

Overview

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I. EEA & Norway Grants – General Glossary of Terms

The following table provides a guidance on terms used in the context EEA and Norway Grants programmes operated by Innovation Norway.

Term	Meaning in the Context of the Programme
Annual growth in turnover	Estimated increase in turnover per fiscal year after implementing the project. This should be estimated for over a period of four years.
Applicant	A legal person applying for a grant.
Application, To apply (products, services, technologies)	Meaning the adjustment of products/service/technology that are already developed/available in the market to the enterprise's own needs. These types of projects will often include a component related to the analysing, adjustment, testing and refining of materials, processes etc.
Applied (innovative technology)	A product/service/technology that is already developed/available in the market that is adjusted to the enterprise's own need. These types of projects may include a project component related to adjustment of material, process etc..
Blue (products, services, technologies)	Harnessing the untapped potential of Europe's oceans, seas, coasts as well as river and lakes to create jobs and growth. The definition is inspired by the EU Commission's Report on the Blue Growth Strategy. <u>See the Staff working document on Blue Economy.</u>
Blue economy	The blue economy refers to economic activities that take place in the marine environment or that use sea resources as an input. It also includes economic activities outside the marine environment that are involved in the production of goods or the provision of services that will contribute to those activities, such as aquaculture.

Term	Meaning in the Context of the Programme
Coastal tourism	Covers beach-based recreation and tourism (e.g. swimming, surfing, sun bathing), and non-beach related land-based tourism in the coastal area, as well as the supplies and manufacturing industries associated to these activities.
CO2 emissions (including greenhouse gases CO2 equivalentents)	The term encompasses carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3). N.b. see also what is not encompassed by this term (-> Non-greenhouse gases).
Commercialization, To commercialise (products, services, technologies)	Referring to a new product or service being introduced into the market. The process is broken into phases, from the initial introduction of the product through its mass production and adoption.
Competitiveness	An enterprise's ability to offer products and services that meet the quality standards on the local and world markets at prices that are competitive and provide adequate returns on resources employed or consumed in producing them.
Develop (product, service, technologies)	Projects where the main activities include e.g. validation or demonstration of technologies in relevant (industrial) environment, prototypes demonstrated in operational environment, system completed and qualified. In other words Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 5-8 (EU Commission's scale used to describe the maturity of a technology). These types of projects will often be a cooperation between an enterprise and a research institution or similar.
Developed (innovative technology)	A technology that is validated in a relevant (industrial) environment, prototypes demonstrated in operational environment, system completed and qualified. This will typically refer to projects at Technology Readiness Level 5-8 (EU Commission's scale used to describe the maturity of a technology).
Donor Partnership Project	The cooperation between a Project Promoter in a Beneficiary State and at least one legal entity in the Donor States (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway), implementing a project where all entities are independent of each other and perform substantial and relevant tasks in the completion of the project.
Donor States	Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.
Fund Operator	Innovation Norway.

Term	Meaning in the Context of the Programme
Green products and services	Products and services reducing the negative impact on the environment (e.g. less polluting, less resource intensive), or less impact on human health than traditional equivalents and which are economically viable.
Green technology	A single technology that is less environmentally harmful than the technology used today, encompassing technologies and processes to manage pollution (i.e. air/water/soil pollution control, waste management) and to use resources more efficiently.
Improved (product, technology)	Significant improvements can be found in technical specifications, components and materials, incorporated software, user friendliness or other functional characteristics. Innovative enterprises can also be those committed to significant improvements.
Increased value creation	Increased value creation can be found in projects that bring increased value to enterprise's shareholders and customers, i.e. that are expected generate a higher turnover / profit beyond the already existing one
Indicator	A quantitative or qualitative unit of measurement that specifies what is to be measured along a scale or dimension. It should always be expressed in neutral terms: it should neither indicate the direction or change nor embed a target.
Innovation	The development of a new or significantly improved product (goods or services), or a process, a new marketing method, or a new organizational method in business practices. Innovation can be at enterprise level, sector level, national level or international level.
Innovative enterprise	An enterprise that creates a new or introduces a significantly improved product, service, process, technology a new marketing method that has a market / for which there is a proven demand.
Investments (in technology, machinery, equipment)	Projects with this type of activity will not entail an R&D component related to adjustment of material, process etc. applicant/enterprise's needs. Investment activities will consist in purchasing ready-made technology/machinery/equipment without adjustments.
Jobs created	Additional jobs (positions) created in an organisation targeted by the programme. A job should be permanent, full-time equivalent and paid. To be treated as permanent, a job should have a life expectancy of at least one year

Term	Meaning in the Context of the Programme
Net operational profit	Estimated increase in profit per fiscal year after implementing the project. This should be estimated for over a period of four years.
Non-greenhouse gases	Sulphur oxides (SO ₂), nitrogen oxides (NO ₂), carbon monoxide (CO) and emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC), excluding methane.
Non-governmental organisation	A non-profit voluntary organisation established as a legal entity, having a non-commercial purpose, independent of local, regional and central government, public entities, political parties and commercial organisations. Religious institutions and political parties are not considered NGOs.
Outcome	Outcomes are the (short and medium-term) effects of an intervention's outputs on the direct target groups or end beneficiaries. Outcomes are rarely under the direct control of a programme/project.
Output	Outputs are the products, capital goods and services delivered by a programme to the direct target group. Outputs are easy to attribute directly to the resources used and the activities performed. They are usually within the greatest control of the implementing organisation.
Product, service, technology, process	Product/service/technology/process are possible deliverables (or: output) of a project
Profit	Difference between operating income and operating expenses.
Project	An economically indivisible series of works fulfilling a precise technical function and with clearly identifiable aims related to the programme under which it falls. A project may include one or more subprojects.
Project contract	An agreement between the Fund Operator and the Project Promoter regulating the implementation of a particular project.
Project grant	A financial grant awarded by a Fund Operator to a Project Promoter to implement a project.
Project Promoter	The legal person having the responsibility for initiating, preparing and implementing a project in the context of EEA and Norway Grants.
Result	Results are the outputs, outcomes and impact of an intervention or a programme.

Term	Meaning in the Context of the Programme
SME	Enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million (Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (2003/361/EC), http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32003H0361:EN:HTML
Start-up	A small enterprise established as a legal entity at least 6 month prior to the publication of the call and which have been in operation not more than 4 years (at the deadline of call for applications) – see article 22 from GBER https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0651&from=EN
Support	Under the EEA and Norway Grants support granted to enterprises is mostly in terms of financing. However, some schemes may provide different types of advice and trainings to certain target groups, either directly or by intermediaries, such as clusters and business organisations.
Sustainable growth	Building a better society based on the three dimensions of sustainability: economic sustainability, environmental sustainability and social sustainability.
Target value	A particular value for an indicator to be accomplished by a specific date in the future. It is what the intervention would like to achieve within a certain period of time in relation to one of its expected results (outputs, outcome and/or impact).
Third country	A third country is a country which is neither a Donor or a Beneficiary country of the EEA and Norway Grants. The updated list of Donor and Beneficiary countries can be found on our website, under the “Who can apply” tab.
To green	Reducing the negative impact that a production or operational process has on the environment.
Turnover	An enterprise’s net revenue for a fiscal year (after deduction of VAT, trade reductions and other indirect taxes).

II. EEA & Norway Grants – Energy-specific Glossary of Terms

The following table provides a guidance on terms that are specifically relevant to the Energy Programme in Romania.

Term	Meaning in the Context of the Energy Programme Romania
Building Permit	The final authorization document issued by the local public authority allowing one to execute construction works according to the legal stipulations on the placement, design, execution, operation and subsequent use of constructions (the Law no. 50/1991, reprinted, on authorizing the execution of construction works, as subsequently amended and supplemented).
District heating system	A system for distributing heat generated in a centralized location for residential and commercial heating requirements such as space heating and water heating.
Electric plant	An assembly of plant, constructions and equipment required for electric power production.
(Electricity) producer	A legal entity carrying out specifically electricity production activities, inclusively in cogeneration (the electricity law no. 13/2007, as subsequently amended and supplemented).
Energy efficiency	The term is understood as defined by the GBER, meaning “An amount of saved energy determined by measuring and/or estimating consumption before and after implementation of an energy-efficiency improvement measure, whilst ensuring normalisation for external conditions that affect energy consumption.”
Energy performance (of energy-related products)	The amount of energy consumption of an energy-related product after implementation of an energy efficiency improvement measure. Examples of energy-related products are water pumps, washing machines, heaters and water heaters, industrial fans.
Geothermal Energy	The natural energy flux through the crust and stored energy in the bedrock.
Heat plant	A facility composed of one or more pieces of equipment connected to or part of a structure and designed to provide a service such as heat.
Household	A private household is defined as a person living alone or a group of people who live together in the same private dwelling and share expenditures, including the joint provision of the essentials for living.
Hydropower	The power produced by the courses, falls, water accumulation.
Hydroelectric power plant	An electric power plant, producing electricity through the transform hydraulic power.
Infrastructure	The basic structure of an entity which is necessary for its operation, e.g. building, communication systems and power supplies, transport.

Term	Meaning in the Context of the Energy Programme Romania
License (for the commercial use of the electric power production facilities)	The technical and legal document issued by the competent authority, whereby, upon the request of a Romanian or foreign individual/legal entity, the latter are granted permission to commercially use some energy facilities in the sector of electric power and thermal energy produced in cogeneration or to deliver the services required for the coordinated operation of SEN, respectively the electric power market (GR 540/2004, as subsequently amended and supplemented).
Natura 2000 Notice	The administrative document issued by the competent environment protection authority, containing the conclusions of the adequate evaluation, whereby the plan or project performance conditions are established from the standpoint of the impact on the protected natural areas of community interest, included or to be included in the Nature 2000 ecological network (GEO no. 195/2005, as subsequently amended and supplemented).
Renewable energy sources (RES)	Non-fossil energy sources such as: wind, solar, geothermal energy, tide energy, hydropower, biomass, waste fermentation gas, also called deposit gas, sludge fermentation gas from the wastewater treatment plant and biogas.
Transport sector	The term is understood as defined by the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER), meaning “the transport of passengers by aircraft, maritime transport, road or rail and by inland waterway or freight transport services for hire or reward; more specifically, the ‘transport sector’ means the following activities in terms of NACE Rev. 2: (a) NACE 49: Land transport and transport via pipelines, excluding NACE 49.32 Taxi operation, 49.42 Removal services, 49.5 Transport via pipeline; (b) NACE 50: Water transport; (c) NACE 51: Air transport, excluding NACE 51.22 Space transport.