



Tionól Reigiúnach Oirthir agus Lár-Tíre
Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly

Glossary of Terms

December 2023



Ireland's European Structural and
Investment Funds Programmes
2014-2020

Co-funded by the Irish Government
and the European Union



European Union

European Regional
Development Fund

A

AA

Appropriate Assessment

AA

Atlantic Area (Interreg programme)

Action Plan for Rural Development

Strategy developed by the Government aimed at unlocking the potential of rural Ireland through a framework of supports at national and local level.

AFS

Annual Financial Statement

B

BMW

Border Midland and Western (former NUTS2 Region)

C

CARO

Climate Action Regional Office

CDP

County or City Development Plan

CLLR

Councillor

Cluster

A concentration of economic activities.

Cluster initiatives (or clustering)

Actions that create, maintain, or upgrade an economic stronghold, by strengthening linkages or facilitating collective action to improve the cluster-specific business environment. Modern cluster policies aim to put in place a favourable business ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in which new players can emerge and thus new value chains and emerging industries.

COCO

County Council

Community SME

Small or medium enterprises working at community level that reinvest any surplus (profit) into achieving a social, societal or environmental impact.

County/City Development Plan (CDP)

A County or City Development Plan is a 6 year strategic plan prepared by a Local Authority setting out the overall planning strategy and policies for that period.

Committee of the Regions (CoR)

The Committee of the Regions (CoR) is an EU advisory body composed of 350 local and regional elected representatives. The CoR gives regions and cities a formal say in EU law-making ensuring that the position and needs of regional and local authorities are respected.

Cohesion policy

'Cohesion policy' refers to the EU's policy to promote and support the overall harmonious development of its Member States and regions. It aims at reducing economic, social and territorial development disparities and is the concept behind many of the European funding projects.

CPR

Common Provisions Regulation, a legal act that establishes common rules for EU funds that are jointly delivered with member states and regions.

CSO

Central Statistics Office

D**DBEI**

Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation

DCCA

Department of Communication, Climate Action and Environment

DFAT

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

DHPLG

Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government

Disruptive Technology

A disruptive technology is a new technology which displaces an established technology and has implications for the relevant industry or product.

DPER

Dublin-Belfast Economic Corridor

The largest economic agglomeration on the island of Ireland, with the cities and towns along the corridor home to a population of around 2 million people, exclusive of wider catchments. The corridor links the two largest cities and several of the largest towns on the island by high-capacity road and national rail links and plays a critical role in supporting economic growth and competitiveness. Drogheda-Dundalk-Newry play an important role with growth potential and for regional development.

Dublin Regional Enterprise Strategy

The Dublin Regional Enterprise Strategy provides a coherent and coordinated approach to promoting enterprise, employment and entrepreneurial activities in the Dublin Region for the period 2017-2019

Dublin SPA

The planning sub-region consisting of counties Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, South Dublin, Dublin City and Fingal

E

EAFRD

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

Eastern SPA

The planning sub-region consisting of counties Wicklow, Kildare, Meath and Louth

Economic Engine (see spatial economic drivers)

Highly urbanised locations, or cities of large scale that provide opportunities for greater economic growth and competitiveness that may spill over to adjacent locations.

Economic Resilience

The capacity of an economy to reduce vulnerabilities, to resist shocks and to recover quickly.

Ecosystem Services Approach

An ecosystem services approach is a set of principles that can be applied to any plan or decision that may positively or negatively affect the environment, whether directly or indirectly. It is about making sure that we recognise and sustain the benefits provided by the environment whilst delivering other economic and social goals. The steps needed to implement an ecosystems approach can be summarised in three main principles:

- a) Consider natural systems - by using knowledge of interactions in nature and how ecosystems function.
- b) Take account of the services that ecosystems provide - including those that underpin social and economic well-being, such as flood and climate regulation, resources for food, fibre or fuel, or for recreation, culture and quality of life.

c) Involve people - those who benefit from the ecosystem services and those managing them need to be involved in decisions that affect them. Their knowledge will often be central to success. Public participation should go beyond consultation to become real involvement in decision-making.¹

EDT

Ecosystem Development Teams

EI

Enterprise Ireland

EMR

Eastern & Midland Region

EMRA

Eastern & Midland Regional Assembly

Enterprise 2025 Renewed

Ireland's national enterprise strategy

ENCORE - Environmental Conference of the Regions of Europe

ENCORE is a network for regional environment ministers that works to promote sustainable development by influencing EU environmental policy. The organisation holds a conference every two years to discuss current environmental issues and to enable the discussion and establishment of common positions towards EU policies and legislation.

ESF

European Social Fund

ESIF

European Structural and Investment Fund

ESRI

Economic and Social Research Institute

EU

European Union

EU JTF

EU Just Transition Fund

European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/applying-ecosystems-approach-land-use-information-note/pages/1/>

A European level fund that aims to redress regional imbalances in the European Union by funding certain initiatives.

Europe 2020

The European Union's strategy for growth and jobs, emphasising smart sustainable and inclusive growth as a way to overcome the structural weaknesses in Europe's economy, improve its competitiveness and productivity and underpin a sustainable social market economy.

F

FDI

Foreign Direct Investment

Filtered Permeability

Filtered permeability refers to the provision of a competitive advantage to walking and cycling by creating or maintaining linkages for these modes in the absence of links for motorised transport. In other words, for any trip in a built-up environment, it should be most direct by walking and cycling, but not necessarily by car.

G

GDA

Greater Dublin Area

GDP

Gross Domestic Product

GHG

Greenhouse Gas

Green Infrastructure

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.

Greenway

A recreational or pedestrian corridor for non-motorised journeys development in an integrated manner which enhances both the environment and quality of life of the surrounding area.

H

HEI

Higher Education Institution

Higher Intensity Industrial Lands

Higher intensity industrial lands are lands where the industrial processes that are being carried out are of a nature that may impact on neighbouring amenities by virtue of noise, vibration, odour, fumes, smoke, dust etc.

HPA

Health Place Audit

I

ICT

Information and Communications Technology

IDA

Industrial Development Authority

IGEES

Irish Government Economic and Evaluation Service

INTERREG

INTERREG is one of the key instruments of the European Union (EU) supporting cooperation across borders through project funding. INTERREG, also known as European Territorial Cooperation, is part of Cohesion policy and funded by ERDF. Its aim is to jointly tackle common challenges and find shared solutions in fields such as health, environment, research, education, transport, sustainable energy and more.

Ireland 2040 – National Planning Framework (NPF) (see also Project Ireland 2040)

The Government's high level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of Ireland out to the year 2040.

IOTs

Institutes of Technology

IRES

Irish Regions European Office

L

Large-Scale Trip Intensive Development

Large-scale trip intensive development is a form of development that, by nature of either the intensity of the process being carried out or by the attraction characteristics of the process or product, is likely to generate a significant number of transport trips to that location.

LA

Local Authority

LAPs

Local area plans

LEADER

LEADER is an initiative by the Department of Rural and Community Development that supports private enterprises and community groups who improve the quality of life and economic activity in rural areas.

Low intensity industrial lands

Low intensity industrial lands are lands where the industrial processes that are being carried out are of such a nature that they could be carried out without detriment to a neighbour by reason of noise, vibration, odour, fumes, smoke, dust etc.

LCDC

Local Community Development Committees

Local Economic and Community Plan (LECP)

A 6-year plan prepared at local authority level that sets out the objectives and actions needed to promote and support the economic and community development of the relevant local authority area.

Local Enterprise Office (LEO)

A Local Authority facility that aims to provide advice, information and support for business, particularly focussed on start-ups.

LGMA

Local Government Management Agency

M

MA

Managing authority (for EU funds)

MASP

Metropolitan Area Strategic Plan. MASP is an integrated land use, transportation and investment strategy

MEP

Member of the European Parliament

Midland SPA

The planning sub-region consisting of counties Westmeath, Offaly, Laois and Longford

MRTT

Midlands Regional Transition Team

N

National Adaptation Framework

National strategy to reduce the vulnerability of the country to the negative effects of climate change and to avail of positive impacts.

National Development Plan 2018-2027 (NDP)

The Government's capital expenditure plan for the period 2018-2027, integrated with the NPF.

National Strategic Outcome (NSO)

10 overarching shared sets of goals that have been identified in the NPF.

Next2Met

Next2Met is an EU INTERREG exchange project which aims to increase the attractiveness of regions located close to metropolitan areas to live, work and visit. In the context of EMRA's work, this pertains to the Midlands region.

Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS)

The subdivision on a regional scale of the European Union. There is a 3-tier hierarchy with NUTS I relating to major socio-economic regions, NUTS 2 relating to basic regions and NUTS 3 relating to smaller regional areas.

NOAC

National Oversight and Audit Commission

NPF

National Planning Framework

NSC

National Skills Council

NSO

National Strategic Outcome

NSS

National Spatial Strategy

N&W

Northern & Western Region

NWE

North West Europe (Interreg programme)

NWRA

Northern and Western Regional Assembly

P**PAMC**

Partnership Agreement Monitoring Committee

PI2040

Project Ireland 2040. It is the government's long-term high-level strategy for Ireland. The National Development Plan and the National Planning Framework combine to form Project Ireland 2040.

PPSG

Partnership Process Steering Group

PMC

Programme Monitoring Committees

Q

QGasSP

Quantitative Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment for Spatial Planning Policy

QNHS

Quarterly National Household Survey

R

RAPJ

Regional Action Plan for Jobs

Regional Enterprise Plan (REP) (previously Regional Action Plan for Jobs- RAPJ)

A plan published by the department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation aimed at raising employment levels in the regions and facilitating them to achieve their economic potential.

Regional Enterprise Development Fund (REDF)

Competitive funding set up by Government and led by Enterprise Ireland to support significant regional initiatives to build on social strengths and/or to better leverage identified resources to improve enterprise capability

REP

Regional Enterprise Plan

RiS3

Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation – also known as Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3): developed as part of Cohesion policy, this is an innovative approach that aims to boost growth and jobs in Europe, by enabling each region to identify and develop its own competitive advantages.

Rural Regeneration and Development Fund (RRDF)

As part of the NPF, Government commitment to providing an additional €1 billion rural regeneration and development fund for the period 2019-2027.

ROP

Regional Operational Programme

RPGs

Regional Planning Guidelines

RPO

Regional Policy Objective

RRDF

Rural Regeneration and Development Fund

RSO

Regional Strategic Outcome

RSES

Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy

S

SDZ

Strategic Development Zone

SEA

Strategic Environmental Assessment

S&E

Southern and Eastern former NUTS II Region and 2014-2020 ROP

SHD

Strategic Housing Development

SMEs

Small and Medium Size Enterprises

Smart City

Although there is no single definition, at its simplest, the concept envisages a smart city as one that has digital technology embedded across all city functions.

Smart Specialisation Strategy

It is a place-based approach characterised by the identification of strategic areas for intervention based both on the analysis of the strengths and potential of the economy and on an Entrepreneurial Discovery Process (EDP) with wide stakeholder involvement. It is outward-looking and embraces a broad view of innovation including but certainly not limited to technology-driven approaches, supported by effective monitoring mechanisms.

S&E

Southern and Eastern (Former NUTS2 Region).

Spatial Planning

Spatial planning refers to the discipline of guiding the strategic direction of development in a given geographic area and influencing the distribution of people and activities.

Spatial Economic Drivers (See economic engine)

Significant concentrations of people and human activity, which by reaching critical mass, enable dwellers people and enterprises to enjoy advantages such as access to a wide variety of goods and services, location economies and gains in productivity. Nevertheless, disadvantages may arise due to emerging issues, such as congestion.

S&E

Southern and Eastern former NUTS II Region and 2014-2020 ROP

SHD

Strategic Housing Development

SMEs

Small and Medium Size Enterprises

SRA

Southern Regional Assembly

Strategic Planning Area (SPA)

Regional Assembly areas are broken into Strategic Planning Areas to align with European NUTS III level. The Eastern and Midland Region has 3 SPAs; Dublin, Eastern and Midlands.

T

TEEB

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity

TEN-T Network

Trans-European transport network policy directed towards the development of a Europe-wide network of roads, railway lines, inland waterways, maritime shipping routes, ports airports and road-rail terminals.

Territorial plan

The plan defines the area of the Just Transition Territory, identifies the challenges within this area, as well as the development needs and objectives to be met by 2030.

U

UAPs

Urban Area Plans

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals developed by the United Nations are a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges being

faced, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice.

Urban Regeneration and Development Fund (URDF)

As part of the NPF, Government commitment to provide €2 billion to support the compact growth and sustainable development of Ireland's five cities and other large urban centres.

URBACT

URBACT is a European Territorial Cooperation programme aiming to foster sustainable urban development in cities across Europe.