

Glossary

Action Plan

Detailed plan outlining actions needed to reach one or more goals breaking them down 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.

Assessment criteria

A group of related assessment questions on which a judgment or decision whether the project should be funded will be based.

Assessment procedure

A standardised and transparent procedure carried out by Programme bodies that allows selection of projects for co-financing. Assessment procedure is carried out after the closure of the application procedure. It consists of eligibility/admissibility checks, quality assessment and State Aid assessment.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary means a public or private body responsible for initiating or both initiating and implementing operations (according to Article 2(10) of the CPR) benefitting from Programme funds.

Blue economy

All economic activities that depend on the sea (not including military activities): e.g. coastal tourism, offshore oil and gas, deep sea shipping, short-sea shipping, yachting and marinas, passenger ferry services, cruise tourism, fisheries, inland waterway protection, coastal protection, offshore wind, etc. Please be aware that the Cooperation Programme supports only a number of the above mentioned activities as indicated in Section 1 of the Cooperation Programme (Blue energy – offshore wind power, tidal and wave power, Aquaculture and sustainable fisheries, maritime and coastal tourism, sea shipping, marine biotechnology, desalination, coastal protection, monitoring and surveillance).

Blue growth

Smart, sustainable and inclusive economic and employment growth from the seas and coasts.

Blue innovation

It refers to innovation in the sector of blue economy.

Capacities

Capacities are to be understood as the combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organisation that can be used to achieve agreed goals. They comprise the enabling policy, legal and institutional environment including human resources development and the respective managerial systems. Capacities may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.

Capitalisation

Capitalisation is the valorisation of knowledge and results generated by previous projects in a certain thematic field meant to ensure a stronger impact on the policy making process at local, regional, National and European level.

Cluster

Groupings of independent undertakings — start-ups, small, medium and large undertakings as well as research organisations — operating in a particular sector and region and designed to stimulate activity by promoting intensive interactions, sharing of facilities and exchange of knowledge and expertise and by contributing effectively to technology transfer, networking and information dissemination among the undertakings in the cluster. In more general terms, clusters can be defined as a group of firms, related economic actors, and institutions that are located near each other and have reached a sufficient scale to develop specialised expertise, services, resources, suppliers and skills.

Coordination

Coordination is the synchronisation and integration of activities, responsibilities, and command and control structures to ensure that resources are used most efficiently in pursuit of the specified objectives.

Cross-border Cooperation

The collaboration across borders. The main aim is to reduce the negative effects of borders as administrative, legal and physical barriers, tackle common problems, and exploit untapped potentials. Through joint management of Programmes and projects, mutual trust and understanding are strengthened, and the cooperation process is enhanced.

Cultural heritage and resources

Cultural heritage is composed of tangible heritage including buildings and historic places, monuments, etc. and intangible cultural heritage which refers to practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills etc. Cultural resources comprise both elements, the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, encompassing current culture, including progressive, innovative and urban culture.

Department

Organisational unit which can take part as a single applicant in a Italy-Croatia CBC project. This specification applies only to a limited number of Public Institutions as follows:

- € Ministries
- € Regions/ Counties
- € Universities

The department is an organisational unit with financial and administrative autonomy and having technical and administrative staff to ensure its functioning.

Direct costs

Direct costs are costs that can be attributed directly to the project. They are directly related to an individual activity of the partner organisation, where the link with this individual activity can be demonstrated (for instance, through direct time registration). Please be aware that the Programme considers direct costs the sum of the costs budgeted under the following budget lines: staff, travel and accommodation costs, external expertise and services costs, equipment costs, small scale infrastructure and construction works.

Durability

Durability of project outputs and results refers to the long-lasting effect of a project achievement beyond project duration.

Eco-innovation

Eco-innovation is any innovation that reduces the use of natural resources and decreases the release of harmful substances across the whole life cycle. Within the Cooperation Programme, "eco-innovation" is taken to mean the development and introduction of new and improved products, services, technologies and ideas that deliver benefits in terms of environmental performance and/or sustainability.

Environmental protection

Any activity that maintains the balance of the environment by preventing contamination and deterioration of natural resources, including activities such as: a) changes in the characteristics of goods and services, and changes in consumption patterns; b) changes in production techniques; c) waste treatment or disposal in separate environmental protection facilities; d) recycling; e) prevention of landscape degradation.

European transport network

European transport networks are to be understood in the sense of the Trans-European transport network (TEN-T) consisting of infrastructure for railways, inland waterways, roads, maritime and air transport, thereby ensuring the smooth functioning of the internal market and strengthening economic and social cohesion (Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013 "Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network"). It is developed through a dual-layer approach, consisting of a comprehensive network which constitutes the basic layer and a

core network. The core network consists of the strategically most important parts and constitutes the backbone of the multi-modal mobility network. It concentrates on those components of TEN-T with the highest European added value: cross border missing links, key bottlenecks and multi-modal nodes.

EUSAIR

The EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR) is a macro-regional strategy adopted by the European Commission and endorsed by the European Council in 2014. The Strategy was jointly developed by the Commission, together with the Adriatic-Ionian Region countries and stakeholders, in order to address common challenges together. The Strategy aims at creating synergies and fostering coordination among all territories in the Adriatic-Ionian Region.

Flat rate

One of the simplified cost options. Specific categories of eligible costs which are clearly identified in advance are calculated by applying a percentage fixed ex-ante to one or several other categories of eligible costs. Flat rates involve approximations of costs and are defined based on fair, equitable and verifiable calculation methods, or they are established by the Fund-specific regulations.

Governance

Governance refers to sustaining coordination and coherence among a wide variety of actors with different purposes and objectives. Such actors may include political actors and institutions, interest groups, civil society, non-governmental and international or cross-border organisations.

Innovation systems and actors

An innovation system is to be understood as “the network of institutions in the public and private sectors whose activities and interactions initiate, import, modify and diffuse new technologies” (Freeman, 1987). The actors of the innovation system include stakeholders from the research and business sector, policy makers and public authorities.

Integrated environmental management

Integrated environmental management means a comprehensive approach to natural resource planning and management that encompasses ecological, social, and economic objectives. It considers the interrelationships among different elements and incorporates concepts of carrying capacity, resilience and sustainability.

Investment priority

Thematic Objectives (see the definition) chosen at Programme level shall be translated into investment priorities that are specific for European Territorial Cooperation Programmes supported by the European Regional Development Fund (Reg. EU 1301/2013 and EU 1299/2013). Each Programme can choose the optimal mix of investment priorities for each

selected Thematic Objective. Investment priorities must be linked to one Programme Specific Objective.

Key enabling technologies

The Commission defines KETs as “knowledge intensive and associated with high R&D intensity, rapid innovation cycles, high capital expenditure and highly skilled employment”. They enable process, goods and service innovation throughout the economy and are of systemic relevance. They are multidisciplinary, cutting across many technology areas with a trend towards convergence and integration. KETs can assist technology leaders in other fields to capitalise on their research efforts. They cover notably: nano-technology, micro- and nano-electronics including semiconductors, advanced materials, biotechnology and photonics.

Lead applicant

The definition of Lead Applicant is given by art. 13 of the Regulation (EU) No 1299/2013: “where there are (two or) more beneficiaries of an operation in a cooperation programme, one of them shall be designed by all the beneficiaries as lead beneficiary” (lead partner principle). The Lead Applicant is responsible for the presentation of the project’s proposal application for funding.

The Lead Partner principle states that the Lead Partner takes the overall responsibility for managing a Project. The terms Lead Applicant and Lead Partner are used as synonyms in the Programme’s documents.

Linkages

The innovative activities of a firm partly depend on the variety and structure of its links to sources of information, knowledge, technologies, practices, and human and financial resources. Each linkage connects the innovating firm to other actors in the innovation system: government laboratories, universities, policy departments, regulators, competitors, suppliers, and customers. It is of crucial importance to build strong links among all elements operating in innovation systems. Countries that top the innovation index have improved linkages among innovation actors, most notably in science and higher education and in the public, private and not-for-profit sectors.

Low carbon mobility planning

Low carbon mobility planning is to be understood as a set of interrelated measures designed to satisfy the mobility needs of people and businesses. They are the result of an integrated planning approach and address low carbon forms of transport.

Lump sum

One of the simplified cost options. A lump sum is a total allocation of the grant (calculated ex-ante), paid to the project upon completion of pre-defined terms of agreement on activities and/or outputs. Lump sums involve approximations of costs established based on fair, equitable and verifiable calculation methods.

Macro-regional strategy

A macro-regional strategy means an integrated framework endorsed by the European Council, which may be supported by the ESI Funds among others, to address common challenges faced by a defined geographical area relating to Member States and third countries located in the same geographical area which thereby benefit from strengthened cooperation contributing to achievement of economic, social and territorial cohesion (according to Article 2(31) of CPR).

Multimodal transport

Multimodal transport is understood as the carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport. Thereby environmentally friendly transport solutions are those allowing a significant reduction of emissions of CO₂, NO_x and particulate matter (PM) as well as of noise.

Natural heritage and resources

Natural heritage is to be considered as the natural features, geological and physiographical formations (including habitats) and natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas.

Natural resources are produced by nature, commonly subdivided into non - renewable resources, such as minerals and fossil fuels, and renewable natural resources that propagate or sustain life and are naturally self-renewing when properly managed, including plants and animals, as well as soil and water.

Pilot action

A pilot action 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 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. The results and practices of pilot actions should be exploited on and transferred to other institutions and territories. A pilot action is limited in its scope (area, duration, scale etc.) and must be unprecedented in a comparable environment.

Programme overall objective

A concrete statement describing what the Programme is trying to achieve and referring to its main outputs.

Programme Priority Axis

A priority axis corresponds to one thematic objective and is comprised of one or more investment priorities from that thematic objective.

Programme Specific Objective

Programme Specific Objective reflects the change that the Programme is aiming for which will be measured by at least one result indicator. It is linked to one Investment Priority (see above).

Programme result indicator

Programme-specific indicators describing the direct and immediate effects on beneficiaries of the realisation of the Programme itself. They can be expressed in quantitative as well as qualitative terms. Changes in behaviour and/or attitudes of target groups affected by the Programme could be an example of such a qualitative indicator.

Programme output indicator

An indicator describing the "physical" product of spending resources through policy interventions. It reflects the activities of the specific objective.

Project activities

Specific task performed for which resources are used. It is a work package (see below) component and shall result in one or more deliverables.. Activities shall lead to the development of project outputs. For each activity the start and the end month as well as the indicative cost must be specified.

Project deliverables

A side-product or service of the project that contributes to the development of a project's main output. Each activity (see above) should include one or more deliverables (e.g. analysis report, feasibility study etc.) that contribute to the achievement of project outputs.

Project overall objective

Provides the overall context for what the project aims to achieve. It describes the long-term objective the project seeks to support and relates to the strategic aspects of the project. It has to contribute to a Programme specific objective.

Project output

Is the outcome obtained following the implementation of project activities paid with project funds (i.e. strategy/action plan, tool, pilot action, training etc.). Each output should be captured by a Programme output indicator and should directly contribute to the achievement of the project result. Each work package must foresee at least one main output.

Project result

Describes the advantage of carrying out the project and characterising the change compared to the initial situation. Results are derived from the outputs achieved by the project. They have to be coherent with project objectives and contribute to the Programme results.

Project specific objective

Describes the immediate objective sought by the project, which can be realistically achieved within the project life time through the development of the project outputs. It should be verifiable at the conclusion of a project whether the specific objective was achieved or not. Each project specific objective has to clearly contribute to the project main objective.

Public infrastructure

Public infrastructure comprises infrastructure that is owned by the public and/or is for public use, including public buildings.

Regional actors

Regional actors are all main stakeholders operating at regional level in a specific thematic field independently from their legal status, thus comprising the public as well as the private sector. These sectors include different types of entities such as public administrations, infrastructure providers and operators, interest groups, NGOs, research centres, education facilities, enterprises including SMEs etc.

Simplified Cost Options

The Common Provisions regulation (CPR — Regulation 1303/2013) includes options for the ESI Funds to calculate eligible expenditure of grants and repayable assistance on the basis of real costs, but also on the basis of flat rate financing, standard scales of unit costs and lump sums. Where simplified costs are used, the eligible costs are calculated according to a predefined method based on outputs, results or some other costs. The tracing of every euro of co-financed expenditure to individual supporting documents is no longer required: this is the key point of simplified costs as it significantly alleviates the administrative burden. Using simplified costs means also that the human resources and administrative effort involved in management of the projects can be focused more on the achievement of policy objectives instead of being concentrated on collecting and verifying financial documents

Smart specialisation strategy

Smart specialisation strategy means the National or regional innovation strategies which set priorities in order to build competitive advantage by developing and matching research and innovation own strengths to business needs in order to address emerging opportunities and market developments in a coherent manner, while avoiding duplication and fragmentation of efforts; a smart specialisation strategy may take the form of, or be included in, a national or regional research and innovation (R&I) strategic policy framework (according to Article 2(3) of the CPR).

Social innovation

Social innovations are new ideas (products, services and models) that simultaneously meet social needs (more effectively than alternatives) and create new social relationships or collaborations. Fields of activity are among others work integration, social services, education and research, culture and recreation, health etc.

Strategy

A strategy 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.

Sustainable development

Sustainable development means using natural resources in a way that avoids irreversible damage to ecosystem structure and function, the loss of irreplaceable features or a reduction in ecosystem resilience. Environmental interests must be considered alongside social and economic interests, so as to prevent the irreplaceable loss of natural features, function or processes and to ensure a long-term and dependable flow of benefits from the exploitation of renewable resources. Delivering such sustainable development will involve significant measures to recover ecosystem structure and function, where the flow of benefits is already reduced or impaired, or where ecosystem resilience is at risk.

Target groups

The target groups concern those individuals and/or organisations directly positively affected by the activities and results of operations. Not necessarily receiving a financial grant and even not directly involved in the operation, the target groups may exploit project outcomes for their own benefits.

Thematic Objective

EU Cohesion Policy is based on 11 Thematic Objectives that will support growth for the period 2014-2020 (Reg. EU 1303/2013). The Objectives are key areas of investment that will contribute to the achievement of the goals of Europe 2020. The choice of thematic objectives for cross-border Programmes is limited as laid out in Article 6 of the ETC Regulation (No 1299/2013).

Transferability

Transferability refers to the degree to which the project main outputs can be generalised or transferred to other contexts or settings. The project partners can enhance transferability by doing a thorough job of describing the outputs and the assumptions that were central to its development. The organisation which wishes to "transfer" the outputs to a different context is then responsible for making the judgment of how sensible the transfer is.

Vulnerability

A set of conditions and processes resulting from physical, social, economic and environmental factors, indicating the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.

Work Package

A group of related project activities required to produce project main outputs. Ideally, a work package shall not have more than 4-6 activities and shall lead to at least 1 project main output.