rights**
Measures to support specialised official human rights institutions and mechanisms at universal, regional, national and local levels in their statutory roles to promote and protect civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights as defined in international conventions and covenants; translation of international human rights commitments into national legislation; reporting and follow-up; human rights dialogue. Human rights defenders and human rights NGOs; human rights advocacy, activism, mobilisation; awareness raising and public human rights education. Human rights programming targeting specific groups, e.g. children, persons with disabilities, migrants, ethnic, religious, linguistic and sexual minorities, indigenous people and those suffering from caste discrimination, victims of trafficking, victims of torture. (Use code 15230 when in the context of a peacekeeping operation.) (As from 2017 reporting on 2016 flows, use code 15180 for ending violence against women and girls.)	
1516004	**Hate speech/hate crime**
Measures to prevent – and support victims of – discrimination in all its forms; measures to promote counter-narratives online and offline.	
1516005	**Domestic and gender-based violence**
Gender-based violence is violence based on the (perceived) gender of the victim, which results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, harassment, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. The term is often used synonymously with the term violence against women, but the 'gender-based' aspect of the concept serves to highlight the fact that violence against women is an expression of power inequalities between women and men. Although not exclusive to women and girls, domestic and gender-based violence principally affect them across all cultures. Domestic violence is physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence that occurs within the family or domestic unit or between former or current spouses or partners, whether the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the victim.	

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Sector code	
1516020	**Multicultural awareness**
Measures to increase the understanding and appreciation of the values, experiences, interests and perspectives of diverse groups including those defined by language, culture, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age and disability. The protection and use of cultural heritage of minorities	
1517000	**Gender equality organisations and institutions**
Support for institutions and organisations (governmental and non-governmental) working for gender equality and women's empowerment.	
1518500	**Local government administration**
Decentralisation processes (including political, administrative and fiscal dimensions); intergovernmental relations and federalism; strengthening local authorities.	
1518501	**Urban development and management**
Integrated urban development projects; local development and urban management; urban infrastructure and services; municipal finances; urban environmental management; urban development and planning; urban renewal and urban housing; land information systems.	
1606200	**Statistical capacity building**
Both in national statistical offices and any other government ministries.	
16 Social Infrastructure and Services	
1516010	**Jewish cultural history**
The cultural history of the Jewish people.	
1601000	**Social/ welfare services**
Social legislation and administration; institution capacity building and advice; social security and other social schemes; special programmes for the elderly, orphans, the disabled, street children; social dimensions of structural adjustment; unspecified social infrastructure and services, including consumer protection.	
1602000	**Employment policy and administrative management**
Employment policy and planning; labour law; labour unions; institution capacity building and advice; support programmes for unemployed; employment creation and income generation programmes; occupational safety and health; combating child labour.	
1602001	**Gender equality in employment**
Support to initiatives intended to promote gender equality in the workplace or employment. This includes measures to promote work-life balance, parental leave, flexible working arrangements, or equal access to pension and other work-related social benefits for women and men. It also includes support to initiatives aimed at decoupling study/vocational choices from gender/sex or promoting gender balance in management/boards. Initiatives aimed at addressing sexual harassment in the workplace are NOT covered here but should rather be coded with 1516005 (Domestic and gender-based violence).	
1603000	**Housing policy and administrative management**
Housing sector policy, planning and programmes; excluding low-cost housing and slum clearance (16040).	
1604000	**Low-cost housing**
Including slum clearance.	
1605000	**Multisector aid for basic social services**
Basic social services are defined to include basic education, basic health, basic nutrition, population/reproductive health and basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation.	
1606100	**Culture and recreation**
Including libraries and museums.	
1606116	**Cultural heritage management, preservation and conservation**
New use, management, economic growth, employment, revitalisation, heritage-led local development	
1606117	**Creative and artistic cultural activities**
Activities such as cultural cooperation between cultural players.	
1606118	**Social and economic development through culture**
The social and economic impact of cultural heritage and cultural cooperation through activities such as improved access to culture and creation of new jobs.	

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Sector code	
1606400	**Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS**
Special programmes to address the consequences of HIV/AIDS, e.g. social, legal and economic assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS including food security and employment; support to vulnerable groups and children orphaned by HIV/AIDS; human rights of HIV/AIDS affected people.	
23 Energy	
2303001	**Energy Efficiency**
Measures taken to improve the efficiency of production, distribution or use of energy.	
2303002	**Energy security**
Measures taken to improve the resilience of the provision of energy of a given geographical area	
2311000	**Energy policy and administrative management**
Energy sector policy, planning; aid to energy ministries; institution capacity building and advice; unspecified energy activities.	
2318100	**Energy education/training**
All levels of training not included elsewhere.	
2321000	**Energy generation, renewable sources – multiple technologies**
Renewable energy generation programmes that cannot be attributed to one single technology (codes 23220 through 23280 below). Fuelwood/charcoal production should be included under forestry 31261.	
2322000	**Hydro-electric power plants**
Including energy generating river barges.	
2323000	**Solar energy**
Including photo-voltaic cells, solar thermal applications and solar heating.	
2324000	**Wind energy**
Wind energy for water lifting and electric power generation.	
2325000	**Marine energy**
Including ocean thermal energy conversion, tidal and wave power.	
2326000	**Geothermal energy**
Use of geothermal energy for generating electric power or directly as heat for agriculture, etc.	
2327000	**Bio energy**
Use of solids and liquids produced from biomass for direct power generation. Also includes biogases from anaerobic fermentation (e.g. landfill gas, sewage sludge gas, fermentation of energy crops and manure) and thermal processes (also known as syngas); waste-fired power plants making use of biodegradable municipal waste (household waste and waste from companies and public services that resembles household waste, collected at installations specifically designed for their disposal with recovery of combustible liquids, gases or heat). See code 23360 for non- renewable waste-fired power plants.	
2341000	**Hybrid energy**
Electric power plants that make use of both non-renewable and renewable energy sources.	
32 Business and Innovation	
2501000	**Business support services and institutions**
Support to trade and business associations, chambers of commerce; legal and regulatory reform aimed at improving business and investment climate; private sector institution capacity building and advice; trade information; public-private sector networking including trade fairs; e-commerce. Where sector cannot be specified: general support to private sector enterprises (in particular, use code 32130 for enterprises in the industrial sector).	
3218200	**Technological innovation and development**
Including industrial standards; quality management; metrology; testing; accreditation; certification.	
3218201	**Blue growth**
Sustainable growth in marine and maritime sector and inland waters.	

Sector code	
3218202	**Green growth**
Sustainable economic growth and development that is efficient in its use of natural resources and/or minimizes pollution and environmental impact.	
3218203	**Welfare and heath technologies**
Technology that assists or delivers welfare service. The term 'Health Technology' refers to the application of organized knowledge and skills in the form of devices, medicines, vaccines, procedures and systems developed to solve a health problem and improve quality of lives.	
41 Environment and Climate Change	
4101000	**Environmental policy and administrative management**
Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrational institutions and practices; environmental and land use planning and decision-making procedures; seminars, meetings; miscellaneous conservation and protection measures not specified below.	
4101001	**Marine and inland water management**
Measures for the prevention of environmental status, of the relevant water body (sea, coastal zone, river, reservoirs/aquifers etc), reduction and or downgrading.	
4101002	**Spatial planning**
Methods, techniques and approaches used by the public and private sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales. Includes aerial surveillance or collection of geographical information by other methods such as remote sensing (e.g. by satellite), surface and terrain modelling, dissemination of geographical information to relevant user groups.	
4101003	**Climate Change policy and administrative management**
Climate change policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrational institutions and practices; planning and decision-making procedures adapted to a changing climate; seminars, meetings; miscellaneous mitigation/adaptation/low carbon measures not specified below.	
4101004	**Climate change mitigation**
Includes actual measures preventing emissions unless covered by energy codes	
4101005	**Carbon capture and storage**
Capture, transport and storage of CO_2 from industrial sources, including power production.	
4101006	**Climate change adaptation**
Measures for adapting to climate change unless covered by other environment, climate or energy codes.	
4102001	**Air pollution control**
The techniques employed to reduce or eliminate emissions of non-greenhouse gases that can harm the environment or human health.	
4102004	**Greenhouse gas reduction**
A reduction in absolute (or total) emissions over time	
4102005	**Hazardous substance**
Any substance, whether solid, liquid or gas, that may cause harm to the environment now or in the future, your health or the health of future generations. Includes radiation and radioactive waste (this is an exception because this is normally a separate code, but we only have this in one or two programmes).	
4102006	**Waste / Recycling**
Municipal and industrial solid waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste; collection, disposal and treatment; landfill areas; composting and reuse.	
4102007	**Circular economy**
Any measure aiming at increasing the value and lifetime of products and materials and maintain these as long as possible. Waste and resource use are minimised, and when a product reaches the end of its life, it is used again to create further value.	
4103000	**Biodiversity**
Including natural reserves and actions in the surrounding areas; other measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats (e.g. wetlands preservation).	
4103001	**Red list species**
Measures targeted at preventing the extinction, reducing the like hood of extinction or improving the habitat conditions of any species (or sub-species) on the IUCN's 'Red list' (at the time of the planning of the programme).	

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Sector code	
4105000	**Flood prevention/control**
Floods from rivers or the sea; including sea water intrusion control and sea level rise related activities.	
4105801	**Drought prevention**
Drought-related policies and plans that emphasize in drought prevention.	
4108100	**Environment and Climate Change education/training**
Trainings (short or long-term, credit awarding or not) aimed at increasing the competence of relevant target groups.	
43 Other Multisector	
1118200	**Educational research**
Research and studies on education effectiveness, relevance and quality; systematic evaluation and monitoring.	
1218200	**Medical research**
General medical research (excluding basic health research).	
2318200	**Energy research**
Including general inventories, surveys.	
3118200	**Agricultural research**
Plant breeding, physiology, genetic resources, ecology, taxonomy, disease control, agricultural bio-technology; including livestock research (animal health, breeding and genetics, nutrition, physiology).	
3128200	**Forestry research**
Including artificial regeneration, genetic improvement, production methods, fertilizer, harvesting.	
3138200	**Fishery research**
Pilot fish culture; marine/freshwater biological research.	
4108200	**Environmental research**
Including establishment of databases, inventories/accounts of physical and natural resources; environmental profiles and impact studies if not sector specific.	
4308200	**Research/scientific institutions**
When sector cannot be identified.	
4308201	**Climate change research**
Research on the variability of Earth's climate, ecosystems, and other environmental systems in the past, present and future, and on the interaction between humans and the natural environment	
4308202	**Carbon capture and storage research**
Research and studies on the development and application of carbon capture, transport and storage solutions	
4308203	**Marine research**
Research on physical, biological and chemical oceanography	
4308204	**Gender research**
Equality research, women's and feminist studies, research on men and masculinities and queer studies.	
4308205	**Health research**
Research in areas such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR), brain research, cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic disease, diabetes, Ebola, merging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs), Health promotion and health services, HIV/AIDS, Human development and ageing, Malaria, rare diseases, Tuberculosis, Zika	
4308206	**Energy research**
Research on energy management, production, conversion, conservation, systems, technologies and applications, and their impact on the environment and sustainable development.	
4308208	**Social science and humanities research**
Research in economics, political science, human geography, demography, sociology, anthropology, archaeology, jurisprudence, history, linguistics.	

Sector code	
74 Disaster prevention and preparedness	
1513300	**Fire and rescue services**
Fire-prevention and fire-fighting affairs and services.	
93 Migration and Asylum	
9301001	**Migration policy and administrative management system**
Measures to improve the management of the asylum and migration systems, (including case handling, accommodation for asylum seekers, asylum seekers rights and interaction between authorities and civil society).	

Annex IV – Core Indicators

Core indicators are to be used by programmes whenever relevant.

The Core indicators 2014-2021 Guidance document[17] provides guidance for Core output and outcome indicators for the EEA and Norway Grants 2014-2021. It is intended to support the stakeholders involved in developing or managing EEA or Norway Grants funded Programmes.

In addition to the detailed definitions for the Core indicators, guidance is provided on the mode of data collection and analysis, setting baseline and target values, frequency of reporting and data aggregation at various levels.

Core Indicator Name	Disaggregation categories
Outcome indicators	
Number of jobs created	Gender, Age
Number of new products/technologies developed	
Number of registered applications for Intellectual Property Protection	
Number of peer-reviewed scientific publications submitted	Type of scientific publication
Share of target group who are favourable to gender equality	Gender, Roma
Number of beneficiaries of services provided or improved	Gender, Roma
Number of Roma reached by empowerment measures	Gender
Number of children and youth reached, at risk of early-school leaving	Gender, Roma
Number of young people aged 15-29 completing vocational education or work-based learning	Gender, Roma
Estimated annual CO2 emissions reductions	
Number of people engaged in civil society organisation activities	Gender, Roma
Number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors receiving services	Gender
Annual number of cases of domestic and gender-based violence officially reported	Gender
Number of national policies and laws influenced	
Awareness of EEA and Norway grants	
Output indicators	
Number of SMEs supported	
Number of researchers supported	Gender
Number of professional staff trained	Gender, Roma
Number of awareness raising campaigns carried out	
Number of civil society organisations directly funded	Working with Roma
Number of apprentices supported	Gender, Roma

Annex V – Core Bilateral Indicators

There first 3 bilateral outcome indicators are mandatory for all programmes. All/any of the rest are included in the programmes' results framework when relevant.

The Core indicators 2014-2021 Guidance document[18] provides guidance for Core bilateral output and outcome indicators for the EEA and Norway Grants 2014-2021. It is intended to support the stakeholders involved in developing or managing EEA or Norway Grants funded Programmes.
In addition to the detailed definitions for the Core indicators, guidance is provided on the mode of data collection and analysis, setting baseline and target values, frequency of reporting and data aggregation at various levels.

Bilateral Indicator Name	Disaggregation categories
Bilateral Outcome indicators	
Level of trust between cooperating entities in Beneficiary States and Donor States	
Level of satisfaction with the partnership	
Share of cooperating individuals who apply the knowledge acquired from bilateral partnership	State type
Number of joint articles submitted to peer-reviewed publications	Type of scientific publication, Donor State
Number of jointly registered applications for Intellectual Property Protection	Donor State
Number of joint applications for further funding	Donor State, Funding source (applied for)
Number of joint initiatives, in a Beneficiary State or a Donor State, beyond the scope of the programme	Donor State
Number of letters of intent on future collaboration	Donor State
Bilateral output indicators	
Number of training courses co-organized by donor state and beneficiary state entities	
Number of students from beneficiary states in exchanges	Gender, Donor State, Format
Number of staff from beneficiary states in exchanges	Gender, Donor State, Format
Number of students from donor states in exchanges	Gender, Donor State, Format
Number of staff from donor states in exchanges	Gender, Donor State, Format
Number of projects involving cooperation with a donor project partner	Donor State
Number of international networks where partners from Beneficiary States and Donor States participate together	

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[18] https://eeagrants.org/resources/eea-and-norway-grants-2014-2021-core-indicator-guidance

Annex VI – Academic Discipline

Academic disciplines are aligned with the classification from the Fields of Science and Technology (FOS)[19] published by the OECD in 2007. The following list of academic disciplines applies to projects within Research and Education programmes.

Fields of Science and Technology	
1	**Natural Sciences**
1.1	Mathematics
1.2	Computer and information sciences
1.3	Physical sciences
1.4	Chemical sciences
1.5	Earth and related environmental sciences
1.6	Biological sciences
1.7	Other natural sciences
2	**Engineering and Technology**
2.1	Civil engineering
2.2	Electrical engineering, electronic engineering, information engineering
2.3	Mechanical engineering
2.4	Chemical engineering
2.5	Materials engineering
2.6	Medical engineering
2.7	Environmental engineering
2.8	Environmental biotechnology
2.9	Industrial Biotechnology
2.10	Nanotechnology
2.11	Other engineering and technologies
3	**Medical and Health Sciences**
3.1	Basic medicine
3.2	Clinical medicine
3.3	Health sciences
3.4	Health biotechnology
3.5	Other medical sciences
4	**Agricultural Sciences**
4.1	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
4.2	Animal and dairy science
4.3	Veterinary science
4.4	Agricultural biotechnology
4.5	Other agricultural sciences
5	**Social Sciences**
5.1	Psychology
5.2	Economics and business
5.3	Educational sciences
5.3	Sociology
5.5	Law
5.6	Political Science
5.7	Social and economic geography
5.8	Media and communications
5.9	Other social sciences
6	**Humanities**
6.1	History and archaeology
6.2	Languages and literature
6.3	Philosophy, ethics and religion
6.4	Art (arts, history of arts, performing arts, music)
6.5	Other humanities

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[19] http://www.oecd.org/science/innovationinsciencetechnologyandindustry/38235147.pdf

Annex VII – Organisation classification

Organisation classification data is collected for all entities which are engaged in the implementation of the EEA and Norway grants. Each organisation can fit under this classification. The organisations classification is described by the following table.

Organisation Classification	
Public Sector	
The public sector comprises the central state or local government departments, including publicly owned agencies and public non-commercial companies.	Government
	Regional authority
	Local authority
	Public-Private organisation[20]
	Other public organisation
Inter-Governmental Sector	
The inter-governmental sector comprises the organisations that are formed through governmental cooperation.	Inter-Governmental organisation
Non-profit Sector	
The non-profit sector comprises any non-governmental and non-profit entity in which people organise themselves on a local, national or international level to pursue shared objectives and ideals, without significant government-controlled participation or representation.	Non-Governmental organisation[21] (NGO)
	Social Partner[22]
	Other non-profit organisation[23]
Private Sector	
The private sector comprises all for-profit enterprises and institutions that are not owned or operated by the government.	Large enterprise
	Small and medium sized enterprise[24]
	Micro enterprise
	Public-Private organisation[20]

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[20] The organisations that are formed through long-term partnership contracts between a corporation and a government.

[21] Includes social enterprises, community associations and civil society groups.

[22] Includes trade unions, employer's organisations and professional associations.

[23] E.g. religious institutions or informal civil society groups

[24] Small and Medium Sized Enterprises with 1-249 staff

Annex VIII - Selected Macro Statistics per Programme Area

Macro indicator statistics selected for the Programme Areas of the EEA and Norway Grants. Note that the list will be updated as appropriate throughout the EEA and Norway Grants 2014 – 2021 implementation period.

Macro-indicator	Unit	Indicator owner	Source
PA01 Innovation			
R&D expenditure	% of gross domestic product	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_09_10
Employment in high- and medium-high technology manufacturing sectors and knowledge-intensive service sectors	% of total employment	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_09_20
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO)	Number	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_09_40
Value added at factor cost of SMEs	Value added at factor cost - million euro	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/sbs_sc_sca_r2/default/table?lang=en
PA02 Research			
R&D expenditure	% of gross domestic product	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_09_10
R&D personnel	% of active population - numerator in full-time equivalent	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_09_30
Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO)	Number	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_09_40
Number of successful applications for H2020	Number of coordinators, number of participants	European Commission	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dashboard/sense/app/93297a69-09fd-4ef5-889f-b83c4e21d33e/sheet/c616ed33-064c-40c0-803a-e75045b78c05/state/analysis
PA03 Education			
Early leavers from education and training	% of population aged 18-24	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_04_10
Employment rate of recent graduates	%	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_04_50
PA04 Work-life balance			
Gender pay gap in unadjusted form	%	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_05_20
Gender employment gap	% of total population	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_05_30
Gender Equality Index	Index value	United Nations	http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/68606
PA05 Decent work			
Long term (12+ months) unemployment rate	% of active population	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_08_40
Collective bargaining coverage	% of employees	OECD	https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=CBC
PA06 Health			
Life expectancy at birth	Years	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_03_10
Self-perceived health: People who stated to be in very good or good health	% of population aged 16 and over	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_03_20
Self-reported unmet need for medical examination and care	% of population aged 16 and over	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_03_60
PA07 Roma inclusion			
FRA indicator on Roma experiencing discrimination	%	FRA	https://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps

PA08 Children & Youth at risk			
Early leavers from education and training	%	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_04_10
Participation in early childhood education	%	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_04_30
Young people neither in employment nor in education and training	% of population aged 15-29	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_08_20
PA10 Local Development			
People at risk of social exclusion	% of total population	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_01_10
People at risk of income poverty after social transfers	% of total population	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_01_20
PA11 Environment			
Resource productivity and domestic material consumption (DMC)	Euro per kg	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_12_20
Surface of terrestrial sites designated under Natura 2000	Km2	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_15_20
Surface of marine sites designated under Natura 2000	Km2	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_14_10
PA12 Energy			
Share of renewable energy	% in gross final energy consumption	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_07_40
Final energy consumption in households per capita	Kg of oil equivalent	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_07_20
Energy productivity	EUR per KG of oil equivalent	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_07_30
PA13 Climate			
Greenhouse gas emissions	CO2 equivalent, base year 1990	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_13_10
Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption	Index, yar 2000=100	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_13_20
PA14 Culture			
Number of enterprises in the cultural and creative sectors	Number	Eurostat	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=cult_ent_num&lang=en
European Heritage Awards	Number	Europa Nostra	http://www.europanostra.org/heritage-awards/
Household expenditure on recreation and culture [25]	% of total expenditure	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tec00134/default/table?lang=en
PA15 Active Citizens			
Freedom House rating	Score 0-60	Freedom House	https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world
NGO Sustainability Index	Score 7-1	US Aid	https://csosi.org/?region=EUROPE
Bertelsmann Transformation Index	Ranking	BTI	https://www.bti-project.org/en/home.html?&cb=00000
PA16 Governance			
Corruption Perception Index	Index	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_16_50
Trust in national government	Scale 1-10	Eurofund	https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/data/european-quality-of-life-survey
Trust in public services	Scale 1-10	Eurofund	https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/data/european-quality-of-life-survey
PA17 Human Rights			
Hate crimes	Qualitative	FRA	https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2019-fundamental-rights-report-2019_en.pdf
PA18 Asylum & migration			

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[25] For this indicator, the data source requires a selection of "recreation and culture" as *purpose*.

Asylum applications	Number of first-time asylum applicants per million inhabitants	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_10_60
PA19 Correctional services			
Prison density[26]	%	Eurostat	https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=crim_pris_cap&lang=en
PA20 Police cooperation			
People reporting crime, violence or vandalism in their area	% of population	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_16_20
PA21 Justice			
People perceive their justice system as very or fairly independent	% of population	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_16_40
General government total expenditure on law courts	Million EUR	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_16_30
Rule of Law index	Scores 0-1	World Justice Project	https://worldjusticeproject.org/
PA22 Domestic violence			
Physical and sexual violence to women experienced within 12 months prior to the interview	% of women over the age of 15	Eurostat	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/sdg_05_10
Ratifications of the Istanbul Convention	Binary (yes / no)	Council of Europe	https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures

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[26] For calculating this indicator, compare the data on official prison capacity versus the number of people held