



Cooperation Programme
Annex 1 Glossary

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<p>Creative industries</p>	<p>UNESCO defines cultural and creative industries as “sectors of organised activity whose principal purpose is the production or reproduction, promotion, distribution and/or commercialisation of goods, services and activities of a cultural, artistic or heritage-related nature.” This approach emphasises more than just the industrially made products of human creativity, it makes relevant the entire productive chain, as well as the specific functions of each sector involved in bringing these creations to the public. http://www.unesco.org/new/en/santiago/culture/creative-industries/ (United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO))</p>
<p>Cultural incubators</p>	<p>The concept of Incubators for Cultural Enterprises (ICE) has two scalable versions. On the one hand, the incubator itself (i.e. the building), a space where new companies get in touch with others working in complementary sectors. Besides, these companies receive on-site counseling. On the other hand, the virtual incubator, defined as a set of tools and online services that will serve as a channel of communication and knowledge transfer between entrepreneurs and technical experts in business management.</p> <p>http://www.3c4incubators.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/ICE-Sustainability-Model.pdf (Incubators for cultural Enterprises)</p>
<p>Dual education system</p>	<p>Dual training system is an apprenticeship-type training involving a combination of in-company and school-based training. It is characterized by practical training combined with general education.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1070&langId=en&newsId=1948&moreDocuments=yes&tableName=news (SUMMARY OF THE PEER REVIEW ON “The dual training system - integration of young people into the labour market” Berlin, 24-25 September 2012)</p>
<p>Eco-innovation</p>	<p>Eco-innovation has become one of the EU’s priorities closely linked to climate change adaption and mitigation and is a term used to describe technological products and processes that contribute to sustainable development. Eco-innovation is the commercial application of knowledge to bring-out direct or indirect ecological improvements (e.g. in order to tackle climate change adaption and mitigation). Eco-innovation is closely linked to a variety of related terms such as 'environmental technology' or 'eco-efficiency'. Eco-innovation has an energy-related (energy generation from renewable and their integration into the energy system, energy efficiency) and a non-energy related dimension (environmental technologies in transportation, water & wastewater, air & environment, materials, manufacturing / industrial, recycling & waste, recycling management).</p>

<p>Ecosystem services</p>	<p>Ecosystem services are the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human well-being (according to TEEB study, The scientific and economic foundations for valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services, part D0 providing theoretical foundations). They support directly or indirectly our survival and quality of life. According to the TEEB study, ecosystem services can be categorized in four main types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Provisioning services are the products obtained from ecosystems such as food, fresh water, wood, fiber, genetic resources and medicines.</i> ▪ <i>Regulating services are defined as the benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes such as climate regulation, natural hazard regulation, water purification and waste management, pollination or pest control.</i> ▪ <i>Habitat services highlight the importance of ecosystems to provide habitat for migratory species and to maintain the viability of gene-pools.</i> ▪ <i>Cultural services include non-material benefits that people obtain from ecosystems such as spiritual enrichment, intellectual development, recreation and aesthetic values.</i> <p>Source: http://biodiversity.europa.eu/topics/ecosystem-services</p>
<p>FLC (first level of control)</p>	<p>First Level of Control involves checking administrative, financial, technical and physical aspects of operations, as appropriate. It involves checking that all project expenditure is eligible according to the Common Eligibility Rules of the relevant programme, European Regulations and National Legislation.</p> <p>http://www.seupb.eu/programmes2007-2013/interreg-overview/FirstLevelofControl.aspx (Special EU Programmes Body)</p>
<p>Green infrastructures</p>	<p>Green Infrastructure can be broadly defined as a strategically planned network of high quality natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features, which is designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services and protect biodiversity in both rural and urban settings. The term “Green infrastructures” should not be confused with “hard” physical infrastructure.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/docs/green_infrastructure_broc.pdf (Building a Green Infrastructure for Europe)</p>
<p>Innovative learning system</p>	<p>Creating a favourable environment and framework for the implementation of education, training and vocational training with the specific goal of building skills of innovation and creativity, business and soft skills for the fostering of innovation in the Danube region.</p>
<p>Multimodal transport</p>	<p>The carriage of freight or passengers, or both, using two or more modes of transport.</p> <p>Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December on Union guidelines</p>

<p>Quadruple helix</p>	<p>Quadruple helix is an innovation cooperation model or innovation environment in which users, firms, universities and public authorities cooperate in order to produce innovations. The Quadruple Helix refers to the interaction of four pillars in innovation ecosystems: knowledge institutions, enterprises, government and civil society. These innovations can be anything that is considered useful for innovation cooperation partners; they can be, for example, technological, social, product, service, commercial and non-commercial innovations.</p> <p>http://www.researchgate.net/publication/265065297_Exploring_the_Quadruple_Helix (PDF Exploring Quadruple Helix report)</p>
<p>RIS 3 - National/regional research and innovation strategies for smart specialisation</p>	<p>RIS3 Strategy puts the concept of smart specialisation into practice. As the RIS3 GUIDE (http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu) highlights, designing a research and innovation strategy for smart specialisation – a RIS3 – starts with the adoption of a shared vision for the transformation of the regional economy towards a more competitive and more sustainable one in a long-term perspective. The core of this design process lies in the definition of priorities for knowledge-based economic development, identified on the basis of the region’s unique strengths and potentials.</p> <p>RIS 3 is an ex ante conditionality under the investment for growth and jobs objective but does not apply to cooperation programmes under the ETC goal.</p>
<p>SME (Micro, Small or medium-sized enterprise)</p>	<p>The category of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding 50 million euro, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding 43 million euro.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/files/sme_definition/sme_user_guide_en.pdf (SME definition User guide and model declaration)</p>
<p>Social and service innovation</p>	<p>Social and service innovation can be defined as the development and implementation of new ideas (products, services and models) to meet social needs and create new social relationships or cooperation. It represents new responses to pressing social demands (e.g. related to demographic change). Many social innovations have to do with service innovation. This includes innovation in services and in service products, new or improved ways of designing and producing services, and innovation in service firms, organisations, and industries – organisational innovations and the management of innovation processes, within service organisations. It includes employment and knowledge intensive cultural and creative industries.</p>

Solutions	Solutions describe the jointly developed "core outputs" of operations in terms of: no of common frameworks (strategies, plans), no of transnational tools and services, no of prepared investments, no of pilot investments, no of training and capacity building schemes (not participants).
TEN-T Multimodal Core Network	<p>The strategically most important parts of the road, rail, inland waterways, maritime and air infrastructure network components, as well as the connecting points between the modes, identified according to a specific methodology, transparently and coherently applied and on which project development and implementation will be supported with priority</p> <p>European Commission – The Core Network Corridors – Trans European Transport Networks – 2013</p>
VET-vocational education and training	<p>Education and training which aims to equip people with knowledge, know-how, skills and/or competences required in particular occupations or more broadly on the labour market.</p> <p>http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/EN/Files/4064_en.pdf</p> <p>Terminology of European education and training policy. A selection of 100 key terms</p>