



# HoCare

## Glossary of terms

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<b>Regional</b>	Regional means either national (e.g. Czech Republic) or regional (e.g. Madeira), depending on the geographical coverage of the Operational Programme tackled by each partner, can mean both depending on the context above
<b>Good Practice</b>	A good practice is defined as an initiative (e.g. methodologies, projects, processes, techniques) undertaken in one of the programme's thematic priorities which has already proved successful and which has the potential to be transferred to a different geographic area. Proved successful is where the good practice has already provided tangible and measurable results in achieving a specific objective <sup>1</sup>
<b>Quadruple-helix</b>	Quadruple-helix is an innovation cooperation model or innovation environment in which users, businesses, research actors and public authorities cooperate in order to produce innovations - government, industry, academia and civil participants work together to co-create the future and drive structural changes far beyond the scope of what any one organization or person could do alone. This model encompasses also user-oriented innovation models to take full advantage of ideas' cross-fertilisation leading to experimentation and prototyping in real world setting <sup>2,3</sup>
<b>Home Care</b>	Home care encompasses either long term or short term care provided at home that can be preventive, acute, rehabilitative or palliative targeting not only frail elderly people, but also patients after hospitalization and people with disabilities <sup>4</sup>
<b>Policy instrument</b>	Policy instrument is any policy, strategy, instrument, or law developed by public authorities and applied on the ground in order to improve a specific territorial situation. In most cases, financial resources are associated with a policy instrument. However, a policy instrument can sometimes refer to a legislative framework with no specific funding. In the context of Interreg Europe, operational programmes for Investment for Growth and Jobs as well as Cooperation Programmes from European Territorial Cooperation are considered policy instruments. Beyond EU Cohesion policy, public authorities (of various geographical levels) also develop their own policy instrument <sup>5</sup>
<b>Operational Programme</b>	Operational programme is a policy instrument document developed by EU regions and approved by the Commission, which defines their priorities as well as the programming required to achieve these priorities <sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.interregeurope.eu/help/glossary/#index-G>

<sup>2</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/open-innovation-20>

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.cliqproject.eu/en/products/research/quadruple\\_helix\\_research](http://www.cliqproject.eu/en/products/research/quadruple_helix_research)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0008/181799/e96757.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/181799/e96757.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.interregeurope.eu/help/faqs/12/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.interregeurope.eu/help/glossary/#index-O>

### **Implementation of new projects**

The policy instrument provides funding as is the case with Structural Funds programmes. Thanks to interregional cooperation, managing authorities and other relevant bodies can find inspiration in other regions and import new projects to be financed within their programmes. This type of impact requires the availability of funding in the programme<sup>7</sup>

### **Change in the management of the Operational Programme**

Interregional cooperation can also influence the way policy instruments are managed. New approaches can be adopted thanks to lessons learnt in other regions. For instance, a new methodology for monitoring or evaluating a measure can be developed within the policy instrument. A managing authority or any other relevant body can also improve the way thematic calls are organised or the way projects are selected. The governance of the programme may also refer to the way environmental issues are integrated into the different measures of the operational programmes<sup>8</sup>

### **Change in the strategic focus of the Operational Programme**

Change in the strategic focus of the Operational Programme is the most challenging since it requires a change in the operational programme itself. For instance, some managing authorities can modify existing measures or even create new measures in their programme<sup>9</sup>

### **Transferability**

A good practice in any of the 3 above stated improvement possibilities (i.e. projects, management and strategic focus) is transferable to other regions if the following criteria are met:

- High enough Innovation within the good practice on EU level (the level of innovation of the good practice should be high for importing partner);
- High impact level of the good practise for tackling needs (depending on targeted good practice indicators and short/long term time length of impact);
- Financial framework of the good practice needs to allow for transferability to other regions (budget required for the practice to be applied elsewhere);
- The good practice is not based on a specific unique legal framework of the exporting region so it can be transferred to other regions (no special legislation required);
- Timeframe aspects of the good practice need to allow for transferability to other regions based on the given conditions.

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<sup>7</sup> Interreg Europe Programme Manual, p.51

<sup>8</sup> Interreg Europe Programme Manual, p.52

<sup>9</sup> Interreg Europe Programme Manual, p.53

## **Result indicators**

The results are direct effects resulting from the project and from the production of its outputs. They represent what the project aims to change. Outputs such as the organisation of interregional events, the identification and dissemination of good practices, the production of policy recommendations are merely means to achieving the results of the project. Unlike outputs, they imply a qualitative value, an improvement compared with an initial situation. They have to be measurable in physical units, such as the number of policy instruments influenced<sup>10</sup>

## **Output Indicators**

The outputs are the tangible deliverables of the project which contribute to the results. They directly derive from the activities carried out in the project. They do not lead to a qualitative judgement on the project's results. In other words, it is not because the project organises a high number of workshops (output) that it will necessarily be successful. Outputs are typically measured in physical units, such as the number of seminars, site visits, conferences, participants, publications, good practices identified, or policies addressed<sup>11</sup>

## **Support programme / intervention area**

Support programme or intervention area is a specific support programme under a specific thematic priority run by the Managing Authority of the Operational Programme or its intermediate body which allocates funds for mostly repeated calls to specified types of recipients, supported activities, etc. For instance for each priority axis and its specific objectives, there exist usually more support programmes / intervention areas with various aims, application conditions, financial allocations and eligible recipients, for which open calls are announced by the Managing Authority – with names such as e.g. Innovation vouchers, Infrastructure services, Cooperation, etc.

## **Recipients**

By recipients, we mean project partners / beneficiaries. Single recipient = only 1 organization in the „partnership“ and receiving financial support (e.g. Innovation vouchers), Multiple recipient = 2+ organizations in the „partnership“ and receiving financial support (e.g. cooperation projects)

## **Intermediate body**

Intermediate Body is any body which acts under the responsibility of a Managing Authority and which carries out, on their behalf, duties related to the management of the Operational Programme<sup>12</sup>

## **SMART Specialization strategy – RIS3**

SMART Specialization strategy or RIS3 strategy is integrated, place-based economic transformation agenda that focus policy support on key priorities, challenges and needs that are built on strengths, competitive advantages and potential for excellence in the given area<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Interreg Europe Programme Manual, p.54

<sup>11</sup> Interreg Europe Programme Manual, p.54

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.interregeurope.eu/help/glossary/>

<sup>13</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/smart\\_specialisation\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/smart_specialisation_en.pdf)

**Public driven innovation**

Public driven innovation refers mainly to approaches, where public organizations request / order innovative solutions as purchasers of these. Approaches in this field can be based on public procurement of innovations (PPI) or pre-commercial procurement. Another example of public driven innovation is a project idea or initiative that has been started directly by a public institution (e.g. government, region, town, public hospital, etc.) involving other organizations (e.g. universities, research, SMEs, associations, hospitals, etc.) into a cooperation project to deliver new innovative product or service – therefore public institution being the main driving force at start.

**Public procurement of innovations (PPI)**

Public procurement of innovation (PPI) occurs when public authorities act as a launch customer for innovative goods or services. These are typically not yet available on a large-scale commercial basis and may include conformance testing<sup>14</sup>

**Pre-commercial procurement (PcP)**

Pre-commercial procurement (PcP) is an approach within the public procurement of innovation, developed specifically for the procurement of R&D services rather than actual goods and services; if the goods or services developed during the R&D phase are to be procured, this would need to be based on a separate procurement process<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.innovation-procurement.org/about-ppi/>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.innovation-procurement.org/about-ppi/>