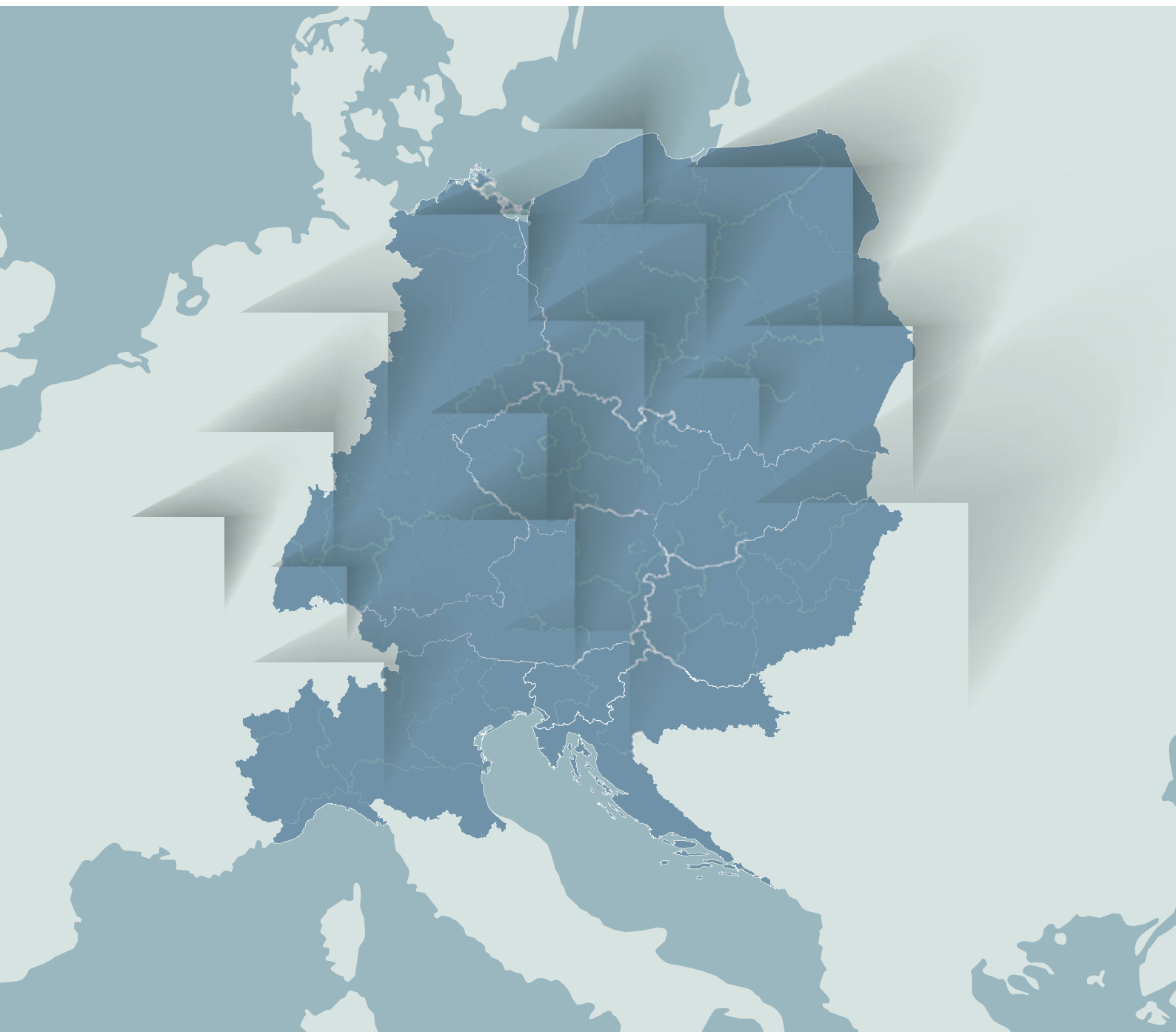


Typology of outputs and target groups

ANNEX IV

4 March 2019



TYPES OF OUTPUTS

In order to allow an aggregation of outputs at programme level, the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme has developed a typology for project outputs. Emphasis is put on outputs linked to “policy learning” and “implementation-oriented” approaches. This typology differentiates between the following five types of project outputs:

- Strategy and action plan development (and/or implementation)
- Transnational tool development (and/or implementation)
- Pilot action
- Training
- Innovation networks (only applicable for SO 1.1)

These project outputs are monitored through programme-specific output indicators which follow the general structure of the typology of outputs. The indicators being based on the output types as indicated above are further tailored and linked to the thematic focus and scope of each priority axis and programme specific objective (SO) covering the main actions as expressed in the intervention logic.

In order to ensure a common understanding the table below explains the scope and meaning of the five output types.

Type of outputs		Output indicators
Strategy/ action plan	<p>A <u>strategy</u> should be jointly defined on the basis of problems which are relevant for the participating regions. It should provide a common vision and set objectives and priorities in a mid- to long-term perspective. The formulation of a transnational and/or regional strategy should be carried out with involvement of relevant stakeholders (targeting the policy level) and aim at its subsequent implementation.</p> <p>An <u>action plan</u> should break down the strategy goals and objectives into specific tasks. It should include the sequence of steps to be taken, or activities that must be performed, for a strategy to succeed. Therefore, it should include a time line, the financial resources and a definition of the responsible actors.</p> <p>This type of output can relate either to the development of new or further improvement, revision and/or update of existing strategies/action plans as well as their subsequent implementation.</p>	<p>Number of strategies and action plans developed and/or implemented</p> <p>→ Each developed strategy/ action plan, whether implemented or not, should be only counted once.</p> <p>→ Project management-related strategies such as e.g. the project communication strategy should not be considered.</p> <p>Each developed strategy/ action plan, whether implemented or not, should be only counted once under the respective output indicator.</p>

Tools	<p>A <u>tool</u> is to be understood as a means for accomplishing a specific task or purpose. Tools should be jointly developed at transnational level and innovative; they can be physical or technical objects, but also methods, concepts or services. They comprise amongst others of analytical tools, management tools, technical tools, software tools, monitoring tools, decision support tools etc.</p> <p>To be effective, a tool must be tailored to user needs and the respective framework conditions and has to be comprehensive and durable.</p> <p>This type of output relates either to the joint development of new or further improvement and/or adaptation of existing durable tools as well as their subsequent operational implementation.</p>	<p>Number of tools and/or services developed and/or implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Each developed tool, whether implemented or not, should be only counted once. → Project management-related tools such as standard project websites, internal communication platforms and templates should not be considered. <p>Each developed tool, whether implemented or not, should be only counted once under the respective output indicator.</p>
Pilot actions	<p>A <u>pilot action</u> is to be understood as a practical implementation of novel schemes (e.g. services, tools, methods or approaches). An experimental nature is central to a pilot action (or pilot investments, if relevant) which aims at testing, evaluating and/or demonstrating the feasibility and effectiveness of a scheme. Therefore, it covers either the testing of innovative solutions or demonstrating the application of existing solutions to a certain territory/sector.</p> <p>The results and practices of pilot actions should be exploited on and transferred to other institutions and territories.</p> <p>A pilot action is limited in its scope (area, duration, scale etc.) and must be unprecedented in a comparable environment.</p>	<p>Number of pilot actions implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Implemented pilot actions (including pilot investments, if applicable) are to be counted only when they have been finalised.
Training	<p><u>Training</u> is to be understood as providing persons with the understanding, knowledge, skills, competences and access to information required in particular occupations. Training may encompass any kind of education (general, specialised or vocational, formal or non-formal, etc.).</p> <p>Training measures should be jointly developed at transnational level and tailored according to the needs of the specific territories, target groups and stakeholders addressed by the operation.</p>	<p>Number of trainings implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Implemented training measures such as training seminars, study visits, peer reviews, online training courses, etc. are to be counted. → Internal project management related trainings such as on reporting requirements, finances etc. should not be considered.
Innovation networks (only)	<p><i>In order to measure project contributions to the creation of innovation networks being particularly relevant for the programme specific objective 1.1, in this exceptional case this additional type of</i></p>	<p>Number of innovation networks established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Innovation networks established as result of

applicable to SO 1.1)	<p><i>output complements the typology of outputs.</i></p> <p><u>Innovation networks</u> are forms of coordinated and stable cooperation relations between enterprises and other players (e.g. training and research institutions, political players, etc.) that serve the exchange of information, knowledge and resources. The aim of the established networks is to join efforts for yielding innovative products, processes and services and gain competition advantage.</p>	<p>project implementation such as business clusters, technology sector networks, networks of entrepreneurs etc. are to be counted.</p>
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Classification of types of partners and target groups

No	Main categories	Examples	Sub-categories	Measurement unit
1	Local public authority	municipality, etc.		[number of organisations]
2	Regional public authority	regional council, etc.		[number of organisations]
3	National public authority	ministry, etc.		[number of organisations]
4	Sectoral agency	local or regional development agency, environmental agency, energy agency, employment agency, etc.		[number of organisations]
5	Infrastructure and (public) service provider	public transport, utility company (water supply, electricity supply, sewage, gas, waste collection, etc.), airport, port, railway, etc.		[number of organisations]
6	Interest groups including NGOs	trade union, foundation, charity, voluntary association, club, etc.		[number of organisations]
7	Higher education and research	university faculty, college, research institution, RTD facility, research cluster, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public research institutions Private research institutions Universities 	[number of organisations]
8	Education/ training centre and school	primary, secondary, pre-school, vocational training, etc.		[number of organisations]
9	Large enterprises ¹			[number of enterprises]
10	SME ²		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Micro enterprises Small enterprises Medium enterprises 	[number of enterprises]
11	Business support organisation	chamber of commerce, chamber of trade and crafts, business		[number of organisations]

¹ An enterprise is considered any entity engaged in an economic activity, irrespective of its legal form. This includes, in particular, self-employed persons and family businesses engaged in craft or other activities, and partnerships or associations regularly engaged in an economic activity. Regulation (EU) 651/2014, Annex I.

² SME: enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover < EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total < EUR 43 million. Micro-enterprise: employs fewer than 10 persons and annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total < EUR 2 million. Small enterprise: employs fewer than 50 persons and annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet < EUR 10 million. (Regulation (EU) 651/2014, Annex I)

		incubator or innovation centre, business clusters, etc.		
12	EGTC			[number of organisations]
13	International organisation, EEIG		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International organisation under national law • International organisation under international law 	[number of organisations]
14	General public ³			
15	Other ⁴			

³ Relevant only for target groups

⁴ Relevant only for target groups