



**Interreg**  
Romania-Hungary  
European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION



GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA



HUNGARIAN  
GOVERNMENT

# **List of abbreviations and Glossary of terms**

**List of abbreviations**

<b>AA</b>	Audit Authority
<b>ATU</b>	Administrative Territorial Unit, as defined by the Law 351/2001 of Romania
<b>B2B</b>	business-to-business
<b>BCP</b>	border crossing point
<b>BRECO</b>	Biroul Regional pentru Cooperare Transfrontalieră Oradea pentru Granița România-Ungaria ( Oradea Regional Office for Cross-Border Cooperation)
<b>CBC Programme</b>	Cross-Border Cooperation Programme
<b>CfP</b>	Call for Proposal
<b>CP</b>	Cooperation Programme
<b>CPR</b>	Common provisions regulation (Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006)
<b>CSF</b>	Common Strategic Framework
<b>CTS</b>	Common Territorial Strategy
<b>DMCS</b>	Description of Management and Control System
<b>EARDF</b>	European Agricultural Rural Development Fund
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund
<b>EGTC</b>	European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation
<b>EMFF</b>	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund
<b>eMS</b>	Electronic Monitoring System
<b>ENI</b>	European Neighbourhood Instrument
<b>ERDF</b>	European Regional Development Fund
<b>ESF</b>	European Social Fund
<b>ESI Funds</b>	European Structural and Investment Funds
<b>ETC</b>	European Territorial Cooperation
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EU 2020</b>	European Commission Communication: EUROPE 2020 - A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
<b>EUR</b>	euro
<b>EUSDR</b>	The EU Strategy for the Danube Region
<b>FLC</b>	First level control system
<b>FPR</b>	Final Progress Report
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GfA</b>	Guide for Applicants
<b>GoA</b>	Group of Auditors
<b>HIT</b>	harmonized implementation tools developed by the INTERACT for the ETC Programmes
<b>HU</b>	Hungary
<b>HUF</b>	Hungarian forint

<b>ICT</b>	information and communication technology
<b>IP</b>	Info Point units in Hungary
<b>Ip</b>	investment priority
<b>IPA</b>	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
<b>ITI</b>	Integrated Territorial Investments
<b>JS</b>	Joint Secretariat
<b>JWG</b>	Joint Working Group
<b>LB</b>	Lead Beneficiary
<b>MA</b>	Managing Authority
<b>MC</b>	Monitoring Committee
<b>MS</b>	Member State of the EU
<b>NA</b>	National Authority
<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>NUTS</b>	Nomenclature des unites territoriales statistiques (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics)
<b>PA</b>	Priority axis
<b>PP</b>	Project partner
<b>PR</b>	Partner Progress Report
<b>PFR</b>	Project Follow-up Report
<b>PPR</b>	Project Progress Report
<b>R&amp;D/R+D</b>	research and development
<b>R&amp;DI</b>	research, development and innovation
<b>RO</b>	Romania
<b>RON</b>	Romanian leu
<b>RTDI</b>	research, technology development and innovation
<b>SC</b>	ERDF Subsidy Contract
<b>SME</b>	small and medium-sized enterprise
<b>SO</b>	Specific objective
<b>STA</b>	Strategic Territorial Analysis
<b>SWOT</b>	strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>TEN-T</b>	Trans-European Transport Network
<b>TO</b>	thematic objective

### Glossary of terms

<b>Acronym</b>	The acronym is the abbreviation used for the project title or project partners.
<b>Applicant / Potential Beneficiary</b>	Any legal entity which submits an application to be financed by the programme;
<b>Applicants Manual</b>	The Applicants Manual is part of the Application package intended to provide applicants detailed and specific information about the programme, project requirements, eligibility rules, application and assessment processes, project implementation principles and to guide them through the drafting of the project proposals.
<b>Application package</b>	All documents required when applying for funding. The essential part of the package is the application form, which is accompanied by different annexes, in accordance with programme rules.
<b>Associated Partner</b>	Bodies willing to be involved in a project with an observer or associated status without financially contributing to the project. The partnership must demonstrate the benefits that the involved associated partner shall bring to the project and its follow up. The eligibility criteria to be met by the Associated Partners are mentioned in the GfA.
<b>Beneficiary</b>	Any applicant whose application has been approved for financing;
<b>Capacities</b>	Capacities are to be understood as the combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals (UNISDR, 2009: Terminology). 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.
<b>Capitalisation</b>	Capitalisation is the valorisation of knowledge and results generated by projects in a certain thematic field meant to ensure a stronger impact on the policy making process at local, regional, national and European level.
<b>Co-financing</b>	In general, the term refers to the situation when there are more financing sources for the same project or activity. In the EU programmes environment, usually there are 2 or more sources of financing. In case of Interreg V-A Romania-Hungary Programme, financing is provided from ERDF and state contribution and/or own sources (can be public or private) of the project participant.
<b>Cohesion Policy</b>	Cohesion policy was enshrined in the Treaties with the adoption of the Single European Act (1986). It is built on the assumption that redistribution between richer and poorer regions in Europe is needed in order to balance out the effects of further economic, social and territorial integration.
<b>Cooperation criteria</b>	The four joint criteria used to measure to what extent projects cooperate. Project partners shall cooperate in the development and implementation of projects. In addition, they shall cooperate in the staffing or the financing of projects, or in both.
<b>Costs incurred</b>	Costs accumulated in relation to preparation and/or implementation of the project that are recorded as liabilities on a balance sheet of the partner organisation until they are discharged or paid. Incurred costs may include both direct and indirect costs.
<b>Cross-border</b>	The collaboration between adjacent areas across borders. The main aim is to reduce the

<b>cooperation</b>	negative effects of borders as administrative, legal and physical barriers, tackle common problems, and exploit untapped potential. Through joint management of programmes and projects, mutual trust and understanding are strengthened, and the cooperation process is enhanced.
<b>Cross-Border Partner</b>	Compulsory Project Partner from the other side of the border where the Lead Beneficiary is situated;
<b>Cultural heritage and resources</b>	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. (UNESCO 2003: Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage). Cultural resources comprise both elements, the tangible and intangible cultural heritage, encompassing current culture, including progressive, innovative and urban culture.
<b>Durability</b>	Durability of projects outputs and results refers to the long-lasting effect of the project achievements beyond project implementation timeframe.
<b>Electronic Monitoring System (eMS)</b>	The eMS is a monitoring system with communication portal to support submission, approval, management and administration of projects in the context of ETC programmes. The system supports collection of all information on submitted and approved projects, their implementation and achievements, modifications and closure. Additionally aggregated data on the progress of projects and a programme are recorded in the system. All programme bodies are able to communicate with beneficiaries via the system and re-use the data already collected. The eMS is built to support programme authorities in day-to-day programme management and should fulfil all legal requirements.
<b>Eligible expenditure</b>	Expenditures made by a Beneficiary, related to the operations financed through the programme, which comply with the rules set and spent accordingly and thus can be reimbursed from ERDF and state co-financing;
<b>Eligible area/region</b>	The Hungarian and Romanian counties located in the border area, as mentioned in the Cooperation document approved by the European Commission;
<b>Eligibility period</b>	A timeframe during which project expenditure must be incurred and paid (unless simplified cost options are used) in order to qualify for reimbursement from the programme funds.
<b>European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)</b>	One of the financing instruments of the European Union, through which the present programme is financed. Beneficiaries will get support for their projects besides the state co-financing from ERDF.
<b>European transport network (TEN-T)</b>	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.
<b>Flat rate</b>	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.
<b>FLC (first level of control)</b>	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.
<b>Lead Beneficiary</b>	Project participant taking the overall responsibility for the development and the implementation of a project. Each Lead beneficiary is expected to conclude the Partnership Agreement (with its project partners) and the Subsidy Contract (with the Managing Authority), ensure a sound cross-border project management as well as the project implementation, and transfer the due ERDF contributions to the single partners.
<b>Legal representative</b>	A person authorised to sign binding documents (e.g., application form, subsidy contract) on behalf of an organisation.
<b>Mobility planning</b>	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.
<b>Multimodal transport</b>	Multimodal transport is understood as the carriage of goods by at least two different modes of transport. Intermodal transport is therefore a particular type of multimodal transport (in accordance with the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT) definition). Thereby environmentally friendly transport solutions are those allowing a significant reduction of emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>x</sub> and particulate matter as well as of noise.
<b>National Legislation</b>	The legislation of the state on whose territory the beneficiary is located
<b>Natural heritage and resources</b>	<p>As natural heritage are considered natural features, geological and physiographical formations (including habitats) and natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas. (UNESCO, 1972: Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage).</p> <p>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 (IUCN, 2011: Definitions).</p>
<b>Own contribution</b>	Amount with which all beneficiaries have to contribute to the total eligible amount of their own project budget.
<b>Partnership Agreement</b>	Agreement signed by all project partners which states the rights and obligations of the partners related to the activities to be implemented within the project and other issues to be settled in order to properly implement the project.
<b>Peripheral region/area</b>	A peripheral region/area is to be understood as a marginalised or badly accessible territory. It has the opposite characteristics of a core region. A peripheral region has mostly rural characteristics with only few major centres of urbanisation. Most people

	work in primary activities, while job opportunities and wage levels tend to be lower than in core regions. Consequently, those regions often suffer from out-migration.
<b>Programme output indicator</b>	An indicator describing the "physical" product of spending resources through policy interventions.
<b>Programme result</b>	The change sought (in the reference situation) in view of the specific objective to be achieved.
<b>Programme Priority Axis</b>	The Programme Priority Axes are the thematic areas around which the programme is structured.
<b>Potential applicant</b>	Any legal entity meeting the eligible criteria for submitting an application to be financed by the programme;
<b>Progress Report</b>	The Progress Report is the report to be submitted by the Lead beneficiaries to the JS at the end of each reporting period, outlining performed activities within the period as well as associated eligible expenditure. It documents the progress of the project and serves as reimbursement request.
<b>Project (main) output</b>	The outcome of the activities funded, telling us what has actually been produced for the money given to the project. It can be captured by a programme output indicator, and directly contributes to the achievement of the project result.
<b>Project assessment</b>	One part of the project selection process. It implies in-depth quality assessment of the project application.
<b>Project implementation phase</b>	All activities performed by project partners which were presented in the application form and approved by the programme.
<b>Project modification</b>	Change of the agreed-upon project scope as defined by the approved application form.
<b>Project overall objective</b>	Provides overall context for what the project is trying to achieve, and aligns to programme priority specific objective. It relates to the strategic aspects of the project.
<b>Project Partner</b>	An organization involved in the project preparation and implementation, which receives ERDF and state support in order to implement the proposed activities. Project Partners are involved in a contractual relationship with National Authorities for the state co-financing, and will conclude a Partnership Agreement with the Lead beneficiary for governing the rights and responsibilities brought by the implementation of their common project;
<b>Project partnership agreement</b>	Contract signed between the Lead Partner and all Project Partners containing all duties and responsibilities of each project partner before, during and after the project implementation.
<b>Project Proposal / Application</b>	Application package fulfilled by an applicant and submitted via eMS.
<b>Project result</b>	The immediate advantage of carrying out the project, telling us about the benefit of using the project main outputs. It should indicate the change the project is aiming for.
<b>Project specific objective</b>	A concrete statement describing what the project is trying to achieve. It refers to the project main outputs. It can be evaluated at the conclusion of a project to see whether it was achieved or not.
<b>Regional</b>	A regional passenger transport system can be defined as the combination of vehicles,



<b>passenger transport system</b>	infrastructure, and operations that enable the movements or satisfy the travel demand of people within a defined region.
<b>Reporting period</b>	A reporting period is generally a four-month period, the deadlines for which will be set in the Subsidy Contract and at the end of which the Lead beneficiaries will have to submit a Progress Report.
<b>Secondary nodes</b>	Secondary nodes are the branching or crossing points of the core and comprehensive networks, they represent cities (at least of regional importance) and/or multimodal connections. Source: EC letter "Clarification on building infrastructure in programming logic for 2014-2020 CBC programmes" (COM to Slovakia, March 2014)
<b>Simplified cost options</b>	Contrary to real costs, simplified cost options modify the concept of expenditure paid by project partners. They involve approximations of costs, and are calculated according to a pre-defined method (e.g., established by the programme on the basis of a fair, equitable and verifiable calculation, or defined by the Fund specific regulations) based on outputs, results, or some other costs. The application of simplified cost options signifies a departure from the approach of tracing every euro of co-financed expenditure to individual supporting documents.
<b>State contribution</b>	The state contribution is the national public contribution representing a certain percentage of the eligible expenditure to be secured by the Partner States in accordance with national regulations.
<b>SME (Micro, Small or medium-sized enterprise)</b>	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. <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/files/sme_definition/sme_user_guide_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/files/sme_definition/sme_user_guide_en.pdf</a> (SME definition User guide and model declaration)
<b>Subsidy contract</b>	It is a grant agreement between the contracting authority (Managing Authority) and the Lead beneficiary.
<b>State aid</b>	State aid means action by a (national, regional or local) public authority, using public resources, to favour certain undertakings or the production of certain goods. A business that benefits from such aid thus enjoys an advantage over its competitors. Control of state aids thus reflects the need to maintain free and fair competition within the European Union. Aid which is granted selectively by Member States or through state resources and which may affect trade between Member States or distort competition is therefore prohibited (Article 107 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - TFEU). State aid may nonetheless be permitted if justified by objectives of general economic interest, if it falls within the General Block Exemption (e.g. Article 19 - Cooperation costs of SMEs in ETC), if it falls within de minimis or if it has been notified to and approved by DG Competition.
<b>Sustainable development</b>	Increase in economic activity which respects the environment and uses natural resources harmoniously so that future generations' capacity to meet their own needs is not compromised.
<b>Target group</b>	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.
<b>Tertiary nodes</b>	Tertiary nodes are urban areas (regional towns, towns, cities) providing jobs and public and private services (schools, health or social care, employment services, banks) beyond their administrative boundaries and/or places of multimodal nodes. Source: EC letter "Clarification on building infrastructure in programming logic for 2014-2020 CBC programmes" (COM to Slovakia, March 2014)"
<b>Total budget</b>	The total budget of a project is established based on the costs planned by all project partners in the application.
<b>Total eligible budget</b>	Total eligible budget indicates the total budget of a project subject to programme co-financing. In the Application Form, it is calculated based on the total budget, excluding the potential net revenue of the project.

Please find here an overview on glossaries, which may be helpful for your queries and information search:

[http://ec.europa.eu/ipg/content/tips/words-style/jargon-alternatives\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/ipg/content/tips/words-style/jargon-alternatives_en.htm)