

Annex 2

Glossary

Settlement centres: In terms of STDP 2001, settlement centres represent categorisation of the municipalities according to the level of services as for a town and as well as for its background. They are divided into these groups: specific centres (BA, KE), the first to the fifth group centres (given in Chapter 5 of the STDP 2001 document titled Development of the Settlement Structure of the Slovak Republic).

Central Coordination Authority for the NSRR established at the national level with an aim of ensuring coordination of programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund within the Objective Convergence and the Objective Regional Competitiveness and Employment. Thus it ensures the strategic level of the implementation system of the NSRF. The operational level of the implementation system of the NSRF comprises of the relevant Managing Authorities of individual Operational Programmes or the Intermediary Bodies under the Managing Authorities (where relevant for the given programme). The Central Coordination Authority for the NSRF is the MCRR SR.

Certifying Authority is a national, regional or local public authority or entity empowered by the Member State to certify statements on expenditures and applications for payment prior submitting them to the Commission. In the event of the Slovak Republic, the Certifying Authority is the Ministry of Finance of the SR. It is responsible for coordination of the financial management for all the Operational Programmes within the Objective Convergence and the Objective Regional Competitiveness and Employment.

Objective Convergence is one of three Objectives of the EU Cohesion Policy for the programming period 2007-2013 funded from the CF, the ERDF and the ESF. The Objective Convergence funded from the ERDF and the ESF is aimed at the NUTS level 2 regions where their gross domestic product per capita in purchase power parity (GDP per capita in PPP) calculated based on the data of the Community for the period 2000-2002 is less than 75 % of EU-25 average for the same reference term. In case of the SR, it is the whole territory, except for the Bratislava Region. The Objective Convergence funded from the CF covers the Member States which gross national income (GNI) in PPP calculated based on the data of the Community for the period 2001-2003 does not reach 90 % of GNI of EU-25 average. The Member States must have a Convergence Programme; the SR meets these criteria.

This Objective is aimed at acceleration of convergence of the least developed Members States and regions through improving the conditions of growth and employment through increasing and advancing the quality of investment into tangible and human resources, development of innovation and knowledge-based economy, adaptability to social and economic changes, protection, improvement of the environment and administrative efficiency. This Objective represents the priority of the Funds (Article 4 of General Regulation).

Objective Regional Competitiveness and Employment is one of three Objectives of the EU Cohesion Policy for the programming period 2007-2013, funded from the ERDF and the ESF. The areas eligible for funding from the Structural Funds within the Objective Regional Competitiveness and Employment are that areas to which the Objective Convergence is not applicable (Article 6 of General Regulation), what in case of Slovakia is the Bratislava Region.

This Objective is, with the exception of less developed regions, aimed at boosting competitiveness and attractiveness of the regions as well as employment through anticipation of economic and social changes, including changes associated to the market opening through

increasing and advancing the quality of investment into human resources, innovations and support of knowledge-based society, business, protection and advancing the environment and improving availability and adaptability of workers and enterprises as well as through developing labour markets based on the principle of social inclusion (Article 3 of General Regulation).

Objective European Territorial Cooperation is one of three Objectives of the EU Cohesion Policy for the programming period 2007-2013, funded from ERDF. This Objective is aimed at reinforcement of cross-border cooperation through the joint local and regional initiatives, reinforcement of pan-national cooperation through the activities contributing to the integrated territorial development fulfilling the Community priorities and reinforcement of inter-regional cooperation and exchange of experience at the relevant territorial level (Article 3 of General Regulation). The Objective European Territorial Cooperation is eligible in the event of cross-border cooperation for the border NUTS 3 level regions; in the event of pan-national cooperation, the pan-national areas (a list will be set by the EC later on) in case of inter-regional cooperation and exchange of experience - the territory of the whole European Community.

Disparities are the main obstacles, barriers that should be overcome to achieve the objective of the strategy. They are results of synthesis of the identified weaknesses and threats given in the SWOT analysis.

Effectiveness is the ratio between the financial input and the achieved output, results and/or scope.

E-government means a sum of activities and instruments through that ICTs are fully or partially integrated to the crucial functions of public administration. It means electronic government (processing), i.e., online application of ICT in favour of conduct of administration.

ERDF is a financial instrument of the EU Structural and Regional Policies, contributing to the financing the assistance to reinforce economic and social cohesion through the balancing the main regional disparities, supporting development and structural changes in the regional economies, including transformation of deteriorating industrial regions and lagging regions, and supporting cross-border, pan-European and inter-regional cooperation.

The ERDF implements through it the Community priorities, in particular, the need of reinforcing competitiveness and innovation, establishing and ensuring sustainable jobs and to ensure sustainable development (Article 2 of the Regulation on the ERDF).

ESF is a financial instrument of the EU Structural and Regional Policies, contributing to the Community priorities as far as to the reinforcement of economic and social cohesion through improving job opportunities, support the higher level of employment and higher number of better quality jobs. This all through support of the Member States' policies, focuses on reaching full employment, the quality and productivity of work, support of social inclusion, including access of disadvantaged people to job, and reducing the national, regional and local differences in employment.

The ESF supports, in particular, actions in accordance with the measures adopted by the Member States based on the guidance and guidelines adopted within the European Employment Strategy included in the Integrated Guidelines for Growth and Jobs and the relevant recommendations (Article 2 of Regulation on the ESF).

Development factors represent the main impulses for use of thereof results into mitigation of the identified disparities. Development factors can represent the existing or the future impetuses.

Government to business means a public administration service provided to entrepreneurs.

Government to public means a public administration service provided to citizens.

Innovation growth poles comprise of the defined centres of settlement (regional towns, towns of seats of district authorities) and cores of settlement areas of the first and the second levels (an integral part of such core of settlement areas are besides the above mentioned settlement centres also some centres that are indicated as cohesion growth poles) in accordance to the STDP.

Categorisation of Structural Funds assistance means the categorisation of assistance coming from the Structural Funds, introduced by the European Commission as given in Annex II of Implementation Regulation. Contributions from the Funds are included into the respective categories within five diverse dimensions (priority themes, form of financing, type of territory, type of economic activity and local dimension - NUTS). One code is allocated to every category. Following the process of implementation of the Funds, a suitable category (together with a code) is given to every project within the individual monitored fields/dimensions. This categorisation enables the EC to obtain profile statistics regarding to it for which purposes the Funds' resources are used (included into the defined categories in five dimensions) within the Operational Programmes of all the EU Member States. The EC requires, in addition, an *ex ante* information on the level of the Operational Programme how much of financial resources is planned for individual categories within the first three dimensions.

Cohesion growth poles comprise of the defined settlement centres with the cohesion significance in the relevant territory. Decisive facilities and services of local importance are concentrated there. They are, in particular, centres that have already been meeting some functions of higher importance also for their surrounding municipalities and which have been meeting the good localisation factors of accessibility of surrounding municipalities.

Cohesion Fund means a financial instrument of the EU Cohesion Policy for the purposes to reinforce economic and social cohesion of the Community in the interest to support sustainable development (Article 1 of Regulation on the CF). Such Member States are eligible for financing from the CF, which GNI per capita in purchasing power parity, calculated based on the data of the Community for the period 2001-2003, is lower than 90 % of EU-25 average (Article 5 of General Regulation).

Convergence means approaching, approximation, balancing the level. The total convergence comprises of three partial circles of convergence: nominal convergence, real convergence and structural convergence.

Concentration means the principle based thereof the interventions are implemented in the selective way on the selected themes (sectors) and territories (pursuant to the NUTS classification). Effectiveness and efficiency of the intervention is the selection criterion.

Slovakia Territorial Development Perspective 2001 means the national territorial planning documentation with the relevant legal liability. It is expression of the vision approved by the Government covering the territorial arrangement and functional utilisation of the Slovakia territory in the short-term and mid-term outlook. This national territorial planning documentation optimises the territorial relationships on the national and international levels.

Convergence means approaching, approximation, balancing the level. The total convergence comprises of the three partial circles of convergence: nominal convergence, real convergence and structural convergence.

Lisbon Strategy is the EU strategy adopted by the governments of the Union in Lisbon in March 2000, according to that Europe should become the most dynamic and competitive

knowledge-based economy capable of sustainable development with the higher number of jobs and higher social inclusion till 2010. The Slovak Government joined the Lisbon process.

Marginalised Roma communities are concentrations of Roma suffering by the high rate of social exclusion and deprivation.

Monitoring Committee for the Operational Programme is an authority established by the Managing Authority for the Operational Programme, and after consultation with partners, is responsible for monitoring a progress in implementation of the priorities and goals set out in the Operational Programme and approval of changes in the Operational Programme. It comprises of representatives of the respective Managing Authority for the Operational Programme, the Certifying Authority and other involved entities. Based on the own initiative or application of the Monitoring Committee, also the representative of the EC can attend session of the Monitoring Committee in position of a counsellor. Moreover, representatives of the EIB and of the European Investment Fund can attend sessions of the Monitoring Committee in case, if these institutions contribute to the Operational Programme. Chairperson of the Monitoring Committee is a representative of the Managing Authority for the Operational Programme.

National Monitoring Committee (NMC) is an authority established by the Central Coordination Authority after consultation with partners. The NMC is responsible for monitoring a progress in implementing the priorities and goals set out in the NSRF. It comprises of representatives of the particular Managing Authorities, the Certifying Authority and other involved entities. Chairperson of the NMC is a representative of the Central Coordination Authority.

National Reforms Programme (NRP): In accordance to the new coordination processes, Lisbon Strategies of the Member States are drafted within the three-year programming cycles, and are presented in the *national reforms programmes*. Aim and contents of such strategic documents issue from the new principles of EU Economic Policy; from the so-called Integrated Guidelines, synthesising the recent Broad Economic Policy Guidelines and the Employment Guidelines.

Individual *Action Plans* have been elaborated to the priority fields of the strategy and were adopted by the SR Government in July 2005. The Action Plans have defined the concrete main tasks for separate fields. Every of these tasks has clearly defined goals, time subsequence of steps, indicators for evaluation of progress in the given field and responsibilities for meeting the tasks.

National Project is a specific type of project financed from the ESF, implemented by the selected beneficiary for the purpose of achieving goals in the field of active employment and education policies. In case of the ERDF, if the national project is understood as a specific type of project implemented by the selected beneficiary, the goal thereof is support of development of knowledge-based economy with specific consideration to reinforce research and development activities of the whole Slovak significance for development of the respective region.

National Development Plan comprises of analysis of the situation elaborated by the Member State with consideration of the EU Cohesion Policy Objectives (Objectives 1, 2 and 3), instruments for achieving these Objectives as well as the strategy, scheduled priority activities, their specific goals and the relevant indicative financial resources for the period of 2000-2006 or in the event of the SR for 2004-2006. It served for the Commission as the starting point for elaborating the Community Support Framework.

National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF): Every Member State in terms of the EU legislation submits, prior to the beginning of a programming period to the European Commission, its own framework programme document - National Strategic Reference Framework. This document represents a reference instrument for the preparation of programming the Funds. It sets forth the national priorities that will be co-funded from the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund over the programming period 2007-2013 in links to the Community Strategic Guidance that defines the frameworks for the interventions from the Funds on the European level. Moreover, it establishes the linkages among the priorities of the Community on the one hand and the National Reforms Programme on the other hand.

General Regulation of the Council, Article 27, § 3 provides for the Member State an option whether to include the Objective European Territorial Cooperation into the NSRF. The NSRF must contain compulsory only the Objective Convergence and the Objective Regional Competitiveness and Employment.

NATURA 2000 is name for the system of protected localities of the EU countries, where the main goal is to preserve the natural heritage important not only for the relevant Member State but mainly for the EU as a whole. This system of protected localities should ensure protection of the most threatened fauna and flora species living freely and natural biotopes ranging in the European Union Member States territory and through protection of these species and biotopes to ensure conservation of biological diversity in the whole European Union.

Civic infrastructure comprises schools and schooling facilities, social service facilities, social-legal protection and social guardianship, healthcare facilities, memory and fund heritage stock institutions, cultural-social and community facilities, rescue service facilities.

Measure is a way through that a priority is implemented and that enables co-financing the projects. Contributions from the European Community and from the Slovak Republic are provided for the stated measure.

Operational Programme means a document submitted by the Member State and accepted by the Commission, setting the development strategy through the single set of priorities applied for assistance from some of the Funds, or in case of Objective Convergence from the Cohesion Fund and from the ERDF (Article 2 of General Regulation).

Operation means a project or a group of projects, selected by the Managing Authority of the relevant Operational Programme, or on its responsibility, according to the criteria set by the Monitoring Committee and performance which by one or several beneficiaries enables to achieve the goals of priority axis to which it relates.

Audit Authority means a national, regional or local public body or entity, functionally independent from the Managing and Certifying Authorities, appointed by the Member State for every Operational Programme, accountable for verification of the effective functioning the system of management and control. The Audit Authority in the conditions of Slovakia is the Ministry of Finance of the SR which coordinates the field of financial control and internal audit.

Memory and heritage stock institutions are institutions involved in keeping, protection and providing access to the social recognition and knowledge of cultural heritage, arts and culture, unique information and items to the professional and laic public. Among the memory and heritage stock institutions belong archives, libraries, museums, galleries, workplaces for protection of heritage stock, specialised institutions, specialised professional workplaces in the field of culture, universities, Slovak Academy of Sciences, organisations

for administration of copyrights and organisation for protection of intellectual and industrial property.

Growth poles are characteristic by the presence of expanding industries located into the urbanised area. They induce changes in the economic activities localised in the zone of its influence which result into the higher economic performances and competitiveness of the given area in comparison to the other areas in the region. The most significant (the highest) growth poles determine developments of performance and competitiveness.

Purchasing power parity (PPP) is calculated based on the prices and volumes of sales of goods mutually comparable and representative for the territories (countries) included into a comparison. PPP eliminates the effects of diverse price levels among the countries.

Beneficiary means an economic entity, body or enterprise, either public or private, responsible for starting or for performing the operations. In the context of state aid systems pursuant to Article 87 of Treaty, the beneficiaries are public or private companies performing individual projects to that they obtain state aid.

Priority axis is one among the priorities of the strategy in the Operational Programme, comprising of a group of mutually related operations with the concrete, measurable goals. The priority axis of the Operational Programme equals to one concrete strategic/specific priority of the strategy of the National Strategic Reference Framework for the SR for 2007-2013.

Programme Manual is a document on the national level, elaborated by the Managing Authority for every Operational Programme of Objective 1 and Objective 2, through that the strategy and the priorities of assistance are implemented, comprising of detailed elements on the level of measures.

Schemes of state aid and schemes of aid *de minimis* are documents setting precisely the rules and conditions based which the state aid providers can provide state aid and aid *de minimis* to the separate beneficiaries.

Community Support Framework for 2004-2006 is a basic programme document of the Member State for using the EU Funds over 2000-2006 or over 2004-2006, adopted by the Commission after agreement with the concerned Member State. The European Commission in drafting the Community Support Framework issues from the adopted (National) Development Plan of the given Member State (note: in case of the SR, there was elaborated the National Development Plan for 2004-2006). The Community Support Framework comprises of the strategy and the priorities for activities of the Funds and of the Member State, their specific goals, contribution from the Funds and other financial resources. This document is split into the priorities and is carried out through one or several Operational Programmes. In the case of the Slovak Republic, it relates to the Objective 1 of the EU Cohesion Policy. In the future programming period 2007-2013, the Community Support Framework is replaced by other type of document - the National Strategic Reference Framework.

Regional infrastructure is the specific priority of the NSRF, comprising of the civic infrastructure and the elements of amenities of the territory.

Managing Authority means one or several public, regional or local authorities/bodies or entities nominated by the Member States for the purposes of management of support from the Structural Funds. The Managing Authority for the Community Support Framework is established for every Operational Programme, the Single Programming Document and the

EC Initiatives.

Intermediary Body under the Managing Authority (IBMA) is a public or private body acting in responsibility of the Managing Authority or carrying out tasks of the Managing Authority. The scope and defining the tasks of the IBMA is in competence of the Managing Authority, comprising a part of the power of attorney on delegating powers.

Strategic priority is one among the thematic priorities of the strategy in the National Strategic Reference Framework for the SR for 2007-2013, comprising of a group of mutually related specific priorities with the concrete, measurable goals.

Community Strategic Guidelines mean a document elaborated by the EC, limiting the single framework, which the EU Member State have to use in elaborating their National Strategic Reference Frameworks and from them derived Operational Programmes. It sets out a framework for all the Objectives of the EU Cohesion Policy, Community priorities with an aim of supporting balanced, harmonic and sustainable development of the Community.

Synergic effect is an effect of the concentration induced through co-acting, combination of several interventions in the single territory or with the one individual beneficiary.

Specific priority is one among the thematic priorities, mutually related within one strategic priority of the strategy in the National Strategic Reference Framework for the SR for 2007-2013 with concrete, measurable goals.

The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics is a geo-code standard for hierarchical division of administrative areas of the EU states for the purposes of regional statistics. This division does not need inevitably correspond to the administrative division of a state. It is introduced by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) in cooperation with the National Institutes of Statistics, in case of Slovakia, with the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Structural convergence means a process of approximation of the SR to the average structural indicators value of the EC countries in the field of general indicators of economic development, innovation and research, economic reforms, social cohesion, the environment.

Structural Funds (SF) are instruments of Structural Policy of the European Community used for achieving its goals. In the programming period 2007-2013, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund (CF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) belong among the Structural Funds.

Settlement core areas represent the territorial settlement systems based on the principle of polarisation effects of the centres which through using the potential of cooperation inter-settlements relationship ensure adequate competitiveness and the quality of life in the region. In terms of STDP, the settlement core areas are divided into the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels (as given in Chapter 5 of the STDP 2001 document titled as SR Settlement Structure Development).

Sustainable development is such a development that maintains for the current as well as the future generations the options to satisfy their basic life needs and concurrently, does not decrease diversity of the nature, keeping the natural functions of ecosystems. It comprises of the following components: economic, social and environmental.

Efficiency means the rate between the planned and the achieved values of a single measurable indicator (the rate of a planned target and a really achieved target value).

Urban district (UD): In terms of legislation on monitoring the social and economic phenomena in the territory, urban district is the basic settlement unit in the municipalities with

the statute of town. This is the statistic unit used for aggregation of data from census in the areas of towns. From the view of territorial coverage, it is the most detailed information of census.

Zone: In terms of Building Act, it is a part of the territory of a settlement limited by the respective territorial plan. Concurrently, it also involves the method, the rate of details of the processing the territorial plan.

Amenities of the territory is the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the territory from the view of the elements of infrastructure, effecting service ability of the territory in relation to the civic infrastructure facilities.