Annex 2 - Glossary of definitions

Term	Description
Acquisition	Taking possession of an asset by purchase.
Analysis	Operation that aims to determine the basic qualitative and quantitative characteristics of project works in order to identify those relevant characteristics tangent to the project's KPIs
Attribute	Characteristics or features of an item.
Award	Acceptance of a bid or proposal for a contract
Benchmark	Standard, or a set of standards, used as a point of reference for evaluating performance or level of quality.
Constraint	Element, factor, or subsystem that works as a bottleneck. It restricts an entity, project, or system from achieving its potential with reference to its goal.
Cost benefit analysis (CBA)	Process of quantifying costs and benefits of a decision, program, or project (over a certain period), and those of its alternatives (within the same period), in order to have a single scale of comparison for unbiased evaluation. Unlike the present value (PV) method of investment appraisal, CBA estimates the net present value (NPV) of the decision by discounting the investment and returns. Though employed mainly in financial analysis, a CBA is not limited to monetary considerations only. It often includes those environmental and social costs and benefits that can be reasonably quantified.
Criteria	Statement of needs, rules, standards that must be used in evaluation to form correct judgment regarding the intended goal.
Environmental indicator	Measurement, statistic, or value that identifies the presence or level of the factor affecting the environment. A set of such indicators and their trend points to the overall condition or quality of the environment.
Environmental Performance Indicator	Figure describing an environmental performance that has a clearly identified scope and measurement method
Evaluation	Complex process that aims to formulate conclusions and recommendations by analyzing project works
Examination	In general, non-destructive inspection, investigation, to determine their conformation to specifications or requirements
Exercise Plan	The exercise plan is the concrete way of applying the validation strategy by representing the layout of evaluation and validation activities presented in a step-by-step manner.
Feedback	Process through which WP5 contributes to the works made in the projects that aims to ensure that the finality of the work contributes to the fulfillment of the project's objectives
Final energy consumption	Final energy (diesel or electricity) is the value of direct consumption by motive power units. The final energy consumption can be measured in terms of the fuel(volume of diesel) consumed or electricity consumed at the pantograph
Goal	A goal is an observable and measurable end result having one or more objectives to be achieved within a more or less fixed timeframe. The question, "Has the goal been achieved?" can always be answered with either a "Yes" or "No."
Guidelines	Main result of the project which is intended to be an easy usable decision support for decision makers in the awarding rail vehicles and services based upon energy efficiency and CO_2 emissions criteria
(Key) Performance Indicators	Represents a set of items that aims to describe the degree of accomplishment of the ECORailS project's results compared to the project's objective (Energy Efficiency, CO_2 emissions, manageability of the Guidelines, dissemination).

Term	Description
Life cycle cost (LCC)	Sum of all recurring and one-time (non-recurring) costs over the full life span or a specified period of a good, service, structure, or system. It includes purchase price, installation cost, operating costs, maintenance and upgrade costs, and remaining (residual or salvage) value at the end of ownership or its useful life.
Measure	Number or quantity that records a directly observable value or performance.
Method	Established, habitual, logical, or prescribed practice or systematic process of achieving certain ends with accuracy and efficiency, usually in an ordered sequence of fixed steps.
Multiple units	Self-propelling passenger carrying units, either diesel-fuelled (DMU) or electric (EMU)
Objective	Mission, purpose, or standard that can be reasonably achieved within the expected timeframe and with the available resources. In general, an objective is broader in scope than a goal, and may comprise several different goals. Objectives are the most basic planning tools underlying all planning and strategic activities.
Performance	General: Accomplishment of a given task measured against preset standards of accuracy and completeness.
Plan	Written account of intended future course of action (scheme) aimed at achieving specific goal(s) or objective(s) within a specific timeframe. It explains in detail what needs to be done, when, how, and by whom
Process	Sequence of interdependent and linked procedures which, at every stage, consume one or more resources to convert inputs into outputs. These outputs then serve as inputs for the next stage until a known goal or end result is reached.
Public service contracts	Contracts other than public works or supply contracts having as their object the provision of services referred to in Annex II of EU Directive 2004/18/EC [1]. A public contract having as its object both products and services within the meaning of Annex II shall be considered to be a 'public service contract' if the value of the services in question exceeds that of the products covered by the contract. A public contract having as its object services within the meaning of Annex II and including activities within the meaning of Annex I of EU Directive 2004/18/EC [2] that are only incidental to the principal object of the contract shall be considered to be a public service contract.
Rolling stock	Self-propelled or pulled transportation equipment that moves on wheels, term covering a variety of wheel-based vehicles: locomotives, passenger and freight vehicles, multiple units
Scientific method	Problem solving: Step-by-step approach consisting of (1) identifying and defining a problem, (2) accumulating relevant data, (3) formulating a tentative hypothesis, (4) conducting experiments to test the hypothesis, (5) interpreting the results objectively, and (6) repeating the steps until an acceptable solution is found.
Solution	Answer(s) suggested or implemented to try and solve a question or problem. A solution can be either simple or complex and may require few resources or many resources. For example, the solution to a math question may be addressed quickly with a calculator but the solution to preventing accounting fraud may be more complex and require a great deal of time to find.
Standard	A technical specification approved by a recognised standardisation body for repeated or continuous application, compliance with which is not compulsory and which falls into one of the

[1] DIRECTIVE 2004/18/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts

[2] DIRECTIVE 2004/18/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts

Term	Description
	following categories: — 'international standard': a standard adopted by an international standards organisation and made available to the general public; — 'European standard': a standard adopted by a European standards organisation and made available to the general public; — 'national standard': a standard adopted by a national standards organisation and made available to the general public;
Technical Specification	The totality of the technical prescriptions contained in particular in the tender documents, defining the characteristics required of a material, product or supply, which permits a material, a product or a supply to be described in a manner such that it fulfils the use for which it is intended by the contracting entity
Supplier	External entity that supplies goods or services
Validation	Ensemble of actions based on objective evidence that aims to prove that the project's objectives have been achieved in binary (yes/ no) manner. The foundation of the validation process is the evaluation process.
Verification	Simple confirmation process preceding the validation that aims to prove through objective evidence that the specified requirements in Annex I of the Grant agreement have been fulfilled