
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country/region

1.1. Basis for programming

The **Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)** on the Iranian nuclear programme¹ of July 2015 is a key security priority for the EU and a widely recognised achievement of European diplomacy. It remains at the centre of the EU's engagement with Iran. The nuclear deal opened opportunities for dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation. Following the JCPOA, a **Joint Statement**² was issued in April 2016 by the HRVP and the Foreign Minister of Iran. It constitutes the overall cooperation framework between Iran and the EU and opens up opportunities for political consultations and activities in several areas including: human rights, economic cooperation, trade and investment, agriculture, transport, environment, energy and climate change, civil nuclear cooperation, science, research and innovation, education, culture, environment, drugs, migration and humanitarian issues. It will be in the EU's strategic interest to maintain bilateral cooperation in the crucial areas identified by the Joint Statement. Furthermore, Iran plays a key geopolitical role for any attempt to foster greater stability in the region: with a young population and 85 million people, massive fossil fuel reserves and an educated workforce, Iran sits at a strategic crossroad between the Middle East, Central Asia and South Asia and it is a key trade and shipping route. Given the geopolitical importance of the country and the many challenges at domestic and regional level (socio-economical, environmental, humanitarian, human rights, migration, security) it is firmly in the EU's interest to maintain a balanced and comprehensive approach with Iran, through dialogue, with a view to addressing all issues of concern, critical when there are divergences and cooperative when there is mutual interest as agreed in the Council Conclusions of February 2019.

In addition to the "Joint Statement", Iran's sixth "**Five-Year Economic, Cultural, and Social Development Plan**" (FYDP), for the period 2017-2021, provides a further element to inform EU's programming. The five strategic priorities of the sixth FYDP are: I) Water and environment; II) Development of Makran coastal area, Arvand and fringe urban areas; III) Mining and minerals industry, agriculture, tourism, transportation, technology and science; IV) Business environment and employment, including empowerment of the disadvantaged, the poor and female headed households, as well as Iranian-Islamic culture and lifestyle; V) Defence and security.

However, the situation in Iran has significantly changed since the adoption of the FYDP in 2017. The economic-financial assumptions of the FYDP predate the 2018 re-imposition of US sanctions as well as the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which have amplified structural weaknesses that already exist in the Iranian economy. EU programming is therefore further

¹ This agreement was concluded in Vienna on the 14th July 2015 between China, France, Germany, Russia, United Kingdom, the United States, the European Union and Iran.

² https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/libya/2877/joint-statement-by-the-high-representativevice-president-of-the-european-union-federica-mogherini-and-the-minister-of-foreign-affairs-of-the-islamic-republic-of-iran-javad-zarif_en

informed by UN's Iran socio-economic recovery programme against the impact of COVID-19 from June 2020, which was designed in coordination with the Iranian authorities.

On the basis of these documents and under the "Joint Statement" framework, this Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) would underpin, for the first time, a medium to long-term vision for EU's cooperation with Iran. The EU aims to build a more solid and long-term basis for cooperation, instrumental to a more strategic relationship, rather than an ad-hoc based approach.

In order to achieve the EU's objectives and priorities and in view of the complex domestic and geopolitical situation, a flexible and pragmatic approach to programming is required, taking into account the wider political circumstances, such as the implementation of the JCPOA.

Although the JCPOA led to the lifting of all EU economic and financial sanctions imposed in connection with the Iranian nuclear programme, a number of EU sanctions concerning Iran remain in force. Some of these are related to serious human rights violations³, while others concern the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction⁴.

The absence of an EU Delegation in Tehran significantly affects the EU-Iran cooperation and makes effective implementation, including monitoring of EU support, more difficult.

1.2. Status of joint programming

No joint programming is foreseen for Iran. The absence of an EU Delegation in Iran and the limited cooperation activities of EU Member States make it difficult to achieve. The Embassy of the EU Member State presiding the Council of the EU acts as a local representation of the EU in the country. The EEAS remains the main coordinator of activities and liaises with the embassy representing the EU locally.

Nevertheless, this set-up allows for coordination at strategic level and consequently opens opportunities of engaging with the Government of Iran in a coordinated way.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the partner country

This MIP serves the mutual interests of Iran and the EU. It was developed in line with EU's priorities (as defined by the European Council, the Council of the EU and the European Commission) as well as with international commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). It accounts as well for the needs that have arisen as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The MIP builds on the current cooperation between the EU and Iran, but aims to add a coherent framework, flexible enough to adapt to the evolving EU-Iran political relations. Furthermore, ensuring interlinkages between the three priority areas and seeking opportunities to engage on the topic of human rights or through civil society organisations (CSO) will be central to further explore the potential of the EU-Iran partnership.

³ Council Decision 2011/235/CFSP; Council Regulation (EU) No 359/2011.

⁴ Council Decision 2010/413/CFSP; Council Regulation (EU) No 267/2012.

EU's support under the **Priority Area 1 'Sustainable Growth and Jobs'** builds on the established cooperation since 2016; untapped trade, investment and tourism potential; educated workforce; vast cultural heritage; and the mutual interest of the EU and Iran, to establish better trade and business relations, covering the interest of both parties, to facilitate a broader dialogue and a more cooperative relationship.

Development of trade relations and increased foreign investments are key to ensure Iran's economic benefits in a fully implemented JCPoA. As the JCPoA will remain a key security objective for the EU in the region and beyond, this priority area should be seen as instrumental for its implementation and preservation.

Stable conditions for trade and investment based on mutual interests, as well as policies that aim to foster alignment with EU regulations, and a dynamic private sector can help pave the way to economic growth, jobs, and better market access conditions.

EU's support under the **Priority Area 2 'Climate Change, Environment and Green Transition'** builds on the substantial cooperation established since 2016; the scale of the challenge in Iran; constructive relations built with relevant governmental bodies; existing cooperation in this area between Iran and EU Member States; Iran's huge potential for green transition as well as environment and water being the first priority of Iran's sixth Five-year Development Plan.

The EU intends to support Iran in the development and implementation of sound policies to combat climate change, preserve the environment and start its transition towards less carbon intensive economy. This would lead to a more efficient and sustainable use of natural resources and create new and green economic and investment opportunities.

EU's support under the **Priority Area 3 'Cross-Border Challenges: Migration, Forced Displacement and Drugs'** builds on the forty year history of the crisis related to Afghan nationals in Iran; EU's extensive long-term support to the vulnerable Afghans in the region; EU's prominent role in the Support Platform for the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR); and the extensive cooperation on these issues established between EU and Iran since 2016 amounting to more than EUR 40 million of support through special measures.

Iran's pioneering inclusive policies on education and health for Afghan nationals have been a model for many other refugee hosting countries and global agreements (e.g. Global Compact on Refugees). It is in the EU's interest to support to the implementation of these policies, to help Iran alleviate the burden of the crisis, especially within the prospect of a further protracted Afghan crisis.

While significant steps are needed by Iran for its drugs policy to be in line with international standards, the country has made commendable efforts as regards the development of drug demand- and harm-reduction policies. This warrants a clear support from the EU to reduce the negative economic, social and health aspects that drug abuse causes the Iranian society.

The priority area of **civil nuclear safety cooperation** is critical to successfully implement JCPoA and remains a top priority for the EU. It is not covered by this programming document, but by the MIP of the European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation 2021-2027.

In addition to this MIP, under the 2021-2027 Global Europe – Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), Iran is eligible to benefit from the Asia-Pacific Regional Indicative Programme, Thematic Programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention, Thematic Programme on Global Challenges and Thematic Programme on Civil Society Organisations.

1.4. Justification and context

This MIP for Iran under the 2021-2027 NIDICI constitutes the first regular programming document for Iran. Between 2016 and 2020, cooperation with Iran was established under the Development Cooperation Instrument with three ad-hoc bilateral Special Measures and three Calls for Proposals financed under the CSO-LA Thematic Programme, as well as through activities under the Partnership Instrument.

The three priority areas reflect EU interests, correspond to the national priorities as set in Iran's sixth Five-Year Development Plan and are coherent with most elements from the UN's Iran socio-economic recovery programme against the impact of COVID-19. The priority areas build upon the experience of the EU-Iran cooperation established since 2016, while allowing the establishment of a more strategic partnership in certain sectors.

Priority Area 1: Sustainable Growth and Jobs

The Iranian economy faces several challenges. Greater cooperation and better trade and economic ties, in line with the EU's interests, can offer the chance for addressing part of these challenges.

Years of isolation from international markets and re-imposed US sanctions since 2018 have limited its economic competitiveness (according to World Economic Forum's 2019 Global Competitiveness Index, Iran ranks 88th out of 141 surveyed countries). In recent years, Iran has introduced austerity budgets, experienced currency devaluation and record inflation. The 2020 unemployment rate was at 9%, with youth unemployment rate at 25% (World Bank). Improved economic governance and the fight against widespread corruption are among the country's key political priorities (according to Transparency International's 2020 Corruption Perception Index, Iran occupies the 149th place out of 179 countries.). Iran is also trying to diversify from its heavy reliance on oil and gas revenues.

World Bank's 2019 "Ease of Doing Business" report places Iran in 127th place out of 190 surveyed countries. Despite some initial progress on its Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Action Plan, Iran did not complete it and, as of early 2020, FATF described Iran as a high-risk jurisdiction with significant strategic deficiencies in its regime to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and financing of proliferation.

At the same time, Iran's economy proved its resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic by experiencing a 1.5% GDP growth in 2020⁵. This comes after a GDP decline of -6.8% and -6.0% in 2019 and 2018 respectively. In 2021, Iran's GDP is expected to grow by 2.5%.

Iran remained until 2021 an Upper Middle Income Country⁶. EU's trade and investments in Iran are significantly below their potential considering the size of the two markets. Until 2019, the EU was one of Iran's largest trading partners after the U.A.E. and before China. However, in the context of the re-imposition of US sanctions related to the US withdrawal from the JCPOA in 2018, the subsequent absence of payment and banking channels and the risk

⁵ GDP growth rates according to estimates and projections of the International Monetary Fund.

⁶ Iran was reclassified from upper middle-income country to a lower income-country for 2020 as announced on 1 July 2021 by the World Bank. After the World Bank reclassification Iran is eligible for the standard GSP status.

averse market choices by European economic operators, the volume of trade declined by more than 70% in 2019 and the situation did not change significantly in 2020.

Against this economic background, it remains in the EU's interest to reverse this trend in bilateral trade and investment relations including through targeted support to help aligning Iranian regulatory and business environment with EU/international best practices. The EU has an interest to support Iran's efforts to accede to the World Trade Organisation. Furthermore, it is in the EU's interest to support Iran in ratifying and implementing international labour standards⁷.

Improvements of business environment and investment climate are also central to enable foreign investments and developing a dynamic private sector. Considering Iran's market size and the presence of an educated workforce, the country possesses a great potential to develop a more competitive private sector.

Iran is one of the culturally richest countries in the world with 24 UNESCO World Heritage Sites and numerous important religious sites (e.g. Mashhad, Qom, Shiraz). Considering the size of global tourism demand, Iran's tourism potential remains effectively untapped.

A key concern for effective implementation of actions under this priority area is the assurance of proper financial management with a focus on direct benefit to private sector actors. Appropriate mitigating measures will be introduced at the project level.

Priority Area 2: Climate Change, Environment and Green Transition

Iran is vulnerable to climate change and already affected by some of its consequences such as water scarcity, frequent floods, the degradation of farming land and heat waves. Iran is a natural disaster-prone country and one of the most seismically active countries in the world. Climate projections indicate a continued risk of extended dry periods interrupted by intermittent heavy rainfalls. These environmental challenges are hindering development. The World Bank estimates that losses inflicted on Iran's economy as a result of environmental degradation amount to -8.8% of GDP on an annual basis. Iran is one of the world's largest greenhouse gas (GhG) emitters and fossil fuel producer, characterised by a very carbon intensive economy. Iran is the seventh top CO₂ emitter globally⁸ and according to 2018 International Energy Agency's estimate, 10.4% of Iran's GDP is spent on energy subsidies. Iran has great potential for producing renewable energies. Only 1.2% of power is generated from renewable sources⁹. However, according to the sixth FYDP, Iran aims to achieve 20% of energy consumption from renewable sources. It is in the EU's interest to support such efforts. Transitioning to greener and sustainable models can be a source of new jobs and add to quicker post-COVID-19 recovery.

Although a signatory of the Paris Agreement, Iran has not yet ratified the agreement. Iran has clearly included "water and environment" as a top priority of the sixth FYDP. Further, climate change, environment and energy are defined as key areas of cooperation in the 2016 Joint Statement. The established EU-Iran cooperation in this field and the EU-Iran Memorandum of

⁷ For example, International Labour Organisation's (ILO) conventions on freedom of association and collective bargaining as well as the ILO convention about a minimum age for access to employment to address child labour C138.

⁸ Atlas 2016, Global Carbon Project

⁹ Energy Information Administration, 2017

Understanding on Climate Change¹⁰, signed in 2018, informed the definition of this priority area. Lastly, this priority area is fully in line with the external dimension of the European Green Deal.

The main risk under this priority area could be the different level of ambition for green transition actions between the EU and the Government of Iran.

Priority Area 3: Cross-Border Issues: Migration, Forced Displacement, Drugs

Migration is an increasingly important issue considering Iran is a country of origin for migrants and refugees. Iran is a key host and transit country in the region with an increasing numbers of Afghans reaching Turkey and the EU from Iran. Iran hosts an estimated 3.5 million Afghan nationals. This includes passport holders, undocumented persons and more than 800,000 registered Afghan refugees. It is currently the country hosting the fourth largest number of refugees in the world. Iran consistently advocates for increased burden-sharing and international support in this effort.

This priority area is coherent with the EU's ambitious role in the work of the Support Platform to the Solution Strategy for Afghan Refugees, an initiative launched at the Global Forum on Refugees in December 2019 by Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan and UNHCR, with the EU holding the chair in 2021. The EU has an interest in engaging in the bilateral dialogue on finding durable solutions for Afghan nationals and their host communities, as well as in strengthening national and regional policies. In that sense, the EU has negotiated with Iranian authorities the Terms of Reference to establish a regular dialogue called "Comprehensive Dialogue between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the European Union on Migration and Refugee Issues." This dialogue pursues a comprehensive approach aiming at addressing all aspects of migration and forced displacement.

Iran is a major destination country as well as a key transit country for drugs originating from Afghanistan, through the so-called Balkan, Northern and Southern heroin routes to Europe. On the demand side, Iran is confronting extremely high numbers of drug abuse (UNODC World Drug Report 2020): drugs are causing avoidable deaths each year, as well as social and economic problems in the most affected areas and among vulnerable groups (primarily among youth). Following important reforms, the number of drug related executions carried out by Iran has decreased significantly, thanks to the amended Anti-Narcotics law adopted in 2017. Still, Iran is among the very few countries confirmed to have carried out such executions in 2019 (according to Harm Reduction International).

The EU Drugs Action Plan (2021-2025)¹¹ confirms Iran as a priority country for international cooperation. The EU and Iran's stated mutual interest to cooperate more on the issue of drugs have also led the EU to take steps to launch a new EU-Iran Dialogue on Drugs.

Lastly, organised crime related to migration and the supply of drugs remains an issue. These challenges can be covered by the 2021-2027 Asia-Pacific Regional Indicative Programme and the Thematic Programme for Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention (both under NDICI).

The main risk of implementing actions under this priority area relates to a low number of available implementing partners working in the area of forced displacement. Other challenges

¹⁰ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12644-2017-INIT/en/pdf>

¹¹ https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/drugs-library/eu-drugs-action-plan-2021-2025_en

are represented by limited operational access with lower monitoring possibilities on the activities and on the correct use of funds.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

This programming document covers the period from 2021 until 2027. A formal mid-term review should be carried out after the adoption of Iran's seventh Five-Year Development Plan (expected in 2023). Since the adoption of the sixth Five-Year Development Plan in early 2017, the situation in the country has considerably evolved. Namely, the US departed from the JCPOA in 2018 and re-introduced sanctions. Furthermore, the next Five-Year Development Plan is likely to factor in the COVID-19 crisis and its socio-economic impact. Therefore, it should be expected that the priorities of the next national development plan could diverge from the current ones.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. Priority area 1: Sustainable Growth and Jobs

Trade (DAC 331; DAC 321; DAC 332)¹²

The EU is interested to promote and improve wider EU-Iran trade and economic relations on mutually beneficial basis as well as Iran's trade relations with all neighbouring countries and the rest of the world. However, achievement of this objective will also be contingent on the evolving political and diplomatic situation, related in particular to the full implementation of the JCPOA.

The EU will continue supporting the Government of Iran in implementing its National Export Strategy and other domain-specific strategies related to trade. Further, the EU plans to provide technical assistance across a wide range of topics, including on sustainable development commitments (labour and environmental standards), on negotiation and implementation of trade agreements and on identification and removal of trade barriers and administrative bottlenecks to ensure better market access conditions and to unlock new investments opportunities for both parties.

The EU will support development of sustainable value chains, particularly in agri-food production, introduction and assistance in meeting EU and international marketing, sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards and quality schemes (geographical indications, organic produce), as reflected in the EU-Iran ministerial statement on agricultural cooperation from November 2017¹³.

The EU plans to regularly support fora for SMEs and business enterprises from the EU's and Iran to network and seek business opportunities. In parallel, to assist EU SMEs interested in trade with Iran, the EU will continue to offer hands-on assistance with due diligence on EU sanctions concerning Iran, through platforms such as the Due Diligence Helpdesk. In this

¹² Development Assistance Committee (DAC) codes are OECD standards used for accounting development-cooperation funds.

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/trade/agricultural-international-trade/bilateral-agreements/middle-east-gulf-countries/agri-food-trade-iran_en

context, the EU will also continue its targeted support to INSTEX¹⁴, as appropriate, in view of advancing the overall goal of facilitating legitimate trade between EU and Iran.

Private sector development (DAC 250; DAC 310)

The EU plans to provide technical assistance on policymaking and policy-implementation related to regulatory framework for SMEs and development of capital markets. For example, on the topic of investment climate, business environment, innovation, structured public-private dialogue, support to export-ready SMEs (e.g. international marketing), access to finance for MSMEs, green and circular economy, macro-economic stability, budget transparency, resource efficient food production and protected farming and economic empowerment of youth and women. The area of supporting private SMEs will constitute part of the EU's overall support to Iran's post-COVID-19 recovery. The support to private SMEs will be informed by robust project-level methodologies aiming at avoiding discrimination and minimising the risk of negative market distortions.

The EU will seek to cooperate with the Government of Iran to help introduce and implement changes in the banking sector, including moving towards adopting international Know Your Customer/Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (KYC/AML/CFT) standards. Such changes could improve incentives for the EU economic operators to invest in Iran. The EU continues to stand ready to use its TAIEX instrument to support Iran in the completion of its FATF Action Plan.

The EU plans to support development of an effective Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system that would help increase coherence between the labour market and private sector needs.

People to people: culture, sustainable tourism, education and science (DAC 332)

The EU plans to continue supporting Iran at the national and local level in establishing Cultural Heritage Management systems as well as in developing and implementing sustainable tourism strategies. The increased capacity and exchange of experiences with European counterparts would enable state and local authorities to better manage Iran's cultural heritage, to enhance social inclusion, to develop opportunities for intercultural and inter-faith dialogue, to increase the global attractiveness of the country, to create jobs and enhance investment possibilities. Actions in this area could open new channels of dialogue and enable more partnerships with local civil society organisations (CSOs), scholars, artists, craftsmen, handicraft producers and the country's vast cultural sector.

The basis for EU's engagement in the field of science, technology and innovation remains the 2016 Joint Statement on Science, Technology, Research and Innovation¹⁵ and will be informed by the associated Joint Working Group. Furthermore, as the most active country in the Middle Eastern cluster in the Erasmus+ programme, Iran will continue benefiting from it (cf. Erasmus+ 2021-2027 MIP).

Cross-cutting considerations

¹⁴ INSTEX (Instrument in Support of Trade Exchanges) was founded in 2019 as a Paris-based company governed by French law as a special purpose vehicle to facilitate legitimate trade with Iran. INSTEX is a Member States' led instrument.

¹⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/api/files/attachment/93103/Joint_statement_Science.pdf

Where feasible and appropriate, the actions under the Priority Area 1: Sustainable Growth and Jobs should:

- Consider and account for EU trade and private sector interests;
- Support scientific research that leads to more prudent policy-making and effective policy implementation;
- Consider cross-border activities that aim to create livelihood opportunities;
- Mainstream targeted assistance to support alignment with EU and international standards in regulatory frameworks;
- Support activities that empower youth and women;
- Consider providing equipment as well as capacity building on management and governance in public institutions to achieve objectives.
- Support opportunities for dialogue and enable partnerships with local authorities and CSOs.

Interventions in priority area 1 contribute to the progressive achievement by Iran of SDGs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 while promoting progress toward SDGs 1, 4 and 16. All actions must be in full compliance with the relevant EU sanctions regimes.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

The specific objectives of the EU in this area are:

SO 1.1 – Iran is integrated into the global economy (POLICY MARKER Trade Development);

SO 1.2 – A propulsive private sector is developed and business environment and investment climate enhanced; (POLICY MARKER Trade Development);

SO 1.3 – National and local management of cultural heritage is strengthened and implementation of tourism policies supported.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

The expected results of the EU in this area are:

ER 1.1.1 – Better conditions for trade and investment relations between Iran and the EU as well as the region and the rest of the world;

ER 1.2.1 – Improved regulatory framework for business environment and investment climate;

ER 1.2.2 – Increased openness of Iran's economy and competitiveness of the private sector;

ER 1.3.1 – Increased national and local capacity to manage county's cultural heritage;

ER 1.3.2 – Increased institutional capacity to develop country's sustainable tourism sector

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

IND 1.1.1.1 – Export of goods and services as percentage of GDP (as %)

IND 1.2.1.1 – Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced (PI #15)

IND 1.2.2.1 – Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU (PI #14)

IND 1.2.2.2 – Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises that received EU support

IND 1.3.1.1 – Number of World Cultural Heritage sites supported through EU initiatives

IND 1.3.2.1 – Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

For a structured presentation of specific objectives, expected results and indicators (including baseline and targets) see Annex 1 – Intervention Framework.

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Deploying EFSD+ operations to Iran (blending of grants and loans as well as sovereign, sub-sovereign and private sector guarantees) is currently not possible because of the absence of an EU Delegation, difficulties related to payments, non-compliance of Iranian banking sector with KYC/AML/CFT international standards as well as lack of framework agreements with European financial institutions such as the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. In the future, a significant and sustainable change of these circumstances could lead to deployment of EFSD+ operations in Iran.

2.2. Priority area 2: Climate Change, Environment and Green Transition

Climate change adaptation and mitigation and green transition (DAC 231; DAC 232; DAC 430; DAC 740)

EU assistance will support the development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures under Iran's National Strategic Plan on Climate Change. It can also relate to Iran's Nationally Determined Contributions.

Specifically, the EU plans to support measures related to sustainable water and waste management (e.g. optimization, recycling), air quality, combatting and mitigating land degradation and desertification. Furthermore, EU's technical assistance can relate to low-carbon transition, economic modelling in support of national climate policy development, and carbon data infrastructure as a base for emissions management, reduction, monitoring and trading systems. The EU will help Iran increase its resilience to climate change by reinforcing action on adaptation.

The EU plans to support Iran in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction and management (e.g. earthquakes, floods, locust plagues, sandstorms) through capacity-building across the Disaster Risk Management cycle: mitigation, preparedness, response, early recovery and long-term recovery. This engagement will help Iran in its effort to fulfil the Sendai Framework¹⁶ targets, ensure safety, help with the issue of climate change induced migration and reduce the economic cost of disasters. This area of support can include a multi-hazard approach to disaster risk reduction and is consistent with the EU's humanitarian-development nexus policy.

Iran has a high potential to transition to clean and renewable energy, to improve energy efficiency and to start developing its industry for a clean and circular economy. In this sense, the EU plans to support the Government of Iran in enhancing the relevant regulatory frameworks and resilience of the electricity grids against climate change. This would help Iran

¹⁶ The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) is an international document that was adopted by the United Nations member states between in March 2015 and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015.

embark on its green future, make it more resilient by being less reliant on the oil and gas industry and create opportunities for investments from the EU's private sector operators.

Potential future policy dialogues (e.g. on climate change or on renewable energy and economics of energy) should inform the identification and design of EU actions in this sector.

Protection of environment (DAC 410)

Because of its diverse geological formations, climate and soil, Iran is home to outstanding biodiversity, which is being threatened by human activity and climate change. Environmental protection is key in preserving this biodiversity. Therefore, the EU plans to support Iran to better plan, design and implement sustainable policies, as well as to increase local engagement to achieve its objectives under the Convention on Biological Diversity. For example, EU support can be provided to preserve biodiversity in eastern Iran, to set up sustainable agri-food systems (e.g. fisheries), to mitigate against and respond to different forms of pollution (e.g. oil spills).

Cross-cutting considerations

Where feasible and appropriate, the actions under the Priority Area 2: Climate Change, Environment and Green Transition should:

- Seek complementarity and synergies with actions under the Priority Area 1: Sustainable Growth and Jobs;
- Consider providing cutting edge technology to relevant government departments to achieve objectives and sustainability, while remaining particularly vigilant that this support is in full compliance with relevant EU sanctions.
- Seek measures that support Iran's National Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement
- Support scientific research that leads to more prudent policy-making and effective policy implementation;
- Consider the use of EU's geospatial information systems and other digital capabilities to achieve objectives;
- Support and seek coherence with the national strategies and programmes¹⁷;
- Consider the EU's trade interests as well as interests of the EU private sector that could lead to investments in Iran;
- Increase society-wide awareness about climate change and environment;
- Consider cross-border actions that aim to create livelihood opportunities and can act as confidence building measures;
- Mainstream assistance on EU and international standards in regulatory frameworks;
- Mainstream empowerment of youth and women;
- Consider engagement through CSOs;
- Consider activities related to the Blue Economy policy;
- Consider providing capacity building on management and governance in public institutions to achieve objectives.

Interventions in priority area 2 contribute to the progressive achievement by Iran of SDGs 1, 7, 13 and 15 while promoting progress toward SDGs 2, 6, 8, 11, 12 and 16. All actions must be in full compliance with the relevant EU sanctions regimes.

¹⁷ For example, the A-B-Iran Programme, which is Iran's national investment programme in the area of water and electricity managed by the Ministry of Energy.

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

The specific objectives of the EU in this area are:

SO 2.1 – Government of Iran’s efforts to adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change are supported and the country’s resilience to climate-related risks is increased (RIO MARKER Climate Change – Mitigation; RIO MARKER Climate Change – Adaptation; POLICY MARKER Disaster Risk Reduction)¹⁸;

SO 2.2 – Increased capacity for sustainable and green management and protection of natural resources (especially water) and environment (RIO MARKER Biodiversity; POLICY MARKER Aid to Environment);

SO 2.3 – Government of Iran’s efforts in developing a more sustainable and resilient energy sector are supported.

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

The expected results of the EU in this area are:

ER 2.1.1 – Improved institutional capacity for climate action (mitigation and adaptation) and increased resilience to climate related risks;

ER 2.2.1 – Improved natural resources management (especially water) and protection of ecosystems and biodiversity;

ER 2.3.1 – Improved regulatory framework for renewable energy and energy efficiency in all sectors;

2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

IND 2.1.1.1 – Number of policies, strategies, laws, regulations, projects and/or measures contributing to climate action revised / elaborated / implemented with EU support (disaggregated for mitigation and adaptation)

IND 2.1.1.2 – Number of measures adopted for implementing the national DRR strategy in line with the Sendai Framework

IND 2.2.1.1 – Water efficiency (as percentage)

IND 2.3.1.1 – Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

For a structured presentation of specific objectives, expected results and indicators (including baseline and targets) see Annex 1 – Intervention Framework.

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

See subchapter 2.1.4.

¹⁸ RIO MARKER and POLICY MARKER are standardised OECD codes for accounting development-cooperation funds.

2.3. Priority area 3: Cross-Border Challenges: Migration, Forced Displacement, Drugs

Basic needs and livelihoods for Afghan nationals and their host communities (DAC 110; DAC 120; DAC 160)

The EU will focus on supporting the Government of Iran in implementing its inclusive health and education policies in relation to Afghan nationals regardless of status and their host communities. Further, the EU plans to provide support in the area of sustainable livelihood (e.g. vocational training schemes, business grants and loans), from which both Afghan and Iranian businesses that employ Afghan nationals can benefit. This would promote social cohesion and acceptance. Special support will be provided to female-led households and businesses.

Further, depending on future developments and relationship with Afghanistan, the EU could seek opportunities to support the efforts to regularise the status of Afghan nationals (e.g. by providing documentation such as e-tazkira¹⁹, passports). This contributes to the protection of Afghan nationals in Iran and contributes to possibilities for sustainable and voluntary returns to Afghanistan.

This area of action is consistent with the EU's humanitarian-development nexus policy and will constitute a part of the EU's overall support to Iran's post-COVID-19 recovery. The EU also plans to support the Afghan nationals and their host communities at a regional level (*cf.* 2021-2027 Asia-Pacific Regional Indicative Programme).

Migration governance and management (DAC 151)

The EU will seek opportunities to establish cooperation in the area of research, analysis and data exchange on migration routes, flows and data gathering; establishment of asylum systems; regularisation of circular and economic migration; legal migration; assisted voluntary return and reintegration; resettlements; integrated border management; as well as trafficking in humans and smuggling of migrants.

The Comprehensive Dialogue between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the European Union on Migration and Refugee Issues can inform the identification and design of actions under this and previous sectors.

In the area of fighting trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants, the EU plans to mostly engage at the regional level (*cf.* Regional Indicative Programme for Asia-Pacific 2021-2027).

Drugs (DAC 120)

The EU plans to support Iran at the national and local levels to address illicit drugs in a comprehensive, integrated, balanced and evidence-based approach, in line with the EU's own Drugs Strategy. This can include supply, demand and harm reduction activities related to opium, heroin, morphine, methamphetamine, NPS (new psychoactive substances) and other substances as relevant.

The support will strongly focus on drugs as a public health issue. For example, on prevention; treatment; rehabilitation; HIV/AIDS care; and research and analysis for better drug monitoring.

¹⁹ E-tazkira is the electronic Afghan identity card.

It would target children, youth, women, homeless individuals, and other vulnerable groups as well as academia and research centres.

The potential EU-Iran Dialogue on Drugs can inform identification and design of actions under this sector.

In the area of fighting organised crime, Iran is eligible to receive support from the Asia-Pacific Regional Indicative Programme 2021-2027 as well as from the Thematic Programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention.

Cross-cutting considerations

Where feasible and appropriate, the actions under the Priority Area 3: Cross-Border Challenges should:

- Support scientific research that leads to evidence-based policy-making and effective policy implementation;
- Consider cross-border activities that aim to create livelihood opportunities;
- Support activities that take into account and empower youth and women;
- Consider engagement through CSOs;
- Seek synergies with other EU actions on migration and forced displacement as well as on drugs;
- Support activities on emergency preparedness where relevant and feasible.

Interventions in priority area 3 contribute to the progressive achievement by Iran of SDGs 1, 3, 4, 8, and 16 while promoting progress toward SDG 10. All actions must be in full compliance with the relevant EU sanctions regimes.

2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

The specific objectives of the EU in this area are:

SO 3.1 – The implementation of Iran’s policies on education and health as well as sustainable livelihoods for Afghan nationals and their host communities is supported (POLICY MARKER Reproductive, Maternal, New-born and Child Health);

SO 3.2 – Regularised status and facilitation of documentation for Afghan nationals;

SO 3.3 – Increased capacity of the Government of Iran to manage migration;

SO 3.4 – The implementation of Iran’s drug demand and harm reduction policies is supported.

2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective

The expected results of the EU in this area are:

ER 3.1.1 – Improved access to health and education services;

ER 3.1.2 – Improved access to jobs for Afghan nationals and their host communities;

ER 3.2.1 – Increased number of Afghan nationals in Iran with civil documentation and regularised status;

ER 3.3.1 – Increased institutional capacity to manage all aspects of migration;

ER 3.4.1 – Improved access to and increased quality of health and social services for vulnerable individuals dependent of illicit drugs.

2.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

IND 3.1.1.1 - Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support (PI 21)

IND 3.1.2.1 – Unemployment rate of the target population (resident/host communities and displaced persons) compared to the national average (as percentage)

IND 3.2.1.1 – Number of migrants and refugees equipped with documentation through EU support;

IND 3.3.1.1 – Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies a) developed/revised, or b) under implementation with EU support;

IND 3.4.1.1 – Number of individuals using drugs assisted with EU support.

For a structured presentation of specific objectives, expected results and indicators (including baseline and targets) see Annex 1 – Intervention Framework.

2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

See subchapter 2.1.4.

2.4. Proposals of country/regional Team Europe Initiatives

Considering the absence of an EU Delegation, no bilateral Team Europe Initiative is envisioned in Iran. However, if the operational and geopolitical situation were to change, the current and future cooperation could be used as a starting point to identify a Team Europe Initiative before the end of the budgetary period 2021-2027.

The potential regional Team Europe Initiative on the Afghan Displacement Situation is the overarching framework for the EU and its Member States supporting Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan in their efforts to manage the Afghan crisis. It plans to focus on:

- Policy dialogue
- Protection, including social inclusion and sustainable reintegration
- Jobs creation, skills development and access to the labour market
- Regulated labour migration and mobility.

Actions guided by this document that are connected to supporting Afghan nationals and their host communities as well as supporting the Government of Iran in the area of migration

governance and management will be part of the regional Team Europe Initiative on the Afghan Displacement Situation.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

Civil society in Iran is multi-faceted. Iranian CSOs are active in charity, emergency relief, workers rights, student organisations, women, culture and drugs sectors. CSOs are often monitored and regulated by state institutions.

The civil society policy of the EU allows cooperating with the Iranian civil society. Since 2016, a significant cooperation between European and Iranian civil society has been established (e.g. drugs, migration, culture and tourism). However, a CSO Country Roadmap for Iran does not exist.

The envisioned sectors of cooperation with Iranian civil society are cultural heritage and arts, drugs demand- and harm-reduction, empowerment of children, youth and women and gender equality. Additionally, Iran is eligible to receive EU funds from the Thematic Programme on Civil Society Organisations.

3.2. Cooperation facility

Measures aimed at supporting the implementation of this MIP and strengthening policy coherence with other instruments may include:

- Supporting capacity development and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise, insofar not covered by activities under the priority areas of this MIP.
- Supporting policy dialogue with Iran at an overarching level. This could entail the organisation of events, conferences, studies, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues including for example in the fields of trade, economy, environment, transport, science, human rights or humanitarian issues leading to policy reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders.
- Support to facilitate cooperation and coordination with the EU Member States at country level and support to identification, formulation and implementation of future Team Europe initiatives at country level.
- Communication including strategic communication and fight against disinformation, visibility of EU cooperation and public diplomacy on specific cooperation topics, promotion of EU policies.
- Supporting the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union's cooperation, including via technical assistance.

4. Financial overview

The below allocations may be revised according to the evolving EU-Iran political relations. Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Iran and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the

possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Iran.

| | For initial MIP period (2021-2024) EUR M | |
|--|--|------------|
| Priority Area 1: Sustainable Growth and Jobs | 33 | 38% |
| Priority Area 2: Climate Change, Environment and Green Transition | 26.1 | 30% |
| Priority Area 3: Cross-Border Challenges: Migration, Forced Displacement, Drugs | 23.55 | 27% |
| Support measures | 4.35 | 5% |
| | | |
| TOTAL for initial period | 87 | |
| | | |

Attachments

Annex 1 - Intervention Framework

Annex 2 – Donor Matrix

2021-2027 IRAN MIP - Attachment 1: Intervention Framework

| Priority Area 1: Sustainable Growth and Jobs | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Specific Objective 1.1: Iran is integrated into the global economy SDG: 1, 4, 8, 9, 10,11, 12, 16 DAC: 331, 321, 332 Policy Markers: Trade Development RIO Markers: N/A | | | |
| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
| ER 1.1.1 – Better conditions for trade and investment relations between Iran the EU as well as the region and the rest of the world | IND 1.1.1.1 – Export of goods and services as percentage of GDP (as %) (SDG 1) | 2020 figures | IMF/WB |
| Specific Objective 1.2: A propulsive private sector is developed and business environment and investment climate enhanced SDG: 1, 4, 8, 9, 10,11, 12, 16 DAC: 250, 310 Policy Markers: Trade Development RIO Markers: N/A | | | |
| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
| ER 1.2.1 – Improved regulatory framework for business environment and investment climate | IND 1.2.1.1 – Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced (SDG 8) (PI #15) | 1 (2020) | EU progress reports |
| ER 1.2.2 – Increased openness of Iran’s economy and competitiveness of the private sector | IND 1.2.2.1 – Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU (SDG 8) (PI #14) IND 1.2.2.2 – Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises that received EU support | 0 (2020) 1000 (2020) | EU progress reports |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------|
| | | | EU progress reports |
| <p>Specific Objective 1.3: SO 1.3 – National and local management of cultural heritage is strengthened and implementation of tourism policies supported.</p> <p>SDG: SDG: 1, 4, 8, 9, 10,11, 12, 16 DAC: 332 Policy Markers: N/A RIO Markers: N/A</p> | | | |
| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
| ER 1.3.1 – Increased national and local capacity to manage country’s cultural heritage | IND 1.3.1.1 – Number of World Cultural Heritage sites supported through EU initiatives (SDG 11) | 2 (2020) | EU progress reports |
| ER 1.3.2 – Increased institutional capacity to develop country’s sustainable tourism sector | IND 1.3.2.1 – Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate (SDG 8) | 6% (2019 figure for tourism and travel) | Gov’t statistics |

Priority Area 2: Climate Change, Environment and Green Transition

Specific Objective 2.1: Government of Iran’s efforts to adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change are supported and the country’s resilience to climate-related risks is increased

SDG: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16

DAC: 430, 740

Policy Markers: Disaster Risk Reduction

RIO Markers: Climate Change – Mitigation; Climate Change – Adaptation;

| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| ER 2.1.1 – Improved institutional capacity for climate action (mitigation and adaptation) and increased resilience to climate-related risks | IND 2.1.1.1 – Number of policies, strategies, laws, regulations, projects and/or measures contributing to climate action revised / elaborated / implemented with EU support (disaggregated for mitigation and adaptation) | 0 (2020) | EU progress reports |
| | IND 2.1.1.2 – Number of measures adopted for implementing the national DRR strategy in line with the Sendai Framework | 0 (2020) | EU progress reports |

Specific Objective 2.2: Increased capacity for sustainable and green management and protection of natural resources (especially water) and environment

SDG: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16

| DAC: 410 Policy Markers: Aid to Environment RIO Markers: Biodiversity | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
| ER 2.2.1 – Improved natural resources management (especially water) and protection of ecosystems and biodiversity | IND 2.2.1.1 – Water efficiency (as percentage) | 40% (2020 estimate) | UNDP/FAO |
| Specific Objective 2.3: Government of Iran's efforts in developing a more sustainable and resilient energy sector are supported SDG: 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 DAC: 231, 232 Policy Marker: N/A RIO Markers: N/A | | | |
| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
| ER 2.3.1 – Improved regulatory framework for renewable energy and energy efficiency and energy efficiency in all sectors | IND 2.3.1.1 – Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (SDG 7) | 1.2% | International Energy Agency |

| Priority area 3: Cross-Border Challenges: Migration, Forced Displacement and Drugs | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| Specific Objective 3.1: The implementation of Iran's policies on education and health as well as sustainable livelihoods for Afghan nationals and their host communities is supported SDG: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 16 DAC: 110, 120, 160 Policy Markers: Reproductive, Maternal, New-born and Child Health RIO Markers: N/A | | | |
| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
| ER 3.1.1 – Improved access to health and education services | IND 3.1.1.1 - Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support (SDG 1) (PI 21) | 100 000 (2020) | EU progress reports |
| ER 3.1.2 – Improved access to jobs for Afghan nationals and their host communities | IND 3.1.2.1 – Unemployment rate of the target population (resident/host communities and displaced persons) compared to the national average (disaggregated by sex, age, disability and displacement status) (as percentage) | unknown | UNHCR |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <p>Specific objective 3.2: Regularised status of and facilitation of documentation for Afghan nationals</p> <p>SDG: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 16 DAC: 110, 120, 160 Policy Markers: N/A RIO Marker: N/A</p> | | | |
| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
| ER 3.2.1 – Increased number of Afghan nationals in Iran with civil documentation and regularised status | IND 3.2.1.1 – Number of migrants and refugees equipped with documentation through EU support | 1000 (2020) | EU progress reports |
| <p>Specific objective 3.3: Increased capacity of the Government of Iran to manage migration</p> <p>SDG: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 16 DAC: 151 Policy Markers: N/A RIO Marker: N/A</p> | | | |
| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
| ER 3.3.1 – Increased institutional capacity to manage all aspects of migration | IND 3.3.1.1 – Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies a) developed/ revised, or b) under implementation with EU support | 0 (2020) | EU progress reports |
| <p>Specific objective 3.4: The implementation of Iran’s drug demand and harm reduction policies is supported</p> <p>SDG: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 16 DAC: 120 Policy Markers: N/A RIO Marker: N/A</p> | | | |
| Expected Results | Indicators | Baseline & targets | Source of verification |
| ER 3.4.1 – Improved access to and increased quality of health and social services for vulnerable individuals dependent of illicit drugs | IND 3.4.1.1 – Number of individuals using drugs assisted with EU support | 50 (2020) | EU progress reports |

IRAN MIP – Annex 2 – Donor Matrix

A) Mapping of donor profiles by OECD DAC Sectors

Not included. There is lack of complete information due to the absence of an EU Delegation in Iran.

B) ODA Disbursements by Development Partners (2010-2019)

| Unit | US Dollar, Millions, 2019 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | |
| Official Donors, Total | 102,85 | 94,84 | 137,27 | 117,02 | 68,11 | 117,73 | 123,01 | 143,36 | 161,52 | 204,41 | |
| DAC Countries, Total | 71,18 | 66,75 | 100,85 | 87,27 | 39,69 | 96,58 | 81,33 | 111,95 | 127,07 | 153,56 | |
| EU and EU Member States | 77,62 | 74,36 | 87,18 | 83,34 | 79,1 | 92,21 | 107,58 | 118 | 127,14 | 151,51 | |
| Austria | 5,02 | 5,75 | 8,44 | 7,82 | 8,69 | 9,77 | 10,95 | 11,41 | 11,63 | 10,9 | |
| Belgium | 0,09 | .. | 0,02 | 0,03 | .. | 0,18 | 0,33 | 0 | 0,01 | 0,03 | |
| Cyprus | 0,01 | 0,01 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Czech Republic | 0,31 | 0,26 | 0,06 | 0,2 | 0,02 | 0,07 | 0,15 | 0,02 | 0,05 | 0,07 | |
| Denmark | 0,04 | 0,48 | 0,39 | 0,07 | -0,02 | .. | .. | 0,08 | 0,3 | 0,45 | |
| Finland | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,03 | .. | .. | .. | 0,05 | 0,05 | |
| France | 12,95 | 12,82 | 11,75 | 11,81 | 4,66 | 10,6 | 10,18 | 10,43 | 10,79 | 12,2 | |
| Germany | 44,79 | 50,09 | 57,63 | 53,8 | 54,44 | 63,08 | 66,31 | 72,92 | 80,98 | 93,33 | |
| Greece | 0,53 | 0,59 | 0,58 | 0,48 | 0,57 | 0,5 | 0,03 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,03 | |
| Hungary | 0,5 | 0,52 | 0,53 | 0,5 | .. | 0,47 | 0,7 | 0,86 | 0,88 | 2,94 | |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | 0,01 | .. | 0,08 | 0,04 | .. | 0,01 | 0,01 | |
| Italy | 0,12 | 0,09 | 0,06 | 0,06 | 0,75 | 0,39 | 0,32 | 0,27 | 0,38 | 2,3 | |
| Luxembourg | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0,29 | .. | |
| Netherlands | 3,24 | .. | 0,06 | 1,62 | 1,12 | 0,74 | 0,59 | 0,74 | 0,75 | 0,15 | |
| Norway | 6,04 | 1,68 | 2,06 | 1,44 | 2,51 | 2,45 | 2,03 | 2,53 | 1,58 | 2,49 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Poland | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,03 | 0,02 | 0,02 | 0,68 | 0,18 | 1,27 |
| Portugal | .. | 0,01 | 0 | 0,01 | 0 | .. | 0 | 0,05 | 0,04 | 0,03 |
| Romania | 0,06 | 0,11 | 0,19 | 0,05 | 0,06 | 0,18 | 0,09 | 0,11 | 0,15 | 0,13 |
| Slovak Republic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0,13 |
| Slovenia | .. | .. | 0,01 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | 0,18 | 0,25 | 0,2 | 0,85 | 0,23 | 0,01 | 0,73 | 0,8 | 0,7 | 1,28 |
| Sweden | 0,42 | 0,76 | 1,69 | 1,11 | 1,45 | 1,83 | 1,31 | 0,73 | 2,34 | 2,18 |
| EU Institutions | 3,24 | 0,87 | 3,43 | 3,41 | 4,56 | 1,84 | 13,8 | 16,34 | 16,02 | 21,54 |
| Australia | 0,25 | 0,28 | 0,37 | 0,25 | 0,46 | 0,34 | 0,22 | 0,03 | 0,48 | 0,13 |
| Canada | 0,08 | 0,43 | 0,73 | 2,13 | 4,16 | 0,19 | 0,12 | 0,16 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| Japan | -5,83 | -9,85 | 13,37 | 3,54 | -41,95 | 3,21 | -18 | 6,65 | 4,54 | 12,7 |
| Korea | 0,39 | 0,38 | 0,28 | 0,04 | 0,29 | 0,23 | 0,4 | 0,46 | 3,08 | 5,64 |
| Switzerland | 0,17 | 0,23 | 0,42 | 0,28 | 0,22 | 0,31 | 0,31 | 0,44 | 0,28 | 1,59 |
| United Kingdom | .. | 0,39 | 1,06 | 0,51 | 0,92 | 1,38 | 1,08 | 2,16 | 1,83 | 2 |
| United States | 1,82 | 1,5 | 1,07 | 0,65 | 1,13 | 0,72 | 3,52 | 0,5 | 5,57 | 1,39 |
| Multilaterals, Total | 21,38 | 20,9 | 28,21 | 21,42 | 22,26 | 19,27 | 39,72 | 27,49 | 33,43 | 45,6 |
| EU Institutions | 3,24 | 0,87 | 3,43 | 3,41 | 4,56 | 1,84 | 13,8 | 16,34 | 16,02 | 21,54 |
| Regional Development Banks, Total | -0,55 | -0,45 | -0,16 | -0,44 | -0,42 | -0,45 | -2,45 | -0,38 | -0,43 | 0,98 |
| Islamic Development Bank [IsDB] | -0,55 | -0,45 | -0,16 | -0,44 | -0,42 | -0,45 | -2,45 | -0,38 | -0,43 | 0,98 |
| United Nations, Total | 9,02 | 7,14 | 5,71 | 7,57 | 6,4 | 6,97 | 22,72 | 4,97 | 12,92 | 17,3 |
| Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO] | .. | .. | .. | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0,27 | 0,41 |
| International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] | 0,65 | 0,3 | 0,36 | 0,4 | 0,33 | 0,3 | 0,22 | 0,31 | 0,27 | 0,23 |
| International Labour Organisation [ILO] | .. | .. | 0,1 | 0,11 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,12 | 0,03 | .. |
| UNAIDS | 0,15 | 0,46 | 0,34 | 0,48 | 0,3 | 0,38 | 0,36 | 0,38 | 0,08 | 0,43 |
| UNDP | 0,75 | 0,61 | 0,51 | 0,71 | 0,95 | 0,74 | 0,36 | 0,32 | 0,17 | 0,36 |
| UNFPA | 1,44 | 1,38 | 1,41 | 1,43 | 1,37 | 1,67 | 1,04 | 0,8 | 0,88 | 1,47 |
| UNHCR | 3,4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,93 | .. | 9,12 | 9,96 |
| UNICEF | 1,36 | 1,8 | 1,27 | 1,53 | 1,18 | 1,64 | 1,96 | 1,28 | 1,32 | 1,21 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| WFP | 1,27 | 1,21 | 1,07 | 1,77 | 1,37 | 0,25 | 0,57 | 0,09 | .. | 0,86 |
| World Health Organisation [WHO] | .. | 1,38 | 0,65 | 1,13 | 0,8 | 1,89 | 1,19 | 1,67 | 0,78 | 2,36 |
| Other Multilateral, Total | 9,67 | 13,35 | 19,23 | 10,89 | 11,72 | 10,91 | 5,64 | 6,55 | 4,92 | 5,77 |
| Non-EU, non-DAC Countries, Total | 6,3 | -0,46 | 24,25 | 15,11 | -29,55 | 7,2 | -11,4 | 13,28 | 12,79 | 20,69 |
| Azerbaijan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0,56 |
| Israel | 0,22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Qatar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0,65 |
| Russia | .. | .. | 0,07 | .. | 1,04 | 1,54 | .. | .. | .. | 0,23 |
| Thailand | 0,01 | .. | 0,02 | 0,02 | .. | 0 | 0,01 | 0,17 | 0,04 | 0,08 |
| Turkey | 10 | 7,03 | 7,92 | 8,22 | 5,04 | 0,13 | 1,86 | 3,61 | 0,48 | 2,77 |
| United Arab Emirates | .. | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,04 | 0,01 | 0,03 | 0,01 | 0,03 | 0,03 | 0,01 |
| Canada | 0,08 | 0,43 | 0,73 | 2,13 | 4,16 | 0,19 | 0,12 | 0,16 | 0,3 | 0,3 |
| Japan | -5,83 | -9,85 | 13,37 | 3,54 | -41,95 | 3,21 | -18 | 6,65 | 4,54 | 12,7 |
| United Kingdom | .. | 0,39 | 1,06 | 0,51 | 0,92 | 1,38 | 1,08 | 2,16 | 1,83 | 2 |
| United States | 1,82 | 1,5 | 1,07 | 0,65 | 1,13 | 0,72 | 3,52 | 0,5 | 5,57 | 1,39 |

Data extracted on 26 Jul 2021 from OECD.Stat