

## Some EU Jargon definitions

<b>Additionality</b>	This is a principle for EU funding by Structural Funds meaning that EU funding should be complementary to national programmes and not replace them. For each Objective the Member States must maintain their own public expenditure, at least at the level it was during the preceding period.
<b>Capitalisation</b>	Making maximum use of knowledge, outcomes and experience of a project. (URBACT II definition).
<b>Co-financing statement</b>	This is usually a template that is signed by an organisation that is a partner in a project committing a certain amount of match-funding to a project.
<b>Cohesion</b>	Balanced (economic) development.
<b>Competitiveness regions</b>	(Short for Competitiveness and Employment regions). Regions having per capita gross domestic product (GDP) greater than 75% of the average GDP of the EU-25.
<b>Convergence regions</b>	Regions having per capita gross domestic product (GDP) less than 75% of the average GDP of the EU-25.
<b>Dissemination</b>	The diffusion of information / results / communications material to other cities/regions. It is a requirement of all EU projects that results are communicated and disseminated. It is a key aspect of 'exploiting' the results of projects.
<b>First Level Control</b>	The audit of project expenditure by a qualified and independent auditor.
<b>Good practice</b>	An initiative that has already proved successful and which has the potential to be transferred to a different geographic area. (in the context of Interreg IVC)
<b>Gothenburg</b>	This refers to the EU Sustainable Development Strategy which was launched at the Gothenburg Summit by EU leaders in June 2001. This 2001 strategy was composed of two main parts. The first proposed objectives and policy measures to tackle a number of key unsustainable trends while the second part, arguably more ambitious, called for a new approach to policy-making that ensures the EU's economic, social and environmental policies mutually reinforce each other. It complements the Lisbon agenda for growth and jobs. The strategy was renewed in 2006.
<b>Grant rate or Intervention rate:</b>	Percentage of funding that the EU fund will contribute toward the project budget.  E.g. if a project has a 75% intervention or grant rate, 75% of the total eligible project expenditure will be reimbursed by the programme. The remaining 25% should come from

	local/regional/national sources and is called 'match-funding'.
<b>Impacts</b>	The long-term benefits of an activity e.g. improved regional situation due to more effective policies, fall in unemployment rate, improvement in biodiversity. They relate to the project's objectives and tell us whether the short-term benefits (results) have actually caused the desired improvements.
<b>Indicators</b>	Something used to measure progress in relation to achieving objectives (e.g. counts of number of service users).
<b>Joint Technical Secretariat</b>	<p>The JTS carries out the day to day implementation of a funding programme on behalf of the Managing Authority.</p> <p>It supplies potential applicants with information, provides advice during the application process, monitors approved projects and is the main point of contact for project lead partners throughout implementation.</p>
<b>Lisbon agenda</b>	<p>Also known as the EU Strategy for growth and job creation.</p> <p>During the meeting of the European Council in Lisbon (March 2000), the Heads of State or Government launched a "Lisbon Strategy" aimed at making the European Union (EU) the most competitive economy in the world and achieving full employment by 2010. This strategy, developed at subsequent meetings of the European Council, rests on three pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An economic pillar preparing the ground for the transition to a competitive, dynamic, knowledge-based economy. Emphasis is placed on the need to adapt constantly to changes in the information society and to boost research and development.</li> <li>▪ A social pillar designed to modernise the European social model by investing in human resources and combating social exclusion. The Member States are expected to invest in education and training, and to conduct an active policy for employment, making it easier to move to a knowledge economy.</li> <li>▪ An environmental pillar, which was added at the Göteborg European Council meeting in June 2001, draws attention to the fact that economic growth must be decoupled from the use of natural resources.</li> </ul>
<b>Mainstreaming</b>	Anchoring in law and practice, establishing across the board, in all policies. mainstreaming an issue means making sure it is fully taken into account in all EU policies. For example, every European Union policy decision must now take account of its environmental implications. In other words, environmental considerations have been "mainstreamed".
<b>Managing Authority</b>	The MA bears overall responsibility for managing and implementing the funding programme on behalf of the Member State. The day to

	day implementation is usually undertaken by the Joint Technical Secretariat.
<b>Milestones</b>	A list of key events set against dates that will indicate in broad terms whether your project is on track.
<b>Monitoring</b>	The process of gathering information and statistics about your project that will then allow you to measure your project's progress against contract.
<b>Outcomes</b>	Used to describe the combination of project outputs, results and impacts.
<b>Outputs</b>	(Also sometimes referred to 'deliverables') – Products of the activities funded e.g. number of reports written, number of seminars held, number of innovation centres opened, km of roads built. They tell us exactly what has been produced with the money given to the project.
<b>Overheads</b>	These are the running costs of an organisation such as rental expenses and utilities. They are usually eligible within EU project budgets, but often require evidence to demonstrate the proportion of overheads that are being used for the project's implementation.
<b>Peer review</b>	Evaluation of a piece of work by experts in the same field. Widely used for funding and publishing proposals but can also be useful for action plans and development proposals.
<b>Programming period</b>	6 year cycles of European funding programmes 2000 – 2006, 2007 – 2013, 2014 – 2020.
<b>Regional Operational Programme</b>	ROP, OP. Generic term used for the funding programme each region benefits from, whether it is a 'Competitiveness and Employment' programme or a 'Convergence' programme.
<b>Resources</b>	The use of time and money (in preparing/managing a project).
<b>Results</b>	These are the immediate and direct effects of carrying out project activities e.g. number of participants trained, number of regional policy changes, percentage reduction of pollutants in a river system, number of new business start ups. They tell us the benefits of funding the outputs.
<b>Subsidy contract</b>	The contract awarded when a project has been approved for funding. Also called the 'Grant Offer Letter'.
<b>Territorial Cooperation Objective</b>	Generic term for the cooperation programmes funded under the Structural Funds. They include the INTERREG Programmes (A, B and C), INTERACT, URBACT II and ESPON.

PLEASE NOTE: These definitions come from a variety of sources and may have slightly different interpretations under different programmes. If in doubt check with the funding programme.