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In partnership with



Balkan Civic Practices | #3

| A Guide to European Union
| Funding for NGOs



Partnership in Action - Strengthening
Balkan Civil Society Development Network
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Introduction to EU Funding

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The purpose of our guide is to provide an overview that brings together information scattered across websites of different Commission Directorate Generals. If you use our guide to identify possible programmes of interest and then go to the website addresses indicated, you will find more detail about the programmes and calls for tender, although how much varies from one DG to the next. Examples of the types of projects funded are available in websites of some of the DGs.

The European Commission is certainly Europe's largest donor. It is estimated that 1 billion Euro (out of a total budget of about 100 billion Euro) is available for NGO projects, and even that is the tip of the iceberg. A lot has been done over the last decade by NGO's themselves with the support of the European Parliament to enlarge a budget focused more on economic policies to practically every area of activity generated by citizens associations. The issue is therefore, not an absence of programmes or funds. They cover a very wide range of action. Practically any project which has a genuinely European dimension and can be linked to EU policies should find a corresponding fund. The issue lies more in having a good strategy to access the EU budget.

Successful fundraising begins with being able to access accurate information on what is required.

If you and your organization take the necessary time to adopt a strategic overview and assess the ground rules in order to avoid the pitfalls in contract compliance and financial management, there is absolutely no reason why you should continue to loose out on the opportunities offered by European projects. That is why, in this opening chapter, we have included tips to make European funding much easier.

Successful fundraising begins with being able to access accurate information on what is required. This must then be followed by determination to see it through. You will also need to assess the pros and cons of EU funding.

On the one hand, the negative aspects hinge around the very rigid and bureaucratic systems surrounding this exercise. Particularly for small NGOs there is need to take stock of the disadvantages:

- The financial requirements are too high. Fortunately, there has been some relaxation on the requirement for a guarantee and organisations do not always need to provide one. However, for those instances when it is still required, finding a guarantee for the project in a climate where banks, even social economy and mutual banks close to the sector, require assets or full cash back-up may prove impossible.
- The application procedures are too heavy. A typical response to a call for proposals, the writing up of the application, producing the budget in a special format, obtaining letters of commitments from co-funders, and meeting all the formal requirements such as declarations from banks and auditors, is about one month's work. It is necessary to block off one full day simply to put together all the documents in the right way in the sealed envelopes, before the deadline. It is necessary to invest heavily in making the application because it may be rejected on purely formal grounds: the statutes were in the wrong language; the accounts were missing, and so on.
- A predetermined and over-rigid approach can stifle creativity. Often applications stand or fall on fitting in to pre-existing objectives, reflecting programmes already adopted by the Institutions, rather than on their chances of pushing at the boundaries of policies. Moreover, variations allowed in the budget or changes in the timescale are very restrictive, making it difficult

for NGOs to experiment with a different ways of doing things in the course of a project.

On the other hand, working with EU funds can be rewarding. Although filling in application forms is a burden, it is also a good exercise in strategic planning. Not only does it enhance an organisation's financial management capacity, but it also obliges NGOs to look for partners, thus widening their networks to other countries and other types of organisations. Very often too EU funds can be used to experiment with new schemes – e.g. for urban regeneration, creating huge knowledge sharing European networks and breaking out of the mould of more traditional sources of funding by national governments or local authorities. Also, the experience gained from working with EU funds makes it easier to work with other funding bodies.

The European Union is one of the major actors in international co-operation and development assistance. In total, the European Community and the Member States provide more than 50% of total world Official Development Assistance (ODA) and more than two thirds of grant aid. The Commission itself accounts for 10% of world ODA. Management of external aid is at present handled by four Directorate-Generals (DGs) of the European Commission. These are:

- 1) EuropeAid Co-operation Office
- 2) DG for External Relations
- 3) DG for Development
- 4) European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO).

The procedure of managing the external aid given by the European Union has recently been under review. The "External Assistance Reform", which is geared towards more efficiency, more responsiveness to problems in the developing countries and to a more effective use of funds, encompassed a time span of four years (2000-2004). The reform, now in place, gives more autonomy and responsibility to the European Commission delegations in developing countries. As a result, many funds and budget lines will be managed in a decentralised manner directly involving the EU delegations in the respective countries. Please consult the following link for more information and for the latest update on the reform process: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/reports/reform_def_en.pdf

The European Union is one of the major actors in international co-operation and development assistance. In total, the European Community and the Member States provide more than 50% of total world Official Development Assistance (ODA) and more than two thirds of grant aid. The Commission itself accounts for 10% of world ODA.

1.2 THE EU BUDGET

Financial Perspectives 2007-2013

This guide comes at a time when the financial perspectives for 2007-2013 have just been agreed (April 2006), following the political deal struck at the end of the UK Presidency of the EU in December 2005. The outcome of these negotiations, can be seen as a compromise.

In its Communication (July 2004) the Commission proposed to increase share of EU revenue to keep the 1.24 % Gross National Income (GNI), which in any case would have meant some reduction of available resources due to enlargement. Thus it was also proposed that the structure of the financial perspective be modified in order to achieve more effective implementation of the funds, the main focus being on growth for competitiveness and employment. However, the 2005 December Council agreed on the Financial Perspectives 2007-13 (as set out in Document 15915/05, a proposal from the Austrian presidency) and thereby reduced the ceiling to only 1.045%, i.e. 862.4 billion €.

The Parliament, dissatisfied with the reduced budget, called for an increase of 12 billion, but in the April 2006 negotiations with the Austrian Presidency settled for a 4 billion € increase only, bringing the EU budget to 866.4 billion €. This increase is concentrated on programmes in the field of competitiveness and innovation, the main focus being on trans-European networks, lifelong learning and R&D. The outcome was thus clearly a compromise and Commissioner Grybauskaite for Financial Programming and Budget, amongst others, welcomed the reaching of an agreement but noted that this was not a budget needed for Europe's future. Accordingly, the 2008 review of the EU budget is welcomed by many as a possibility to amend the EU budget before 2013.

The Budgetary procedure

The budgetary procedure, set out in Article 272 of the EEC Treaty, stipulates the stages and the time-limits which must be respected by the Council and Parliament (the two arms of the budgetary authority): This procedure, as defined in the Treaty, extends from 1 September to 31 December of the year preceding the budget year in question.

In summary, the preparation of the budget is essentially a three phase procedure.

- 1) The Commission prepares the Preliminary Draft budget in **May**. Prior to this, there will have been three-way discussions between the Commission, the Parliament and the Council, before the Commission approves the Preliminary Draft Budget. The budget is passed to the Council for consideration by the budget experts. It will then pass to COREPER who will vote by Qualified Majority, then it will finally go to the Budget Council. On the basis of this vote, the Council establishes the draft budget (**end July**).
- 2) In the next phase, the draft budget is passed to Parliament for the first reading. The rapporteurs of the different committees draft amendments based on recommendations from committee members, then these are submitted to the Budget Committee. The Budget Committee will then consider all tabled amendments by committees and political groups in one long committee meeting and decide their position on each before the budget is voted on in the plenary session held in **October**. At this stage, the fate of amendments for the budget is to all intents and purposes decided even though there is a second reading.
- 3) In the third phase, the draft budget goes back to the Council for the second reading during the third week of **November**. The Council has the power to change the draft budget, to take into account the amendments voted in by the Parliament in the first reading. The Council may make some proposals at this point. The draft budget is then amended and sent back to Parliament towards the end of November. In **Mid-December**, the Parliament reviews the amendments and proposals made by the Council and will largely keep the same budget after it has returned from the Council. However it does have the power to either accept or reject them. The **final version is voted on in the December** plenary session, where the President of the Parliament declares the budget adopted and it can now be implemented.

1.2.1 EXPLANATION OF FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

Grants and Public Procurements

In order to implement projects or activities, the Commission awards money in the form of grants. Activities and projects that will be considered must relate to European Union policies

In order to implement projects or activities, the Commission awards money in the form of grants. Activities and projects that will be considered **must relate to European Union policies**. Grants may be awarded within different fields, such as research, education, health, consumer protection, protection of the environment, humanitarian aid, etc. The different fields are categorised under budget lines (explanation below). It is in response to **calls for proposals** that are published by the Commission on their Internet sites that grants will be awarded; the calls for proposals invite candidates to present, within a given deadline, a proposal for action that corresponds to the objectives pursued and fulfils the required conditions. These calls for proposals can also be published in the Official Journal of the European Union – C series.

The Commission also draw public procurement contracts for the supply of goods, implementation of works or provision of services. These contracts are drawn following **calls for tenders**. For further information on this you will need to consult the sites of the various Commission departments and the Official Journal of the European Union, where the tender notices are published.

Budget lines

The Commission also draw public procurement contracts for the supply of goods, implementation of works or provision of services. These contracts are drawn following calls for tenders

Budget lines are coded according to policy areas. An example is given to explain how each policy area is broken down in the new nomenclature.

The budget line: **15 02 02 02** stands for:

Policy:	15 (Education and Culture)
Chapter:	15 02 (Education)
Article:	15 02 02 (General and higher education)
Item:	15 02 02 02 (Socrates) ¹

1.3 DGs AND SERVICES DEALING WITH EXTERNAL FUNDING

EUROPEAID

Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner (for DG external relations) acts as Chairman and Commissioner Mr Louis Michel (for DG development) as Chief Executive for EuropeAid. The Office implements the Commission's external aid instruments, which are funded from the European Community budget and the European Development Fund (EDF). This office manages all phases of the project cycle of 80% of EU assistance programmes (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, the Mediterranean, the Western Balkans, the former Soviet Union, Asia and Latin America) and over 80% of the annual €9.6 billion external assistance budget of the EU. Since 1 January 2001, when the EuropeAid Co-operation office was set up, DGs External Relations and Development have been responsible for multiannual programming and EuropeAid for the rest of the project cycle. The aim is to separate political and strategic issues from project identification and implementation.

Contact details:

European Commission
EuropeAid H 05, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 4237/4825, Fax +32 2 299 6407
E-mail EuropeAid-info@cec.eu.int
Website europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid

DG EXTERNAL RELATIONS (RELEX)

DG External Relations is responsible for relations with countries outside the EU zone and international organisations such as the United Nations. It is also responsible for the administration of more than 120 Commission delegations in third countries. The Commissioner for External Relations is Ms Benita Ferrero-Waldner who is the Commission's primary link with the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, as well as the link with the EU's General Affairs Council. A breakdown of the responsibilities of the Directorate-General can be found on its home page at the web address below:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/external_relations/index_en.htm

DG DEVELOPMENT

The Development Directorate General works in close co-operation with the External Relations DG, EuropeAid and ECHO. The Commissioner for Development, and for ECHO (see below), is Mr Louis Michel. Its main task is to financially assist the development of ACP countries (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT). EDF is funded from direct contributions from member states. Further information about the Development DG can be found on its home page at the web address below:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/index_en.htm

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EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HUMANITARIAN OFFICE (ECHO)

The aim of ECHO, which was established in 1992, is to provide emergency humanitarian aid in response to natural disasters and armed conflict in non-member countries. ECHO works on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) with humanitarian NGOs and international relief organisations and Financial and Administrative Framework Agreements (FAFA) with UN agencies. A new Framework Partnership Agreement came in force on 1 January 2004 with the aim of simplifying the administrative procedures linked to ECHO funding and to optimise the implementation and results of EC-funded humanitarian aid. ECHO has signed a new framework partnership contract with 130 NGOs.

ECHO receives funding from the Commission humanitarian aid budget found under Title 23 and the European Development Fund. As well as financing humanitarian aid, ECHO is also responsible for

funding training schemes and public awareness campaigns, which concern humanitarian aid. Please check europa.eu.int/comm/echo/index_en.html for more information.

Contact details:

ECHO 7 - Information and communication
Mr Simon Anthony HORNER (Head of Unit)
Tel +32 299 2996
E-mail echo-info@cec.eu.int

ECHO 1 – Africa, Caribbean, Pacific
Mr Cornelis WITTEBROOD (Head of Unit)
Tel +32 2 295 7312
E-mail cornelis.wittebrood@cec.eu.int

ECHO 2 - Central and Eastern European Countries, NIS, Mediterranean countries and Middle East
Mr Jean-Claude HEYRAUD (Head of Unit)
Tel +32 2 296 9471
E-mail jean-claude.heyraud@cec.eu.int

ECHO 3 - Asia, Central and South America
Mr Esko KENTRSCHYNSKYJ (Head of Unit)
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E-mail esko.kentrschynskyj@cec.eu.int

ECHO 4 - General policy affairs; relations with European institutions, partners and other donors; planning co-ordination and support; general support for major crises
Mr Johannes LUCHNER (Head of Unit)
Tel +32 2 296 8811
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A key element of the reform is said to be the deconcentration of the management of aid towards the delegations of the Commission in order to improve the quality and speed of aid delivery of all programmes.

1.4 THE REFORM OF THE MANAGEMENT OF EXTERNAL AID

A key element of the reform is said to be the deconcentration of the management of aid towards the delegations of the Commission in order to improve the quality and speed of aid delivery of all programmes. Currently the Commission is represented in 128 countries worldwide, and these should be playing an increasingly important

role in development assistance as regards increased influence over project identification and appraisal, contracting and disbursement of Community funds and project monitoring and evaluation. However, much still needs to be done in this respect. As part of this procedure, the European Commission intends to also intensify coordination between Member States on the ground in liaison with the country authorities.

For information on external aid, contact the relevant delegation. For contact details of the EU delegations, please consult the following

Website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/delegations/intro/web.htm

1.5 ECAS TIPS FOR FUNDRAISING FOR EXTERNAL FUNDING

Identify the right funding opportunities

First, monitor regularly the EuropeAid website (europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid) which is a central source of information for external aid.

Identify the right funding opportunities

First, **monitor** regularly the EuropeAid website (europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid) which is a central source of information for external aid. The Web site contains full details of contract procedures and all the relevant documentation: application forms, standard contracts, procurement notices, calls for proposals, etc. Anyone interested (firms, NGOs etc.) can download these documents directly. (Note that ECAS provides regular information on calls for proposals and tenders for her members. For more details you may contact library@ecas.org).

Make sure you have the time, necessary tools and drafting skills

Responding to a call for proposals or to tender can be a full-time job for one person for a month. It may also involve time-consuming negotiations with partners over their respective roles and the budget. It may not be worth doing unless you rate your chance of success highly. Note the following:

- Allocate time – for example you will need a full day to put everything together.

- Since your projects will mainly concern the EC's external assistance you will need to know how to use EU instruments for project development such as: the Project Cycle Management (PCM); and the Logical Framework Approach. These tools are used by the Commission in preparing projects and assessing them (please refer to the end of this chapter - Annex I to get some information on these tools).
- You will need to have an idea on how the projects will be selected for funding and also what you should include in the budget. Make sure that the budget is prepared in the format required by in the guidelines.

Make sure you have the time, necessary tools and drafting skills

Build in a system of contract compliance

Build in a system of contract compliance

In order to do this, keep track of the following:

- Keep proper records. It will be necessary to keep timesheets and invoices from suppliers and partners in a way which allows for an easy audit trail - both in electronic and paper form. Normally with the final report, all the financial justifications have to be submitted too and accepted before the last payment².
- Changes to the budget. As a general rule, avoid changing the budget. But if the change is necessary and concerns the actual nature of the project, then the prior approval of the European Commission must be sought before the change can be implemented. If the change is simply a transfer of budget between headings, and is less than a 10% increase in a particular heading, then the change can be implemented, but the Commission must be informed about it as soon as possible.

Follow the reporting requirements

Follow the reporting requirements

For complete information on the General Administrative Provisions, please turn to:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/gestion/cont_typ/st/cg_en.pdf

The following reports that you may need to work with include:

² Cf. Article 97 of the Implementing rules

Progress reports – depending on the type and duration of the project you will be required to produce progress reports either weekly, monthly, quarterly or every six months. The report usually has to be four to six pages long and should be written in the language of the contract.

Interim reports – this, as the name suggests, has to be submitted half-way through the project. Unless otherwise stated, the report should be written as a narrative of events to date, explaining how you see the project progressing in the future and the roles of the different project partners. Include a short document evaluating the project, which should list any problems with the implementation of the project; the strengths and weaknesses of the project; and the extent to which the project objectives are being achieved. You will be required to provide supporting documentation and examples. You also have the opportunity at this point to make any recommendations.

Final reports – before completing the project you have to prepare a full activity report. Normally, the report should be no more than 20 pages long and should be produced in triplicate. The report should be a narrative of the activities that took place and should list the results that were achieved. In the evaluation you could include any recommendations that you have for the future. Annexes can be included as long as they have been referred to in the final report. The types of documentation to be included in the annexes include: programmes, reports, lists of participants, statistics on the amount and type of materials produced e.g. documents, videos, software, along with details of how and to whom they were distributed. Copies of any press releases should also be attached.

Financial reports – you must produce a full, financial, audited report before any final payment can be made, normally in triplicate, before the deadline stipulated in the contract. Usually the deadline is set for three months after the project completion date. You should attach to the report all relevant time sheets, invoices etc. The final budget should be drawn up, as far as possible, along the same lines as the forward budget. An explanation must be provided for any significant variations. A clear audit trail should be ensured from the report back to the source documents. Note that the same person who signed the contract must sign the financial report. You should

attach to your financial report a letter requesting the final payment and stating your bank contact details. In your letter you may be required to state whether or not any interest was gained from the advance given by the Commission.

After both the final and financial reports have been approved the payment should be forthcoming within 60 days. Experience shows however, that payments can be delayed, which in turn can present funding difficulties for your organisation. Be prepared to use possible reserve funds or even to take out a bank loan. It is useful to explore other funding possibilities as well, such as low interest rate loans from social economy or co-operative banks or setting up guarantee funds with other NGOs.

It is useful to explore other funding possibilities as well, such as low interest rate loans from social economy or co-operative banks or setting up guarantee funds with other NGOs.

1.6 ANNEXES

1.6.1 TWO EU INSTRUMENTS FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The Project Cycle Management (PCM)

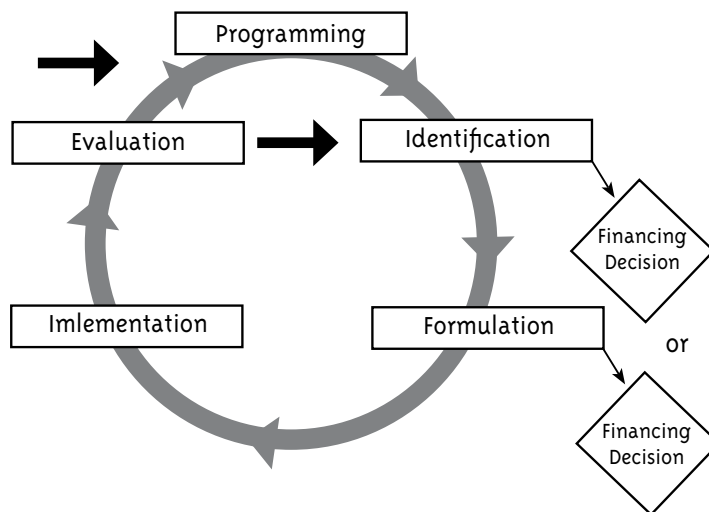
In 1992, the European Commission adopted the 'Project Cycle Management' (PCM), which is a set of project design and management tools, in order to improve the quality of project design and management and hence improve aid effectiveness. This is a tool used primarily for effective implementation of EC External assistance. PCM helps to ensure that:

- Projects are supportive of the main aims and policy objectives of the EC and of development partners;
- Projects are relevant to an agreed strategy and to the real problems of target groups/beneficiaries;
- Projects are feasible, meaning that objectives can be realistically achieved within the constraints of the operating environment and capabilities of the implementing agencies; and
- Benefits generated by projects are likely to be sustainable.

'Project Cycle Management' (PCM), which is a set of project design and management tools, in order to improve the quality of project design and management and hence improve aid effectiveness.

The EC's project cycle has 5 main phases, as shown in the Figure below³.

³ Table and information taken from the Europeaid Website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/qsm/project_en.htm



The tool enables the planners to think about how they will monitor and evaluate the project right from the start.

To access the updated manual electronically, check Website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/qsm/documents/pcm_manual_2004_en.pdf

The Logical Framework Approach (LFA)

This is a project design and management tool, which provides a means of checking the internal logic of the project plan. The tool enables the planners to think about how they will monitor and evaluate the project right from the start. Key information about the project is brought together into one document - the logframe – that provides a summary as well as a basis for the preparation of action plans, development of a monitoring system and a framework for evaluation. This is a core tool used within Project Cycle Management. The LFA is illustrated below⁴:

For more information on evaluation methods visit the Website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation/methods/index.htm

⁴ From Europa Website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/qsm/project_en.htm

THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK APPROACH

ANALYSIS PHASE

- ▶ **Stakeholder analysis** – identifying & characterising potential major stakeholders; accessing their capacity
- ▶ **Problem analysis** – identifying key problems, constrains & opportunities; determining cause & effect relationships
- ▶ **Objective analysis** – developing solutions from the identified problems; identifying means to end relationships
- ▶ **Strategy analysis** – identifying different strategies to achieve solutions; selecting most appropriate strategy.

PLANNING PHASE

- ▶ **Developing Logical Framework matrix** – defining project structure, testing its internal logic & risks, formulating measurable indicators of success
- ▶ **Activity scheduling** – determining the sequence and dependency of activities; estimating their duration, and assigning responsibility
- ▶ **Resource scheduling** – from the activity schedule, developing input schedules and a budget

Funding by Foundations and Corporate Sponsors

2.1 INTRODUCTION to foundations

Foundations have a long history of working with NGOs. Since their development during the Middle Ages foundations have always been involved, at some level, in charitable works and social actions. The success of the American foundation model along with the economic recovery and political stability of Western Europe have contributed to re-establish the importance of the European foundation sector.

Due to this, the role of foundations is becoming more and more prominent in the field of fundraising. There are estimated to be approximately 200,000 foundations in Central, Eastern and Western Europe, which have come to represent an important counterpart to institutional funds from National Governments and the European Union.⁵

The role of foundations in relation to global governance and development outside the EU was acknowledged in the European Commission's 2003 Communication and more recently the same issue was addressed by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan⁶.

5 Karina Holly, "Journey Without Borders - Researching and Applying to Foundations," *The International Foundation Directory* 2003, 12th ed. (London: Europa Publications, 2003) 19-22.

6 Commission of the European Communities, "Communication on Governance

The Foundation sector is an immensely varied and wide one. Foundations all over Europe fund thousands of different projects and programs each year, ranging from the larger International Non Governmental Programs (INGOs) to the local grass roots projects; from the most scientifically specialized issues such as stem-cell research, to the most general and abstract such as human rights.

Therefore, due to the increasing role that foundations play in funding , the following chapter seeks to shed some light on how they work and how you would go about fundraising with them.

2.2 CATEGORIZATION

Being able to define foundations is a key skill for fundraisers to develop if they want their endeavours to be fruitful. Once grant-seekers will need to classify foundations in order to realize their full potential. We have used the following categories to assist you in your search:

- Grant-making foundations: These are endowed organisations that deliver funds for specific purposes. These types of foundations are more common in the United States than in Europe.
 - » Examples: Ford Foundation (USA), Leverhulme Trust (UK), Volkswagen Stiftung (Germany), Bernard Van Leare Foundation (The Netherlands), Carlesberfond (Denmark).
- Operating Foundations: Foundations that operate their own programs and projects.
 - » Examples: Institut Pasteur (France), Pescatore Foundation (Luxembourg), Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (Portugal).
- Mixed Foundations: These types of foundations operate their own projects and programs while at the same time engaging in substantial grant-making
 - » Examples: Fundacion BBV (Spain), Robert Bosch Stiftung (Germany).

and Development” Europa Websire, 20 Oct 2003, available at www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0615en01.pdf. “Annan calls for ‘new mindset’ at UN involving not just governments but people” Speech of 26 Jan 2006, available at www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=17305&Cr=economic&Cr1=forum (20 Feb 2006)

2.3 FOUNDATION FUNDING

Foundations provide an important source of funding for NGOs. Foundations usually apply a less institutionalized approach to funding which appeals to organizations with fewer resources, or simply seeking co-funding. In addition, foundations are generally perceived to value personal interaction in contrast to the more impersonal approach adopted by the European Commission. Fundraisers have therefore come to see foundations as allies, rather than obstacles, in their quest for funding.

In order to be successful, fundraisers must adapt their fundraising strategy to the multiple intricacies surrounding the foundation funding application process.

2.3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FOUNDATION SECTOR

The Foundation sector as a whole has rapidly developed during the last four decades allowing us to better distinguish some of its trends and characteristics. These tendencies need to be taken into account by would be fund applicants in order to better understand the working dynamics of the foundation sector.

Issues on the global agenda affect foundations, just as they do other actors in the third sector. The commitment of foundations to the millennium development goals⁷ will certainly influence the amount of funds they devote to poverty reduction⁸ and AIDS prevention projects, without taking into account the funds donated to sustainable development projects in general.

7 United Nations Development Program, Human Development Report 2003: Millennium Development Goals - A Compact among Nations to End Human Poverty (New York: UNDP, 2003)

8 "Foundations meet to push health research forward for Millennium Development Goals," European Foundation Center Online, 27 May 2004, available at www.efc.be/agenda/event.asp?EventID=1839 (20 Feb 2006)

2.3.2 THE FOUNDATION SECTOR IN THE NEW MEMBER STATES OF THE EU

The commitment of the international, and specially the Western European, foundation sector to establish operations in Eastern and Central Europe has contributed immensely to the development of the foundation sector in these countries. Initiatives such as the Trust for Civil Society, funded by the Open Society Institute and other five international foundations, have provided the necessary infrastructure for the development of the third sector in these New Member States⁹. These international efforts have provided the right political momentum for the creation of national frameworks favourable to the development of the local foundation sector.

The engagement of the international foundation sector in the New Member States of Eastern and Central Europe has helped generate political and institutional change in favour of the development of the local foundation sector. In the Czech Republic, for example, after nine years of negotiations, the Foundation Investment Fund (FIF), receiving 1% of the stock from the privatisation of state property, started allocating its first grants in 2001¹⁰. Similar initiatives are being taken by the Romanian government in an effort to promote the development of the local philanthropic activities.

2.4 A MAP OF THE FOUNDATION SECTOR

The following map provides an overview of the foundation sector using a series of indicators which grant-seekers should consider when designing their fundraising strategies¹¹.

9 Pavlína Kalousová, "Foundation Investment Fund Boosts Czech Foundations' Income," Trust for Civil Society in Central and Eastern Europe Online, June 2002, available at www.ceetrust.org/news/3.html (20 Feb 2006)

10 Idem

11 Data collected for this section comes from different country reports in Andreas Schlüter, Volker Then and Peter Walkenhorst, Eds., *Foundations in Europe, society Management and Law* (London: Directory of Social Change, 2001)

Size of Foundation Sector (5)	Expansion Rate of the Foundation Sector	Preferred Field of Foundation Giving			Mixed Types of Foundations	Relative Share of Grant-making Foundations	Number of Foundations	Country
		First	Second	Third				
Large	High (2)					Majority	50.20	USA
	High (2)	Education	Social Service	Culture & Arts	43%	15%	1.300 (1)	Italy
							600 (1)	Liechtenstein
Medium-Large	Medium (3)	Education	Social Service	Culture & Arts		5%	20.00 -30.000	Sweden
							8.000 (1)	Switzerland
							14.000 (1)	Denmark
	Medium (3)	Education	Culture & Arts	Social Service	20%	50%	2.52	Finland
	Medium (3)	Education	Social Service	Culture & Arts	25% (1)	50% (1)	8.31	Germany
		Int'l Activities	Social Service	Health		Majority	1.000 (1)	Netherlands
		Social Service	Education	Culture & Arts			2.99	Norway
	Medium (3)					Almost 100%	8.800 (1)	UK

Size of Foundation Sector (5)	Expansion Rate of the Foundation Sector	Preferred Field of Foundation Giving			Mixed Types of Foundations	Relative Share of Grant-making Foundations	Number of Foundations	Country
		First	Second	Third				
Medium-Small	High (2)	Social Service	Culture & Arts	Education		664	Portugal	
	High (2)	Culture & Arts	Health	Education	5%	6	Spain	
	High (2)	Social Service	Education	Religious	Majority	9-33	Turkey	
Small	Low (4)	Education	Social Service	Culture & Arts	Majority	803	Austria	
	Low (4)	Education	Health	Social Service	Majority	310	Belgium	
	Low (4)	Health Care	Social Service	Education		404	France	
	Medium (3)	Education	Social Service	Health	Few	500 (1)	Greece	
		Housing	Health	Education	3%	30	Ireland	
						143	Luxembourg	

- 1) Approximately.
- 2) High growth rates are attributed to a change in the legal framework regarding Foundations (E.G. Amato Law in Italy, 1990) or rapid economic development (e.g. Spain and Portugal after EU accession).
- 3) Medium growth rates are frequent in countries which have historically had sizable foundation sectors and long periods of economic and political stability.
- 4) Low growth rates are the result of outdated legal procedures that make the setting up of foundations difficult.
- 5) Composite measure of assets, staff members employed and number of foundations.

2.5 THE APPLICATION PROCESS

The foundation funding application process can be a confusing one if it is taken lightly. Unlike the European institutions, foundations do not employ a set of standardized application criteria. Fundraisers must, therefore, be aware of each specific funder's requirements before submitting any project proposal. Following this initial stage, fundraisers must judiciously design a project proposal that fulfills all the funder's conditions. A study by the European Foundation Center estimates that 90% of the all funding applications are immediately rejected by funders¹². Therefore fundraisers must be very cautious when undertaking the application process if they wish to be successful.

2.5.1 PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Preliminary research is crucial due to the wide variety of application criteria employed by foundations. Experienced fundraisers recommend spending 60% of the time needed to develop a project proposal doing research and planning¹³. However, in order for research to pay off it must be done exhaustively, thoroughly and in an organized manner. Here are some of the issues fundraisers should cover in their preliminary research¹⁴.

About the project

- Does the foundation support the subject matter of the project?

¹² Karina Holly, "Journey Without Borders - Researching and Applying to Foundations," *The International Foundation Directory* 2003, 12th ed. (London: Europa Publications, 2003) 19-22. Also see comments by William Thomson, chair of the board of trustees of the Carnegie UK Trust in Charlie McConell, "Foundation shifts focus from grants to support for more sustainable change," *Carnegie UK Trust Online*, 1 Dec 2004, available at www.carnegieuktrust.org.uk/news_and_events/all_change (20 Feb 2006)

¹³ *Idem*

¹⁴ This section combines ECAS experience with information provided in "Grant-seekers," *Founders Online*, available at www.fundersonline.org/grantseekers/ (20 Feb 2006); J.C. Geever, *Foundation Center's Guide to Proposal Writing*, 3rd ed. (New York: The Foundation Center, 2001); David Lopez, "Conceptos Basicos," *Justificacion Tecnica y Administrativa de Proyectos Subvencionados*, Centro de Estudios Ramon Areces Ed. (Madrid: Centro de Estudios Ramon Areces, 2003)

(e.g. education for children with Down Syndrome under the age of 5)

Word of advice: Organizations must define and refine the subject matter of their projects before embarking on any fundraising activity. Organizations must avoid the temptation of defining their subject matter to fit the funder's requirements and principles. Furthermore, organizations must be ready to explain why this subject is important. This can be established through a need assessment analysis.

- Does the foundation only accept projects operating in a specific geographical location? (e.g. London's inner city neighbourhoods)
 - » Word of advice: In addition to defining the location of the projects headquarters, organizations must define the geographical reach of the project: Is the project local, provincial, regional, national or international? The reach of the project must be intrinsically linked to the subject matter treated and the choice of activities.
- Does the foundation support the type(s) of activities proposed by your project? (e.g. training seminars)
 - » Word of advice: The choice of activities must be a result of a needs assessment analysis in order to ensure the internal coherence of the project. Activities must not be modified to fit foundation guidelines.
- Does the foundation make grants for the amount you are requesting?
 - » Word of advice: Make sure each expense is linked to an activity or a necessary investment (for budget coherence guidelines see chapter 1). If the foundation does not have guidelines on the size of their grants, fundraisers should take a look at past grants for similar projects. This is a good way of assessing foundation policy with regards to the size of grants.
- Does the foundation require your project to be done in partnership with other organizations?
 - » Word of advice: Partners must be chosen on the basis of their technical contribution to the project. However, fundraisers must be aware of their partner's activities, programs and in-

terests outside the project. It is important that partners and funders accept each other.

- Does the foundation require the project to be co-financed?
 - » Word of advice: Know how much co-financing is required and which sources are eligible. Make sure there is no clash of interests between co-funders. Also keep in mind that the choice of co-funder should always be subordinate to the choice of your principal sponsor.

About the funder

- Do you have the correct contact details of the funder?
 - » Word of advice: In addition to the general contact address, study the foundation's organigram in order to establish which contacts might be useful for your specific case.
- Is the foundation operation, grant-making, or a mix?
 - » Word of advice: When applying for funding from mixed foundations, fundraisers must make sure the foundation is not implementing a similar project.
- Does the foundation accept spontaneous applications or do they call for proposals?
 - » Word of advice: It is rarely advisable to send spontaneous applications. It is advisable to build a trust relationship with the funder before applying for a grant.
- What are the guidelines for funding application evaluation, and who sets them?
 - » Word of advice: Most foundations employ guidelines for funding application evaluation. These are usually set by a board of trustees. If the guidelines are not available, applicants may study the composition of the board of trustees as a proxy¹⁵.

¹⁵ In their study of 45 large European foundations, the researchers from Compagnia di San Paolo and the European Foundation Center established that 88% employ evaluation guidelines set in 44% of the times by the board of trustees. See, European Foundations Center and Compagnia di San Paolo, *European Foundations and Corporate Funders: Evaluation Methods* (Brussels: European Foundation Center, 1998) 8-9.

- Set up a list of possible funders in accordance to your project's needs?
 - » Word of advice: Check all possible resources including directories, manuals, networks, umbrella organizations and research centres. Fundraisers are advised to submit 6 to 10 applications for every one they expect to get funding for¹⁶. Make sure your list of potential funders meets all the requirements described above.

2.5.2 PROJECT PROPOSAL BASICS

Due to its heterogeneous nature, the foundation sector does not employ a standard set of funding application guidelines. Fundraisers must therefore be careful to understand each funder's individual guidelines. According to a study by the European Foundation Center and Compagnia de San Paolo, the number one reason for refusing an application is failure to fit the guidelines¹⁷. Here are some the basic project proposal components usually found in foundation guidelines.

Introduction

- *Cover Letter*: States the type and the amount of support requested, the goals of the project and how they fit into the foundation's guidelines, the budget and the name of partners and co-financers. This document is often the basis for consideration or rejection.
- *Title Page and Table of Content*: Should provide a simple overview of the different sections of the proposal, including correct page numbers.
- **Executive Summary**: Covers all sections of the project proposal in one page. Information on available resources and expertise, beneficiaries and staffing need to be included in this section.

The Project Proposal

- *Needs Statement*: Overview of the problem addressed by the

¹⁶ Holly, 21.

¹⁷ EFC and Compagnia di San Paolo, 11.

project. Includes facts, statistics and other studies that underpin the need for a solution.

- *Goals and Objectives*: This section describes how the project addresses the problem. Makes an overview of the project's ideology as well as the tangible objectives it seeks to achieve.
- *Methodology and Timetable*: States how and when objectives will be achieved. Methodology should be related to the expertise of your organization.
- *Evaluation*: Outline of instruments used and advisory bodies involved in the evaluation process. Should also make mention of external evaluation processes.
- *Budget Summary*: Includes project duration, total project cost and available income.
- *Detailed Budget*: A detailed financial statement of the project including expenses, overhead costs, etc. The accounting methodology used should be in accordance with foundation guidelines (see chapter 1 for example).
- *Future Funding Plans*: Describes the resources needed to continue the project once support has ended, and outlines the strategy to acquire these resources.

Appended Information

All information that might help support the project needs to be included. Information related to the organization including annual reports, organigrams and work plans should be attached. Any other information relating to the project such as economic analyses, statistical reports and sociological studies should also be included.

2.6 INTRODUCTION TO CORPORATE SPONSORS

Although the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility continues to face tough challenges, it has nonetheless promoted an important debate on the role of corporations in civil society activities.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis¹⁸. The idea is not to set up an independent grant-giving entity, but to introduce social responsibility into the corporation's internal policies and management.

2.7 PROFILES OF FOUNDATION AND CORPORATE SPONSORS

2.7.1 FOUNDATIONS

ACCENTUS CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

Funding interests:

The aim of Accentus is to make a contribution to society by encouraging social, charitable, humanitarian, cultural, medical, scientific and environmental undertakings and other works for common good.

Funding area:

International. Hitherto donations have been made in various African and Asian countries as well as some Latin American and European countries.

How to apply:

Requests are handled on an ongoing basis. Please submit a request for support including project description, budget and funding plans, information about responsible people/sponsors, references,

¹⁸ Commission of the European Communities, "Promoting a European framework for corporate social responsibility - Green Paper," Europa Website, July 2001, available at europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2001/com2001_0366en01.pdf (20 Feb 2006)

status reports and short descriptions of current projects or successfully implemented projects, annual report, balance sheet, and profit and loss account.

Contact:

Accentus Charitable Foundation
P.O. Box 610, CH-8039 Zurich, Switzerland
Tel +41 44 333 03 33
Fax +41 44 333 03 99
E-mail info@accentus.ch

Website: www.accentus.ch

THE AGA KHAN FOUNDATION

Total funding:

In 2004 the Foundation funded over 130 projects with a budget of 149 m USD.

Funding interests:

The Foundation's mission is to develop lasting solutions to problems that impede social development. Primary focus is on health, education, rural development and civil society.

Funding area:

Currently projects are funded in certain areas in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Canada, India, Kenya, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, Pakistan, Portugal, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, the United Kingdom, and the USA.

How to apply:

Most grants are made to local grassroots organisations. With few exceptions, the Foundation funds programmes in countries where it has offices and local professional staff to monitor implementation (South and Central Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East). There is no formal application procedure. However, before submitting a full proposal, applicants are advised to make enquiries to the Foundation country where the proposal originates or where the proposal would be executed. If there is no local office, enquiries should be made to the Geneva Office. Please consult the website for contact details of local offices.

Contact:

Aga Khan Foundation
1-3 Avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, case postale 2369,
1121 Geneva, 2 Switzerland
Tel +41 22 909 7200
Fax +41 22 909 7291
E-mail akf@akdn.org

Website: www.akdn.org/agency/akf.html

THE ASIA FOUNDATION**Total Funding:**

2005 grant expenditure was over 61 m USD. Additionally, the Foundation distributed books and educational material worth 28 m.

Funding interests:

The Foundation supports the development of a peaceful, prosperous, just and open Asia-Pacific region. Main program areas are: governance, law & civil society, women's empowerment, economic reform, and international relations.

Funding area:

Asia-Pacific region.

How to apply:

Most grants are made to organisations in Asia. However, the Foundation also considers applications from outside Asia that address issues within its current interests and are likely to have a wide effect. Initial approach is by a brief letter of inquiry to the appropriate program representative (please see website for contact details). This should include a very brief introduction to the organisation, a brief project description, and a budget estimate.

Contact:

The Asia Foundation Headquarters
465 California Street 9th floor, San Francisco, CA 94119-3223
Tel +415 982 4640
Fax +415 392 8863
E-mail info@asiafoundation.org

Website: www.asiafoundation.org

BERNARD VAN LEER FOUNDATION

Total funding:

14.8 million € grant expenditure in 2002.

Funding interests:

The mission of BVLf is to enhance opportunities for socially and economically disadvantaged children aged 0-8. Grants are available for projects concerning early childhood care and development. In January 2006 BVLf has specified its funding interests and grants may now be obtained in three areas: strengthening the care environment, successful transitions (from home environment to life outside) and social inclusion/respect for diversity.

BVLf funds holistic, capacity building projects with long-lasting effects, and support is given to local partner organisations. The following will not be funded: support for individual children, projects concerning one aspect of development only, construction/maintenance of buildings, purchase of equipment, requests for scholarships, conferences and media events, and general organisational support.

Funding area:

At present, the eligible countries are Brazil, Colombia, the East Caribbean region, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United States of America and Zimbabwe. The Foundation has no plans to expand the list of eligible countries.

Applications:

Unsolicited proposals are considered rarely. However, organisations wishing to explore the possibility of Foundation funding are advised not to prepare a detailed proposal. Instead applicants are asked to submit a brief outline of their organisation and proposal, including the country where work is carried out and e-mail it to proposal.administration@bvleerf.nl. Please do not contact the organisation by phone.

Languages:

Dutch, English and Spanish

Contact:

Mr Peter LAUGHARN, Executive Director
Eisenhowerlaan 156, P.O.Box 82334, 2508 EH The Hague,
Netherlands
Tel +31 70 331 2200
Fax +31 70 350 2373
E-mail registry@bvleerf.nl

Website: www.bernardvanleer.org

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION**Total funding:**

1 225 762 783 USD grant expenditure in 2004, out of which 60% towards global projects and the rest for projects in the USA.

Funding interests:

The Gates Foundation works in four fields of interest: global health, education, public libraries and support for at-risk families in Washington state and greater Portland area. Interest areas outside the US include the global health program and the international library program.

Under the 'Global Health Program' grants are awarded with the aim of achieving long-term change by promoting advances in science, medicine and public health especially in developing countries. Main priorities include malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, immunization, child and maternal health, and nutrition; additional grantmaking areas can be found on the website. The following will not be funded: health care delivery/infrastructure, health programs in developed countries, chronic conditions, building/capital campaigns, campaigns with political or exclusively religious purposes, environmental campaigns that affect health, support to individuals, and recurrent costs.

How to apply:

The foundation encourages funding requests from all over the world, particularly developing countries. First check the Foundation's Request for Proposals (RFPs) and if the project does not fall under one of the RFPs, but aligns with the Foundation's grant making priorities, then it is possible to submit a Letter of Inquiry (LOI).

Please consult the Foundation's website for more information.

Contact:

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
PO Box 23350
Seattle, WA 98102
Tel +1 (206) 709-3100
E-mail info@gatesfoundation.org

Website: www.gatesfoundation.org

CARPATHIAN FOUNDATION

Grant expenditure:

Total grant expenditure for year 2002 was 853 037 €.

Funding interests:

The foundation promotes good neighbourly relations, stability and economic development in bordering regions of Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic and Ukraine by way of grants and technical assistance to NGOs and local governments.

In general, the foundation seeks to fund innovative projects that address a demonstrated local need. Additionally, projects promoting cross-border cooperation and multiculturalism are preferred. Core programs are: Integrated Rural Development, Cross-Border Cooperation, Local Development Initiative and Romanet.

Funding area:

Bordering regions of Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine.

How to apply:

Each program has its own requirements and conditions for application; details can be found on the website.

Languages:

Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Slovakian, Ukrainian and English.

Contact:

Ms Alina BERNECKER, Acting Executive Director
Carpathian Foundation Headquarters

Szarvas ter 1, 3300 Eger Hungary
Tel +36 36 515 182
Fax +36 36 518 750
E-mail cf@cfoundation.org

Website: www.carpathianfoundation.org

CHARITIES AID FOUNDATION (CAF)

Total grants:

£1.2m of Trustees' reserves and CAF donor contribution awarded in the funding year May 2005-April 2006.

Funding interests:

CAF's mission is to increase the substance and flow of funds and resources for charities and voluntary organisations in the UK and overseas. The mission is pursued through working to change the culture of giving and providing appropriate products and services.

CAF supports development of the voluntary sector by organising and managing voluntary sector projects. Grants for these purposes are awarded from two different funds; the Training and Consultancy Fund and the Collaboration Fund. Grant making from both funds serves the general objective of CAF but eligible applicants, funding priorities, amounts of grants and activities that will not be funded differ. Please consult the website for more information.

Funding Area:

UK, Europe, US, Africa, India, Asia Pacific regions and South America.

How to apply:

Applications can be made by e-mail or through the website, where standard application forms and guidelines are also available. When applying for a grant from the Collaboration Fund please note that you are asked to contact CAF to discuss your ideas before applying.

Languages:

English

Contact:

Ms Sharon STEARNES, Executive Director, Philanthropy
Services
Charities Aid Foundation, 25 Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent,
ME19 4TA, United Kingdom
Tel +44 1732 520000
Fax +44 1732 520001
E-mail enquiries@CAFOonline.org

Website: www.cafonline.org

CHARLES STEWARD MOTT FOUNDATION**Total grants:**

In 2004 the Charles Mott Foundation allocated a total of 98 718 479 USD in 558 grants.

Funding interests:

The foundation seeks to promote a just, equitable and sustainable society with an emphasis on social cohesion and functioning communities.

There are currently five program areas, four of which will be of interest to NGOs seeking funding in Europe: civil society, environment, poverty, exploratory and special projects. In Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and South Africa, grants are awarded to charitable organisations for development of democratic, pluralistic societies. The aim is to strengthen the non-profit sector, promote citizen rights and responsibilities, and improve race and ethnic relations.

The foundation stresses that those applying for international funding should not apply for funding for solely local projects. No grants awarded for individuals or specific religious purposes.

Funding area:

US (majority of grants), South Africa, Central and Eastern Europe and Russia.

How to apply:

The Foundation has no formal application form. The initial contact should be done with a letter of inquiry including a brief description

of the project. All proposals should be clearly marked 'GRANT PROPOSAL', and if the proposal is for funding projects in Central and Eastern Europe this should be sent to the foundation's home office in Flint, Michigan USA.

Contact:

Home Office, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
503 S. Saginaw St. Suite 1200 Flint, Michigan 48502-1851,
U.S.A.

Tel +1 810 238 5651

Fax +1 810 766 1753

E-mail info@mott.org

Civil Society, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
Fifth Floor, Cambridge House, 100 Cambridge Grove
Hammersmith, London, W6 0LE

Tel +44 207 031 0220

Fax +44 207 031 0221

Website: www.mott.org

COMPAGNIA DI SAN PAOLO

Total funding:

119 m € grant expenditure in 2004, forecast for 2005 125,4 m.

Funding interests:

Compagnia di San Paolo's main activities and programmes are focused on the areas of scientific, economic and judicial research, education, art, cultural and environmental heritage, health and assistance to socially deprived categories.

Funding area:

Italy and International.

How to apply: Information and application forms are available upon request or on the website. In addition a short explanation of the project is also required.

Languages:

Italian and English

Contact:

Mr Dario DISEGNI, Head of Institutional Relations and
Communications
Compagnia di San Paolo
Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 75, 10128 Turin, Italy
Tel +39 011 559 6911
Fax +39 011 559 6976
E-mail info@compagnia.torino.it

Website: www.compagnia.torino.it

**COOPERATION NETHERLANDS FOUNDATIONS FOR CENTRAL AND
EASTERN EUROPE****Grants expenditure:**

4.3 million € in 2004.

Funding interests:

CNF was established in order to assist the social transition of post-Communist societies in Central Europe by strengthening social welfare, health care and education. It comprises of the following foundations: Foundation for Children's Welfare Stamp, Oranje Fonds, R.C.Maagdenhuis Foundation, Javino Foundation and SkaN.

Funding area:

Eleven countries in the region. In some countries the granting program is limited to certain areas.

How to apply:

Grants are given to local grassroots NGOs. Generally, only one-time grants are awarded. Please contact the project co-ordinators in your country to obtain an application form. There are different co-ordinators for each country except for Romania where the country co-ordinator in Netherlands should be contacted. Country specific details of all contacts can be found on the website.

Contact:

General Co-ordination, Ms L Willekens (Application
Manager)
P.O.Box 156, NL-1200 AD Hilversum, The Netherlands
Tel +31 35 624 96 51

Fax +31 35 624 61 32
E-mail info@cnfcee.nl

Website: www.cnfcee.nl

EEA FINANCIAL MECHANISM / NORWEGIAN FINANCIAL MECHANISM

Total grants:

The financial measures will make 1.17 billion € available over the period 2004-9

Funding interests:

The main goal of these financial mechanisms is to promote social and economic cohesion within the EEA and thus contribute towards solidarity, opportunity and cooperation. Priority thematic areas include: environment, sustainable development, cultural heritage, human resources, health and childcare, Schengen *acquis*, regional policy and crossborder activities, *acquis communautaire*, and academic research. Under these spheres, there are more specific objectives depending on the geographical focus. Funding is available in the form of individual projects, programmes, block grants and seed money, the block grants being most relevant as regards NGO funding.

Funding area:

The EEA Financial Mechanism supports projects in the ten new EEA members and in Greece, Portugal and Spain. The Norwegian Financial Mechanism is aimed at the ten new EEA member states only (Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia).

How to apply:

NGOs in the beneficiary states are eligible under the financial mechanisms on the same basis as other actors. Additionally, NGOs can obtain support from the funds that many of the beneficiary states are establishing specifically for the NGO sector.

Inquiries and applications should be directed to national 'Focal Points' in the beneficiary countries; please see the website for contact details. Successful applications will then be directed by the Focal Point to the Financial Mechanism Office, where it will

be evaluated. Applications also get screened by the European Commission. Successful applications then lead to a contract between the beneficiary and either the Financial Mechanism Committee or the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, depending on the project in question.

Contact:

Financial Mechanism Office
12-16 Rue Joseph II,
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel +32 2 286 1701
Fax +32 2 286 1789
E-mail fmo@efta.int

Website: www.eeagrants.org

EUROPEAN CULTURAL FOUNDATION

Total grants:

1 173 913 € grant expenditure in 2004.

Funding interests:

The ECF promotes European cultural and educational activities, as well as research. The foundation emphasizes the role of cultural activities within the integration process and the civil society, other core values including openness and respect for human rights and cultural diversity.

Grants are awarded to both individuals and organisations. Individual grants under the STEP Beyond Mobility Scheme may be obtained by certain people working in the cultural sphere to and from specified countries; please consult the website for more information. Grants for organisations are currently awarded in the following fields: intercultural competence and collaboration across borders, increased participation in the arts and media, the cultural dimension of EU enlargement, strategies for change within cultural infrastructures, creative responses for current political issues and development of a common public and cultural European space.

Funding area:

ECF welcomes applications from independent cultural organisations from the EU, Albania, Belarus, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey and Ukraine and all projects should include at least one country from this group.

How to apply:

All applications should be submitted online to the Grants Department at the European Cultural Foundation using the application forms available on the foundation's website. Additional materials are welcome in the form of an annex to the online proposal sent by mail. Late applications will not be considered.

Languages:

French and English

Contact:

Lodewijk REIJS, Grants Officer / Esther Claassen, Grants
Administrator
European Cultural Foundation
Jan van Goyenkade 5, 1075 HN Amsterdam, Netherlands
Tel +31 20 573 3868
Fax +31 20 675 2231
E-mail eurocult@eurocult.org

Website: www.eurocult.org

FONDATION DE FRANCE**Grant expenditure:**

The foundation's programme expenditure for 2004 was 64 m €. The total number of grants allocated was 6600.

Funding interests:

The foundation's aim is to combat isolation and exclusion, to create a link between people and their society, and to respect and preserve people's dignity.

There are three departments which give out grants: Department of Health, Department of Economy and Solidarity, and Department of Culture, Childhood and Environment. Under these there are various program areas.

Funding area:

France, Europe and developing countries. A majority of the projects are carried out by French organisations, and some of the calls for projects are limited to French organisations only. The programmes which are of particular interest to organisations not based in France is the International Solidarity programme (Department of Economy and Solidarity). The foundation particularly supports organisations which are carrying out projects in developing countries and Central and Eastern Europe and/or who are working in areas where emergency help is needed due to the occurrence of a natural or man-made disaster.

How to apply:

Please check website for calls for proposals. All applications must be written in French, and a standard application form is available on the foundation's website.

Languages:

French

Contact:

Mr Francis Charhon, Chief Executive
Fondation de France
40 Avenue Hoche, 75008, Paris, France
Tel +33 1 44 21 3100
Fax +33 1 44 21 3101
E-mail fondation@fdf.org

Website: www.fdf.org

FORD FOUNDATION

Total grants:

Grant expenditure of 511 847 000 USD for the year ending September 2005.

Funding interests:

The Ford Foundation aims at strengthening democratic values, reducing poverty and injustice, promoting international co-operation, and advancing human achievement.

At present, grants can be applied for under three areas of interest. The asset building & community development program supports asset building through which people in disadvantaged communities gain more opportunities and control over their lives. The peace & social justice program aims at peace through social justice with the help of law, civil participation and policy. The knowledge, creativity & freedom project works to advance achievements in the arts, education and scholarships, and seeks to advance a positive understanding of sexuality. Additionally it promotes media and religion as democratic forces in various cultural contexts.

Support not given for routine operating costs of institutions or for religious activities and generally not for construction and maintenance of buildings.

Funding area:

Although a majority of the projects funded by the foundation are based in the US, the foundation also gives substantial funding to projects carried out by European NGOs in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America, Russia, and Central and Eastern Europe.

How to apply:

Initial proposals should be in the form of a brief letter of inquiry. If the foundation is interested in your proposal you will then be asked to submit a formal proposal (there is no formal application form). Applicants from countries outside the US should submit their applications to the nearest overseas foundation office; please check the website for contact details.

Languages:

English

Contact:

Mr Barron M. Tenny, Executive Vice President, Ford
Foundation

320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017-USA
Tel +1 212 573 5000
Fax +1 212 351 3677
E-mail office-of-communications@fordfound.org, office-secretary@fordfound.org

Website: www.fordfound.org

FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG

Funding interests:

The Foundation is committed to the ideas and basic values of social democracy and supports programmes in the following areas: Political and social education of persons from different backgrounds in order to mediate democratic values and attitudes; The promotion of international understanding and collaboration with developing countries; The promotion of scientifically gifted and socially engaged students and young researchers in Germany and abroad; Scientific research in the foundation's own establishments and the promotion of research projects; The promotion of arts and culture as elements of a living democracy.

Funding area:

Germany, Europe and International.

How to apply:

Application to be made directly to the Foundation.

Languages:

German

Contact:

Mr Ralf MELZER, Head of Press and Information
Godesberger Allee 149
53170 Bonn, Germany
Tel +49 228 8830
Fax +49 228 88 3396
E-mail presse@fes.de

Website: www.fes.de

HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION

Total funding:

In 2004 the foundation received 36.2 m € to fund its projects.

Funding interests:

The Foundation is affiliated with the Green Party and has corresponding values with an emphasis on intellectual openness. A key goal of the organisation is to support political education and thereby encourage democratic involvement, socio-political activism and cross-cultural understanding. Support is also provided for art and culture, science and research, education, developmental cooperation and policy, gender democracy, migration, ecology, and social issues.

Funding area:

Germany, Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central and South America, Central, South East, and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, Western Europe and the US.

How to apply:

NGOs wishing to seek funding from the foundation should initially send a brief description of the project to the relevant regional office; please consult the website for contact details.

Contact:

Head Office
Heinrich Böll Foundation, Hackesche Höfe
Rosenthaler Str. 40/41, 10178 Berlin, Germany
Tel +49 30 285 340
Fax +49 30 285 34 109
E-mail info@boell.de

Heinrich Böll Foundation European Union/Belgium
Claude Weinber
15 Rue d'Arlon, B-1050, Brussels, Belgium
Tel +32 2 743 4100
Fax +32 2 743 4109
E-mail Brussels@Boell.De

Website: www.boell.de/; www.boell.be/nav/28.htm

THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE USA

Total grants:

6 135 606 € grants expenditure in 2003.

Funding interests:

The organisation's principal aim is to promote co-operation and better understanding between Europe and the US. Funding can be applied for by organisations and individuals working on transatlantic policy issues.

Funding area:

The organisation gives funding to programmes throughout the US and Europe.

How to apply:

Initial proposals should be in the form of a brief letter, written in English. The NGO should demonstrate quite clearly in their proposal how their proposed project would benefit both Europe and the US. The letter or proposal should outline the purpose of the project in relation to the GMF's programmes; a budget; other potential sources of funding; qualifications of the applicant; and a plan for the dissemination of the results and follow up. Proposals should be sent to the Washington DC or to the Berlin office.

Contact:

The German Marshall Fund of the United States Washington
DC Office

Mr Craig KENNEDY, President

1744 R Street, NW, Washington DC, 20009

Tel +1 202 45 3950

Fax +1 202 265 1662

E-mail: info@gmfus.org

The German Marshall Fund of the United States, Berlin Office
Oranienburger Strasse 13/14, 10178 Berlin, Germany

Tel +49 30 288 8130

Fax +49 30 2888 1310

E-mail: info@gmfus.org

Transatlantic Centre: Brussels Office

Résidence Palace, Rue de la Loi 155 Wetsraat

1040 Brussels, Belgium
Tel +32 2 238 5270
Fax +32 2 238 5299
E-mail : infobrussels@gmfus.org

Website: www.gmfus.org

JOSEPH ROWNTREE CHARITABLE TRUST

Please note that there is also a Joseph Rowntree Foundation and Reform Trust. However, for the purposes of this guide, it is the Charitable Trust which is of most interest due to its funding of European and International programmes.

Total grants:

Total grant expenditure a year is approximately £5 m. Grants range from a few hundred pounds to over £100,000 and from one-off to three-year grants.

Funding interests:

JRCT's mission is to shape existing power structures in society with the aim of achieving real long-lasting change. The foundation funds work in the following areas: Peace, racial justice, power and responsibility, Quaker concerns, Ireland, Northern Ireland and South Africa. Please refer to the relevant policy sheets available in full on the trust's website which explain what the trust may or may not make grants for.

Funding area:

The foundation gives a majority of its funding to work that is being carried out within the UK and Ireland, and also to projects in South Africa. However, the foundation also supports a small number of European-based organisations working at a European level.

How to apply:

The foundation's website contains guidance to the information that should be included in an application. There are currently three grant cycles each year and you are advised to send in your application by post or e-mail it at applications@jrct.org.uk well before the deadlines found on the website.

Contact:

Mr Stephen PITTAM, Secretary
The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust
The Garden House, Water End – York
North Yorkshire, YO30 6WQ, United Kingdom
Tel +44 1904 627810
Fax +44 1904 651990
E-mail jrct@jrct.org.uk

Website: www.jrct.org.uk

KING BAUDOIN FOUNDATION**Total grants:**

The foundation has an annual expenditure of approximately 40 m €, with 87% allocated to projects.

Funding interests:

The foundation aims at creating better living conditions for population by encouraging justice, democracy and development. It operates by setting up its own programmes and then puts out calls for organisations to participate in these programmes. The present themes are: migration & multicultural society, poverty & social justice, civil society & voluntary work, health, philanthropy, the Balkans, and Central Africa.

Funding area:

The foundation works with European organisations. Its main scope of action is around Belgium and Internationally with focus on South-East Europe and transatlantic relations.

How to apply:

The foundation has a separate application form for each of its different programme areas, e.g. poverty, civil society. NGOs looking for funding for projects in Central and Eastern Europe should fill in the relevant application form, depending on the programme area that their proposed project relates to.

Contact:

Mr Dominique ALLARD
Director of Funds and Contemporary Philanthropy

The King Baudouin Foundation
Rue Brederodestraat 21, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel +32 2 511 18 40, Fax +32 2 511 52 21
E-mail info@kbs-frb.be

Website: www.kbs-frb.be

LUSO-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

Total grants:

Since its creation in 1985 the Foundation has financed 10 645 projects to a value over 99 m €. 4 266 813 € grants expenditure in 2004.

Funding interests:

The foundation's principal aim is to contribute towards Portugal's development by supporting cooperation between Portuguese and American civil society in the fields of business, education, science, technology and culture.

Funding area:

Although FLAD's chief concern is the relationship between Portugal and the US, it also funds some programs with Europe and the Mediterranean and cooperates with Portuguese-speaking African countries in projects to support education and training. As an active member of the European Foundation Centre, FLAD participates in, and gives financial support to many conferences involving organisations from both the US and Europe.

How to apply:

All applications should be sent to FLAD's head office in Lisbon. Applications should be sent in the form of a letter, which should not exceed ten pages. Further instructions can be found on the website.

Contact:

Luso-American Development Foundation
Rua do Sacramento à Lapa, 21,
1249-090 Lisbon, Portugal
Tel +351 21 393 5800, Fax +351 21 396 3358
E-mail fladport@flad.pt

Website: www.flad.pt

NETWORK OF EUROPEAN FOUNDATIONS FOR INNOVATIVE COOPERATION (NEF)

NEF comprises of the following European Foundations: Charities Aid Foundation, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Compagnia di San Paolo, European Cultural Foundation, Fondation de France, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, the Gabriel Foundation, Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, King Baudouin Foundation, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond and the Van Leer Group Foundation.

Grant expenditure:

Expenditure on projects in 2004 was 1 658 975 €.

Funding interests:

NEF aims at strengthening cooperation between foundations at a European level by developing projects between foundations and other types of organised philanthropy, by developing projects related to Europe, and by bringing European influence into regional and local projects. Current priority themes include: youth empowerment and initiative, integration and migration, science education and society, public health, European cultural cooperation, conflict prevention and resolution, strengthening democracy, Europe on a global stage, integration process, and support for publications which build up awareness of partnership arrangements between foundations.

Funding area:

Europe and international.

Contact:

Mr. Alexandre Kirchberger
NEF
Residence Palace, block C, 4th Floor, office 4221
Rue de la Loi 155, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
Tel +32 2 235 24 16
Fax +32 2 230 22 09
E-mail info@nefic.org

Website: www.nefic.org

ROBERT BOSCH FOUNDATION

Total grants:

Total programme expenditure in 2004 was 49.1 m €, out of which 70% was allocated to international projects.

Funding interests:

The foundation's mission is to alleviate suffering of all kinds and promote the moral, physical and intellectual development of the people. Topics concentrated on are: science & research, health care and humanitarian aid, international understanding, education and civic society, and culture. The foundation also runs various international scholarship programs, thus promoting exchange and encounter between young people. Please note that the foundation mainly creates and operates its own programmes. It supports programmes of limited duration only. No institutional grants are awarded, nor grants for balancing budget deficits.

Funding area:

Germany and currently France, US, Central and Eastern Europe, Balkans and Russia.

How to apply:

There are special requirements for the foundation's own projects, and there is no standard application form. Initial approach by letter; please consult the website for further information.

Languages:

German, English and French

Contact:

Ms Stephanie Hüther, Public Relations Officer
Robert Bosch Stiftung GMBH
Heidehofstrasse 31, 70184 Stuttgart, Germany
Tel +49 711 460 840
Fax +49 711 460 841 094
E-mail info@bosch-stiftung.de

Website: www.bosch-stiftung.de

ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND

Total funding:

The grant making budget for 2003 was 20,288,000 USD.

Funding interests:

The fund's principal aim is to encourage global interdependence and social change that contributes to a more just, sustainable and peaceful world. Underlying values include respect for cultural diversity and ecological integrity. The fund has four main interests: Democratic Practice, Sustainable Development, Peace and Security, and Human Advancement.

Funding area:

At present RBF's work concentrates on New York City, South Africa, Serbia/Montenegro and China.

How to apply:

The initial application should be in the form of a letter of inquiry (two to three pages long) including a brief description of the proposed project and how it fits with RBF's aims, and a budget synopsis including the amount of requested funds. The letter can be sent by e-mail (grants@rbf.org) or by post. Inquiries for funding are reviewed throughout the year.

Languages:

English

Contact:

Mr Benjamin R. Shute Jr., Secretary and Program Officer
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
437 Madison Avenue, 37th Floor
New York, NY 10022-7001, USA
Tel +1 212 812 4200
Fax +1 212 812 4299
E-mail info@rbf.org

Website: www.rbf.org

SASAKAWA PEACE FOUNDATION

Total grants:

Total grant expenditure in 2003 was 2 421 151 €.

Funding interests:

The foundation's mission is to advance the welfare of humankind and development of the international community by fostering international understanding and cooperation, thus contributing to world peace. There are currently three programs: 'Toward the Coexistence of Pluralistic Values', Fostering Human Security and Private Non-profit Activities' and 'Japan and Asia in the World'. The second one of these is the one of particular interest for European NGOs.

The following will not be funded: purchase of real estate / construction of buildings, purely theoretical research, disaster relief, events of a commercial nature, requests by individuals / scholarships, subsidisation of an organisation's operating expenses, purchase of equipment.

Funding area:

International. Through the Sasakawa Central Europe Fund (SCEF) the Foundation funds projects in Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, which promote mutual exchange between Japan and these countries, which advance these countries' roles in the 21st century and which address the role of NGOs in civil society.

How to apply:

Proposals may be submitted in any form and summarised in three to four A4 pages. There are no particular deadlines for proposals or limits on the amount of financial support. Applications are only accepted by mail and should be submitted several months in advance.

Languages: Japanese and English.

Contact:

Grant Administration Section, Project Division
The Sasakawa Peace Foundation
The Nippon Foundation Building, 4th Floor
1-2-2, Akasaka, Minato-ku, 107-8523, Tokyo, Japan

Tel +81 3 6229 5400
Fax +81 3 6229 5470
E-mail spfpr@spf.or.jp

Website: www.spf.org

W.K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

Total grants:

Total assets of the Foundation and the Foundation Trust were 6.9 billion USD in late 2005. During the fiscal year ending August 31st 2005 total grant expenditure was over 181 m USD.

Funding interests:

The foundations mission statement is "To help people help themselves". It seeks to improve the quality of life and that of future generations through capacity building intended to create well-being and capable individuals, communities and societies, as well as responsive institutions.

Grants are made in four areas: health; food systems and rural development; youth and education and volunteerism. The Foundation's interests within each field vary according to geographical area of the program.

Funding area:

The US, Latin America and the Caribbean, and seven Southern African countries – Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

How to apply:

The Foundation does not have pre-printed application forms, and grant application requests should be submitted electronically using an online form. However, applicants who are not able to apply electronically should submit a pre-proposal document of less than five pages. There are certain details that should be included in the initial contact; for this please consult the website.

Languages:

English

Contact:

WKKF Headquarters
W.K. Kellogg Foundation
One Michigan Avenue East, Battle Creek,
Michigan, 49017-4012, USA
Tel +1 616 968 1611
Fax +1 269 968 0413

Website: www.wkkf.org

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY – NED**Funding interests:**

NED aims at strengthening democratic institutions, procedures and values around the world through non-governmental efforts. Grants are awarded for programs that support political and economic freedom, civil society, independent media, human rights and the rule of law.

Funding area:

Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Union.

How to apply:

Funding decisions are made on a quarterly basis. Please refer to the website for grant proposal preparation guidelines (available in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian and Ukrainian).

Contact:

Ms Barbara Haig, Director of Programmes
1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington DC 20005
USA
Tel +202 293 9072
Fax +202 223 6042
E-mail info@ned.org

Website: www.ned.org

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY – NED

Funding interests:

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Funding area:

Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and the former Soviet Union.

How to apply:

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Contact:

Ms Barbara Haig, Director of Programmes
1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 700,
Washington DC 20005 USA
Tel +202 293 9072
Fax +202 223 6042
E-mail info@ned.org

Website: www.ned.org

THE SOROS FOUNDATION

Funding interests:

Soros foundations are autonomous institutions established in particular countries or regions to initiate and support open society activities. The mission statement of the foundation network is "To help build the infrastructure and institutions necessary for open societies."

The Open Society Institute (OSI) was created in 1993 to help support the foundations. It issues initiatives which are mostly implemented together with Soros foundations, and for which grants may be

obtained. OSI funds programmes in areas such as youth, media, civil society, human rights and humanitarian aid, science and medicine, arts and culture, and economic restructuring. More on these initiatives and how to apply can be found on the website. Additional grants and local programs can be found through Soros Foundation, which consist of national foundations in 29 countries (including most new Member States) and two regional foundations. Contact details can be found at www.soros.org/about/foundations.

Funding area:

International

Contact:

OSI – Brussels
6 place Stéphanie
1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel +32 2 505 4646
Fax +32 2 502 4646
E-mail osi-brussels@osi-eu.org

Website: www.soros.org

WESTMINSTER FOUNDATION FOR DEMOCRACY

Total grants:

The total expenditure for grants in 2004 was £ 3 499 299.

Funding interests:

The Westminster Foundation for Democracy exists to promote democratic development worldwide. The foundation gives funding to individuals, NGOs, trade unions, political parties and the media, for projects that encourage the development of democratic states.

Funding area:

Its priority areas for funding are Central and Eastern Europe, former Soviet Union countries, Middle East and North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa.

How to apply:

Applications should be made on the application form available on the website or on request from WFD. The board of governors is the decision making body responsible for funding, they meet four times a year to consider all proposals submitted to WFD.

Contact:

Westminster Foundation for Democracy
Mr David French, Chief Executive
2nd Floor, 125 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5EA
Tel +44 207 930 0408
Fax +44 207 930 0449
E-mail wfd@wfd.org

Website: www.wfd.org

STEFAN BATORY FOUNDATION**Total grants:**

Grant expenditure in 2004 was 2 947 146 €.

Funding interests:

The foundation's mission is to support the development of an open, democratic society in Poland and other Central and Eastern countries. It seeks to enhance the role and involvement of civil society, promote civil liberties and the rule of law, and develop international co-operation and solidarity. Grants to organisations are currently available under seven programs: civil society, third sector, legal education, equal opportunities, east-east, twin cities and citizens in action.

Funding area:

Poland and Central and Eastern Europe.

How to apply:

Grants are awarded on the basis of competitions judged by expert panels. Competition, programme and scholarship details are published in the press and in the foundation's quarterly bulletin, and are placed on the website. Initial inquiry is by letter.

Languages:

Polish and English.

Contact:

Ms Ana Rozicka, Executive Director
Sapieżyńska 10a, 00215 Warsaw, Poland
Tel +48 22 536 0200
Fax +48 22 536 0220
E-mail batory@batory.org.pl

Website: www.batory.org.pl

STIFTELSEN RIKSBANKENS JUBILEUMSFOND**Total grants:**

Total grant expenditure in 2004 was 252 981 262 SEK, which is the equivalent of 28 059 769 €.

Funding interests:

The Foundation aims at promoting research by awarding project grants to individual researchers and research groups, mainly in the field of humanities and social sciences.

Funding area:

Sweden and International, with the current international commitments concentrating on Europe.

How to apply:

Applications from abroad must demonstrate the existence of a clearly defined cooperation with Swedish scholars or research institutes. Initial approach by submission of a brief project outline, after which prospective grantees will be invited to send a full application. Please note that applications by fax or e-mail will not be considered.

Languages:

Swedish and English

Contact:

Mr Mats Rolén, Research Director
Kungsträdgårdsgatan 18, Box 5675,

114,86 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel +46 8 5062 6400
Fax +46 8 5062 6435
E-mail rj@rj.se

Website: www.rj.se

TRUST FOR CIVIL SOCIETY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Total funding:

The Trust plans to allocate 75 million USD by 2012 towards its goals. Total programme expenditure in 2004 was 3 839 369 USD.

Funding interests:

The mission of the Trust is to support the development and long-term stabilisation of the civil society and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Romania. The Trust has three mutually reinforcing objectives: to support legal, fiscal and political environments in which civil societies can flourish, to strengthen the non-profit sectors in the target countries through institutional capacity building, and to support the long-term financial sustainability of non-profit organisations.

The Trust for Civil Society in Central & Eastern Europe was formed in June 2000 by an unprecedented consortium of private grant-making foundations as an independent, public charity incorporated under the laws of the United States of America. Currently, endowing foundations include the: Atlantic Philanthropies; Charles Stewart Mott Foundation; Ford Foundation; German Marshall Fund of the United States; Open Society Institute, Pfizer Foundation; and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. It makes long-term grants to indigenous non-profit organisations in the seven target countries, which in turn re-grant these funds to local NGOs. These partner organisations undertake most of the country-specific programme activities of the trust including grant making.

Funding area:

Central and Eastern Europe (the seven target countries).

How to apply:

The trust does not accept applications as it operates only through partner organisations, selected in each target country. Below are the contact details for some of the partner organisations: please consult the website for an exhaustive, country-specific list.

Contact:

Ms Rayna GAVRILOVA
Executive Director
Trust for Civil Society in Central & Eastern Europe,
Representative Office
Solariego 1, 02-070 Warsaw Poland
Tel +48 22 576 8090
Fax +48 22 825 8099
E-mail ceetrust@ceetrust.org

Website: www.ceetrust.org

Partners:

- **VIA Foundation**, Jelení 195/9, 118 00 Prague 1, Czech Republic
Tel +420 2 33 11 33 70, E-mail via@nadecevia.cz, Website www.nadacevia.cz
- **Stefan Batory Foundation**, Sapieżyńska 10a, 00-215 Warszawa, Poland
Tel +48 22 536 02 00, E-mail via@nadecevia.cz, Website www.batory.org.pl
- **Open Society Foundation**, Baštová 5, 811 03 Bratislava, Slovakia
Tel +421 2 5441 4730, E-mail via@nadecevia.cz, Website www.osf.sk
- **Ekopolis Foundation**, Komenského 21, 974 01 Banská Bystrica, Slovakia
Tel +421 48 4145 259, E-mail epce@changenet.sk, Website www.ekopolis.sk
- **Civil Society Development Fdn.**, Mészöly u. 4. III/3, H-1117 Budapest, Hungary
Tel +36 1 385 3938, E-mail ctf@ctf.hu, Website www.ctf.hu
- **Environmental Partnership Fdn.**, Szerb u. 17-19, H-1059 Budapest, Hungary
Tel +36 1 411 3500, E-mail info@okotars.hu, Website www.okotars.hu

- **Umanotera**, Netekova 6, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Tel +386 1 4397 100, E-mail info@umanotera.org, Website www.umanotera.org

2.7.2 CORPORATE SPONSORS

AMERICAN EXPRESS PHILANTHROPIC PROGRAM

Total funding:

In 2004, the American Express Philanthropic Program made grants totalling 31.7 m USD.

Funding interests:

The foundation's main aim is to work and improve the communities in which the company operates. It has three main programme areas: **Cultural Heritage:** The aim of this programme is to protect the surroundings in which people live so that they can be enjoyed by future generations. Funding is also given to projects involving the promotion of national and regional arts and culture. **Economic Independence:** The aim of this programme is to enable people to become economically self-sufficient, by providing them with education and training. **Community Service:** Projects only receive grants under this programme if they are recommended for funding by an employee of American Express. Emergency relief is usually funded under this programme.

Does not support, inter alia, individual needs, fund-raising activities, travel, and religious/political causes.

Funding area

A majority of its funding goes to projects in the USA. However, it does have a committee, which is responsible for projects in Europe. Any organisation applying for funding outside of the USA must be able to prove its non-profit making status.

How to apply:

Grant guidelines and instructions for submitting proposals can be found on the website.

Contact:

Ms Connie Higginson, Vice-President
International Philanthropic Program, World Financial Center
New York, NY 10285-4803, USA
Tel +1 212 640 4649
Fax +1 212 640 0326

Website: home3.americanexpress.com/corp/giving_back.asp

LEVI STRAUSS & CO / LEVI STRAUSS FOUNDATION

Total grants: The Foundation spent approximately \$10 million on funding programs in 2004. In the last two decades, the foundation has made more than \$27 million in grants for AIDS care and prevention and has received numerous awards and recognition for their efforts to combat the HIV epidemic.

Funding interests:

The Foundation seeks to improve well-being of communities worldwide and to contribute to positive social change by addressing social problems and by capacitating people and communities to solve their own problems. The Foundation's main interests are:

Preventing the Spread of HIV/AIDS:

Through prevention-related programs targeting women and youth, particularly where local policy-makers are not receptive or where social bias about HIV/AIDS remains strong.

Increasing Economic Development and Education Opportunities:

Which enhance economic self-sufficiency through micro-enterprise programs and asset- and wealth-building initiatives for disadvantaged women and youth.

In addition to funding programmes, it also encourages its employees to volunteer in charitable organizations. In 2003, more than 2,600 employees volunteered more than 20,000 hours to 71 charitable organizations.

Funding area:

The Levi Strauss Foundation's grantmaking programs focus primarily on the urgent needs of communities around the world where

their employees and contractors' employees live and work. To see where Levi Strauss operates, please check the website.

How to apply:

The Levi Strauss Foundation does not accept unsolicited grant requests, but checking their website will inform you of what initiatives they are currently funding and how to get involved.

Contact:

Mr Zoltan Valcsicsak, Community Affairs Manager
Levi Strauss Europe, Middle East, and Africa
Rakoczi ut 42, Budapest 1072, Hungary
Tel +361 327 76 00
Fax +361 267 99 37
E-mail ZValcsicsak@LEVI.com

Website:

www.levistrauss.com/responsibility/foundation/index.htm

NIKE

Total grants:

In fiscal year 2005, Nike contributed 46.1 m USD in cash and products to non-profit partners around the world.

Funding interests:

Nike's mission is to 'lead in corporate citizenship through programmes that reflect caring for the world family of Nike, our consumers, and those who provide services to Nike'.

Under the Community Program grants are available in the following areas: sport as a catalyst for social cohesion (targeting disadvantaged young people), improving communities where Nike's employees live, and improving the environment. There is a separate Nike Foundation established to support girls' well-being and empowerment worldwide by better education and poverty alleviation. The foundation's work concentrates on the following areas: economic opportunity, health/security, education, social mobility, and leadership, voice and rights.

Funding area:

The Community Program has an international focus. The Nike Foundation's current geographical priorities are Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Ethiopia and Zambia.

How to apply:

Under the Community Program please send proposals to: Manager, Global Community Affairs, Nike Inc., PO Box 4027 Beaverton, OR 97076 USA. Consult the website for proposal guidelines. The Nike Foundation does not accept unsolicited proposals so if your activities are within this field please check the website for current funding policies.

Contact:

Ms Anna Maria Rugarli, manager of all Community Affairs programs across the region.

Nike EMEA Headquarters, Colosseum 1, 1213 NL Hilversum,
The Netherlands

Tel +31 35 6266 453

E-mail Anna.Maria.Rugarli@nike.com

Website:

www.nike.com/nikebiz/nikebiz.jhtml?page=26&item=giving (the Community Program);

www.nike.com/nikebiz/nikefoundation/home.jhtml (Nike Foundation)

CHAPTER 3

Internal Budget Lines

3.1 LIST OF INTERNAL BUDGET LINES

AUDIOVISUAL, MEDIA, PRESS, COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

Safer Internet Plus - promoting safer use of the Internet and new online technologies (09 03 03)	9.97 m €
Citizen's information via the media (16 02 02)	15.25 m € (1.00 m in reserve)
Information outlets (16 05 01)	16.75 m € (1.00 m in reserve)
Information society technologies (09 04 01)	1027.74 m €
MediaPlus - measures to promote the development of the audiovisual industry (09 05 01)	77.35 m €
Media Training - measures to promote the development of vocational training in the audiovisual industry (09 05 02)	7.46 m €
Prince - Information and communication strategy (22 04 01)	7.00 m €
Prince - Debate on the future of the EU (16 03 04)	6.66 m € (1.00 m in reserve)

CIVIL SOCIETY, EUROPEAN ASSOCIATIONS ADVANCING EUROPE, NGOs

Associations and federations of European Interest (15 06 01 04)	1.35 m €
European think tanks (15 06 01 05)	0.40 m €
Grants to organisations advancing the idea of Europe (15 06 01 03)	2.96 m €
Institutes specialising in relations between the European Union and third countries (19 02 02)	1.22 m €
Measures in favour of civil society (15 06 01 01)	3.84 m €
Preparatory action to support civil society in the new EU Member States (18 04 04)	1.00 m €
Support for international non-governmental youth organisations (15 05 05 02)	2.27 m €
Town-twinning schemes in the European Union (15 06 01 07)	13.50 m €
Decentralised cooperation in developing countries (21 02 13)	p.m.

EDUCATION, TRAINING, YOUTH AND CULTURE

Cooperation with non-member countries on education and vocational training (15 02 03)	p.m. (3.00 m € in reserve)
e-Learning (15 02 02 04)	12.76 m €
Erasmus Mundus (15 02 02 05)	38.11 m €
Framework programme in support of culture (15 04 02 01)	31.37 m €
Leonardo da Vinci (15 03 01 02)	209.68 m €
Socrates (15 02 02 02)	383.32 m €
Youth (15 05 01)	107.44 m €

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Analysis of and studies on the social situation, demographics and the family (04 04 02 01)	3.22 m €
Community measures to achieve equality between men and women (04 05 02)	11.14 m €

Women's organisations (04 05 03)	p.m. (0.35 m € in reserve)
ENEA preparatory action on active ageing and mobility of elderly people (04 04 08)	1.50 m €
Free movement of workers, coordination of social security systems and measures for migrants, including migrants from third countries (04 04 03)	3.24 m €
Industrial relations and social dialogue (04 03 03 01)	17.30 m €
Measures combating and preventing discrimination (04 04 04)	17.57 m €
Measures combating and preventing social exclusion (04 04 02 02)	23.10 m €
European Year on Equal Opportunities for all in 2007 (04 04 12)	p.m. (2.00 m € in reserve)

ENERGY AND TRANSPORT

Financial support for projects of common interest in the trans-European energy network (06 03 02)	21.55 m €
Intelligent energy for Europe programme (2003 to 2006) (06 04 01)	55.47 m €
Intelligent energy for Europe Programme (2003 to 2006) External Strand – Coopener (06 04 02)	4.97 m €
Supporting policies and anticipating scientific and technological needs (06 06 03)	8.65 m €
Sustainable energy systems (06 06 02 01)	122.37 m €
Sustainable energy systems (08 06 01 01)	115.10 m €

ENLARGEMENT

Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office (TAIEX) actions in the framework of the transition facility (22 03 02)	4.15 m €
Transition facility for institution-building after accession (22 03 01)	63.10 m €

ENTERPRISE

Horizontal research activities involving SMEs (08 08 01 02)	122.66 m €
Programme for enterprise and entrepreneurship, particularly for SMEs (02 02 03 01)	18.70 m €
Research and innovation (02 02 02 01)	39.94 m €
Support for SMEs in the new financial environment (02 02 03 02)	7.00 m €

ENVIRONMENT

Community action programme in the field of civil protection (07 03 06 01)	7.01 m €
Community action programme promoting non-governmental organisations primarily active in the field of environmental protection (07 03 02)	8.00 m €
Contribution to international environmental activities (07 02 01)	8.09 m €
Environment and sustainability (10 02 02)	10.25 m €
LIFE III Financial Instrument for the Environment 2000 to 2006 – Projects on Community territory – Part I (nature protection) (07 03 03 01)	71.10 m €
LIFE III Financial Instrument for the Environment 2000 to 2006 – Projects on Community territory – Part II (environmental protection) (07 03 04)	72.10 m €

HEALTH AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Advanced genomics and its applications for health (08 02 01 01)	355.98 m €
Combating major diseases (08 02 01 02)	291.31 m €
Community activities in favour of consumers (17 02 01)	19.19 m €
Public Health 2003 to 2008 (17 03 01 01)	51.69 m €

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

AGIS (18 05 01 02)	15.78 m €
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Cooperation programme in civil matters (18 06 01 02)	3.75 m €
Integration of nationals of non-members countries (18 03 06)	5.00 m €
Measures for combating violence against children, adolescents and women Daphne II (18 04 01 02)	9.68 m €
Research and evaluation programme on respect for fundamental rights (18 04 03)	0.50 m €
EIHDR – European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (19 04 02 - 05)	7.00/105.41/ 7.0/1.5 m €

RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society (08 07 01)	61.50 m €
Science and society (08 10 01 04)	27.84 m €
Specific measures in support of international cooperation (08 08 01 03)	96.29 m €
Supporting policies and anticipating scientific and technological needs (08 08 01 01)	117.29 m €

*In this next section, we provide you with contact details for specific programmes, **but please note** that these may change due to officials in the Commission moving fairly regularly from one Unit to another. You may need to check the DG websites for updates and/or call the numbers given.*

3.1.1 AUDIOVISUAL, MEDIA, PRESS, COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION

09 03 03 - Safer Internet Plus
(promoting safer use of the Internet and new online technologies)

Budget allocation: 9.97 million

The aim of this programme is to promote safer use of the Internet and new online technologies, especially for children, and to fight against illegal content and content unwanted by the end-user. The programme covers not only the Internet but also other new on-line technologies such as mobile and broadband content, online games and chat-rooms. It is intended to encompass a broad range of harmful content, including violence and racism.

This 4-year programme (2005-8) has four main actions:

- Fighting against illegal content
- Tackling unwanted and harmful content
- Promoting a safer environment
- Awareness-raising

Eligibility:

Public or private organisations with an interest in the field.

Funding area:

European Union and EEA/EFTA countries.

Contact:

Mr Richard SWETENHAM
European Commission,
Directorate-General Information Society
Safer Internet Action Plan
Office EUFO 1197, L-2920 Luxembourg,
Tel +352 4301 32400
Fax +352 4301 34079
E-mail saferinternet@cec.ec.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/information_society/activities/sip/index_en.htm

16 02 02 - Citizen's information via the media

Budget allocation: 15.25 million (1.00 million in reserve)

This programme seeks to create better awareness of the EU, its objectives, role and action. Activities are aimed at providing Europe-

ans with general information on Community institutions, decisions, and the integration process.

Eligibility:

The EU institutions, external offices of the European Parliament, Commission's representations, supervisory bodies and any other organisations and bodies within the EU Member States that provide information about the EU to European Citizens.

Funding area:

The European Union.

Funding:

50% of eligible costs (up to 80% in exceptional cases).

Contact:

Mr Alain DumoRt (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Directorate-General Press and
Communication—Ci
B — 1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 2953 849
E-mail Press-B@cec.eu.int

Website:

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/press_communication/index_en.htm

16 05 01 — Information outlets

Budget allocation: 16.75 million (1.00 million in reserve)

This budget line covers the financing of information relays throughout Europe (Europe Direct relays network), which back up work of Commission representations in Member States and act as an interface between citizens and the EU at a local level. Also covered is the financing of major national information centres (currently there are three of these, situated in France, Portugal and Italy) and training, coordination and assistance for information networks.

Funding area:

EU Member states.

Funding:

50% of eligible costs.

Contact:

Miss Fabrizia DE ROSA (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Directorate-General Communication
Communication Relays and Networks – B1/2
Tel +32 2 299 3739
Fax +32 2 296 0701
E-mail relays@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/communication/grants/index_en.htm
http://europa.eu.int/comm/relays/ed_en.htm

09 04 01 – Information society technologies

Budget allocation: 1027.74 million

The aim of this budget line is to contribute to policy-formulation in a knowledge-based society in conjunction with the revised Lisbon Agenda. The current work programme has a limited number of strategic objectives: to consolidate forces in fields where Europe is an industrial and technological leader; to overcome weaknesses in critical areas; to exploit new opportunities and respond to emergencies; and to ensure joint development of technologies and applications. Thus the programme seeks to ensure European competitiveness, innovation and leadership.

Eligibility:

SMEs, IST user and supply industries, academic research labs, organizations established in candidate countries and non-EU partners.

Funding area:

The 25 Member States of the European Union and EFTA States

Contact:

Mr Khalil Rouhana (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Information Society Directorate-
General
Strategy for ICT Research and Development C2
Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 69 02
E-mail khalil.rouhana@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/information_society/activities/index_en.htm

09 05 01 – MediaPlus

(measures to promote the development of the audiovisual industry)

Budget allocation: 77.35 million

This programme's objectives are to:

- Strengthen the European distribution sector as regards cinema and works intended for private use
- Foster wider trans-national dissemination of non-domestic European films
- Promote movement of European television programmes produced by independent companies
- Support the development of audiovisual works and linguistic diversity
- Support the creation of digital catalogues of European works for use by new media

The genres concerned are fiction (cinema and television), creative documentaries, animated films and multimedia.

Eligibility:

Eligible groups include European production or distribution companies. Conditions vary according to the type of support applied for.

Funding area:

Member States, EFTA-EEA countries (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein), Bulgaria and Switzerland.

How to apply:

As of 1.1.2006 the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) has been responsible for the management of various parts of the Media Programme, including the drawing up of calls for proposal and most project selection. However, applicants interested in the project are advised to contact the Media Desk in their own country. Please find the contact details for Media Desks at europa.eu.int/comm/avpolicy/media/desk_en.html

Contact:

Mr Costantin Daskalakis (Head of Unit)
MEDIA Unit, Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 35 96
Fax +32 2 299 92 14
E-mail eacea-info@cec.eu.int

Website: europa.eu.int/comm/avpolicy/media/index_en.html

09 05 02 - Media Training

(measures to promote the development of vocational training in the audiovisual industry)

Budget allocation: 7.46 million

The Media training budget line provides support for continuing (and initial) vocational training programmes to instruct audiovisual-industry professionals in business management, scriptwriting techniques and new technologies in order to increase their competence and competitiveness. It also aims at promoting cooperation and exchange of know-how between partners involved.

Eligibility:

Public or private bodies which run training programmes (professional associations, universities, production companies, etc.).

Funding area:

Participating countries: 25 Member States, EFTA-EEA countries (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein), Bulgaria and Switzerland.

How to apply:

As of 1.1.2006 the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) has been responsible for the management of various parts of the Media Programme, including the drawing up of calls for proposal and most project selection. However, applicants interested in the project are advised to contact the Media Desk in their own country. Please find the contact details for Media Desks at europa.eu.int/comm/avpolicy/media/desk_en.html.

Contact:

Mr Costantin Daskalakis (Head of Unit)
MEDIA Unit, Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 35 96
Fax +32 2 299 92 14
E-mail eacea-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/avpolicy/media/index_en.html

22 04 01 - Prince – Information and communication strategy**Budget allocation:** 7.00 million

This budget line covers the funding of priority information and communication on enlargement. It is aimed at raising awareness in Europe about the enlargement, especially in those countries where public opinion is more sensitive to future enlargement.

Priority policies include: an effective dialogue on enlargement and pre-accession between the EU institutions and citizens; attention to countries' specific information needs; a dialogue between the civil society of the EU and that of candidate countries; informing jour-

nalists; opinion polls; websites; audiovisual material; conferences and seminars; and evaluation of the programme.

Contact:

Mr Ludjer BLASIG (Information and Communication Officer)
European Commission, Directorate-General Enlargement
Enlargement Information Unit – B3
Information, Communication and Interinstitutional Relations
B – 1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 2293
Fax +32 2 299 1777
E-mail elarg-b3@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/financial_assistance/index_en.htm

16 03 04 – PRINCE – Debate on the future of the European Union

Budget allocation: 6.66 million (1.00 million in reserve)

This budget line covers the funding of information measures informing the citizens about and involving them in the debate about the future of the EU. It is meant to foster dialogue between the EU and its citizens in cooperation with Member States and the civil society, and also intended to finance NGO activities which provide a forum for debate and foster further dialogue.

In its 'Plan D for Democracy, Dialogue and Debate' (COM(2005)494) the Commission highlighted the need to stimulate the debate on the EU and to assist the civil society in this respect. Accordingly; funding is available for projects which promote citizen participation in the debates on Europe (e.g. citizens' panels), seek public opinions, and analyse contributions from the general public. This call for proposals is managed by DG Communication and more information on initiatives under Plan D can be found at europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/communication/grants/index_en.htm

Contact:

Josep COLL I CARBO
European Commission, Unit A2 (planning and priorities) Plan
D Project, Office BERL 5/236
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel + 32 2 299 29 89
Fax + 32 2 295 24 69
E-mail COMM-A2@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/communication/pdf/proposals-plan-d_en.pdf
http://europa.eu.int/debateurope/about_en.htm

3.1.2 CIVIL SOCIETY, EUROPEAN ASSOCIATIONS, ADVANCING EUROPE, NGOs

15 06 01 04 – Associations and federations of European Interest

Budget allocation: 1.35 million

Activities and projects carried out by associations and federations of European citizens, which are specifically concerned with furthering the cause of European integration and raising public awareness of the EU, are covered by this line. It also supports activities with reflection at a European level on the ethical and spiritual values and foundations of European integration. Possible projects include debates, seminars and conferences, events, establishment of networks, publications, IT products and radio and television broadcasts. However, the operating costs of beneficiary organizations are not covered.

Eligibility:

NGOs applying for funding under this budget line must be non-profit and based in at least one of the Member States. Organisations in EFTA/EEA countries and candidate countries also have a chance of obtaining funding but are advised to find out about their possibility to participate before submitting an application.

Contact:

Mr Marc JORNA (Head of Unit)
Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
Youth, Sport and Relations with the Citizen, Citizenship, Unit P7
Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 3380 / +32 2 296 5257
Fax +32 2 296 2398
E-mail eacea-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/education_culture/association/index_en.html

15 06 01 05 – European Think Tanks

Budget allocation: 0.40 million

This budget line is allocated for committees of experts (think tanks) making a direct contribution to research into European integration policy.

Eligibility:

Only the committees of experts that have been earmarked. This information is published on the Official Journal of the European Union. For more information please contact the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency.

Contact:

Mr Marc JORNA (Head of Unit)
Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
Youth, Sport and Relations with the Citizen, Citizenship, Unit P7
Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 3380 / +32 2 296 5257
Fax +32 2 296 2398
E-mail eacea-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

<http://eacea.cec.eu.int>

15 06 01 03 – Grants to organizations advancing the idea of Europe

Budget allocation: 2.96 million

This budget line covers expenditure on activities aimed at European integration and cooperation, with an emphasis on civic participation. Funding is also available for the operation of organisations with these aims.

Eligibility:

Non-profit, independent organisations.

Contact:

Mr Marc JORNA (Head of Unit)
Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
Youth, Sport and Relations with the Citizen, Citizenship, Unit
P7
Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 3380 / +32 2 296 5257
Fax +32 2 296 2398
E-mail eacea-info@cec.eu.int

Website : eacea.cec.eu.int

19 02 02 – Institutes specializing in relations between the European Union and third countries

Budget allocation: 1.22 million

This budget line covers subsidies to centres, institutes and networks which are accredited in their work in the field of relations between the EU and other regions for the external relations policy. The subsidy will thus enable centres to boost their activities and to incorporate themes initiated by the Commission. Emphasis is put on certain relations between the EU and the regions concerned, i.e. Asia, Latin America, the Mediterranean, the Balkans and the independent states of the former Soviet Union.

More specific actions include: studies and analysis of the policies of the EU and the region concerned; the production of discussion pa-

pers; roundtable meetings; seminars; think tanks; various publications; website development and cooperation with the media.

Eligibility:

Research institutes, organizations monitoring the relations of the EU other regions, and public and private bodies working in this area. Particular attention will be given to certain institutes and organizations that have been earmarked i.e. the European Institute for Asian Studies, Centro Latinoamericano para las relaciones con Europa, Fondazione Laboratorio Mediterraneo, Moscow School of Political Studies, European Institute Sofia, and Corporación Justicia y Democracia.

Funding:

A maximum of 70% of the eligible operating expenditure of the body for the calendar year for which the grant is awarded.

Contact:

Miss Cristina ORTIZ SCHOUSBOE (Grants Coordinator)
European Commission
Directorate-General External Relations - I2
Tel +32 2 2996726 / +32 2 2991111
Fax +32 2 2995397
E-mail cristina.ortiz-schousboe@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/grants/index_en.htm

15 06 01 01 – Measures in favour of civil society

Budget allocation: 3.84 million

This line is intended to cover the financing of measures in favour of civil society, in particular grants paid to organizations representing it. Contributions to the financing of the permanent working programme of bodies pursuing an aim of general European interest are also available.

Contact:

Mr Marc JORNA (Head of Unit)

Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
Youth, Sport and Relations with the Citizen,
Citizenship, Unit P7
Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 3380 / +32 2 296 5257
Fax +32 2 296 2398
E-mail eacea-info@cec.eu.int

Website :

<http://eacea.cec.eu.int>

18 04 04 – Preparatory action to support civil society in
the new EU Member States

Budget allocation: 1.00 million

This Budget line covers preparatory actions for the new EU Member States to support local NGO actions on respect for the rule of law, democracy, fundamental rights, transparency, non-partisan nature of information and fighting corruption.

Eligibility:

NGOs working in the following fields:

- Public interest law
- Good governance at central and local level
- Independence of the civil service
- Anti-corruption

Contact:

Mr Alain BRUN (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Directorate-General Justice, Freedom
and Security, Unit C3
Rue de Genève, 5, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 53 81
E-mail JLS-CITIZENSHIP@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/funding/support_ngo/funding_support_en.htm

15 05 05 02 – Support for international non-governmental youth organizations

Budget allocation: 2.27 million

This appropriation is intended to cover grants to international non-governmental organizations which work extensively with young people and in a European context. Priorities for 2006 include political visibility and involvement in the European process.

Eligibility:

International non-governmental, non-profit youth organisations whose activities - solely or as a part of a wider program - benefit young people. In order to be eligible the organisations must have active member organisations in at least eight countries mentioned below.

Funding area:

The 25 Member States of the European Union, the EFTA/EEA countries, and the candidate countries of the European Union. The programme may also be open for bodies established in certain Balkan and Commonwealth countries.

Funding:

50% of the total annual budget.

Contact:

Mr Philippe COVA (Head of Unit)
Education, Audiovisual & Culture Executive Agency, Unit
YOUTH
Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 9130
Fax +32 2 292 1330
E-mail youth@cec.eu.int

Website :

http://europa.eu.int/comm/youth/program/index_en.html

15 06 01 07 - Town-twinning schemes in the European Union

Budget allocation: 13.50 million

Grants under this line are awarded for Twinning events, which include educational programmes on topical European issues. Priority is given to events involving towns and municipalities in the candidate countries, to new twinning arrangements, to projects involving small municipalities or municipalities in geographically disadvantaged areas, to multilateral events and to projects involving young people or disadvantaged groups. Part of this appropriation is also intended to encourage links between the European Union's peripheral, mountain and island regions. Some of it may also be used to finance evaluations of the activities subsidized under this article.

Eligibility:

Local and/or regional authorities in the Member States of the European Union.

Contact:

The Town-twinning sector
European Commission
Directorate-General for Education and Culture
VM-2 4/35, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 2685 (Tue- Thu 9.30-12.30)
Fax +32 2 296 2389
E-mail: eaces-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/towntwinning/index_en.html

21 02 13 - Decentralised co-operation in developing countries

Budget allocation: p.m.

This budget heading aims at strengthening civil society, grass-root democratisation and participation by increasing the ability of civ-

il society and local authorities to act and by promoting dialogue between government and non-governmental actors. It includes grants for social and economic development operations for the benefit of the poorest sections of population in developing countries, especially vulnerable groups. Also included are sustainable development initiatives taken by local public authorities, community-based organisations and groupings in developing countries.

Activities covered relate chiefly to information, educational, capitalisation and communication schemes, as the main objective of this programme is for the potential actors in this field to understand the decentralised cooperation approach better and to become more active in consultations as regards Community programmes and in the implementation of decentralised cooperation.

The partners eligible for financing under this budget line are: local authorities, NGOs, organisations of indigenous peoples, local traders' associations and local citizens' groups, co-operatives, trade unions, women's and youth organisations, teaching, cultural and research institutions, and churches. European organisations are eligible for funding if they work in partnership with a local organisation in the recipient country. On average, the NGO has to contribute 20% of the total project costs.

Calls for proposals are managed locally and dates and conditions vary on a country-by-country basis. Accordingly, please contact the local EC Delegation before submitting a proposal to discuss the project (see www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/repedel for contact details).

Contact:

Mr Aristotelis Bouratsis (Head of Unit)
Relations with civil society and non-state actors
EuropeAid – F5
Tel +32 2 299 9244
Fax +32 2 299 2914
E-mail aristotelis.bouratsis@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/ong_cd/cdc_page_en.htm

3.1.3 EDUCATION, TRAINING, YOUTH AND CULTURE

15 02 03 - Cooperation with non-member countries on education and vocational training

Budget allocation: p.m. (3.00 million in reserve)

Grants are available for activities within the framework of the cooperation agreements between the EU, USA and Canada. Activities include: studies on qualifications and skills; exchange programmes; promotion of cooperation between institutions; establishment of relations between the sectors of industry concerned and universities and cooperation with the private sector.

Eligibility:

Higher education, vocational education and training institutions or organisations in the 25 Member States of the EU, US and Canada. Also eligible are industry and business groups, NGOs, publishers, government departments, chambers of commerce, and research institutes. For guidelines please consult the website below.

Funding area:

The European Union, USA, Canada

Funding:

The European Commission may not normally exceed 75% of the approved budget.

Contact:

Mr Augusto Gonzalez HERNANDEZ (Head of Unit)
European Commission
Directorate General for Education and Culture
Unit B-6, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 6319
Fax +32 2 295 5719
E-mail eac-3C-cooperation@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/eu-usa/index_en.html or

europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/eu-canada/index_en.html

15 02 02 04 – e-Learning

Budget allocation: 12.76 million

General objectives include the study and encouragement of ways of using e-learning for social cohesion and personal development, fostering intercultural dialogue, and fighting the digital divide. The use of e-learning in lifelong learning and in enhancing the European dimension in education is also promoted, as well as a more structured cooperation and improved quality in this field. There are four lines of action under this appropriation: promoting digital literacy; European virtual campuses; e-twinning of schools; and transversal actions for the promotion of e-learning in Europe.

Funding area:

Member States of the European Union, candidate countries for accession to the European Union and the EEA-EFTA States.

Contact:

Mr Sergio CORTI (Head of Unit)
European Commission
Directorate-General Education and Culture
Unit B1 Coordination of Lifelong Learning programmes
B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 3926
Fax +32 2 295 7830
E-mail elarning@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/elearning/index_en.html

15 02 02 05 – Erasmus Mundus

Budget allocation: 38.11 million

This appropriation covers the promotion of an emerging European system of higher education which is attractive within and beyond the EU. It intends to foster greater international interest in European qualifications, and experience among graduates and academics throughout the world. It is also aimed at a more structured cooperation between the European Community and third-country institutions, and thus an increase of mobility from the EU as part of European study programmes.

How to apply:

Students and scholars wishing to participate in an Erasmus Mundus Masters Course (with or without a scholarship) must apply directly to the selected Erasmus Mundus Masters Consortium offering the Course in question. Please consult the website for more information.

Eligibility:

Higher education institutions, students having obtained a first degree, scholars and professionals, staff directly involved in higher education and other public or private bodies active in the field of higher education.

Funding area:

EU and international.

Contact:

Mr Joachim FRONIA
Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
P4 – Erasmus Mundus
Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 9692
E-mail eacea-erasmus-mundus@cec.eu.int

Website: eacea.cec.eu.int/static/en/mundus/index.htm

15 04 02 01 – Framework programme in support of culture

Budget allocation: 31.37 million

This budget line is intended to cover activities relating to:

- The promotion of cultural dialogue and knowledge of the culture and history of the peoples of Europe
- The mobility of artists, creators, other actors and professionals in the cultural field, with particular emphasis on young people, the socially disadvantaged and cultural diversity
- Developing new forms of cultural expression; sharing and exploiting common cultural heritage of European importance and preserving it
- Improving access to culture and encouraging citizen participation
- Encouraging intercultural dialogue and European and non-European cultural and citizenship exchanges
- Stressing the role of culture in social and economic development and financing conservation and restoration operations in respect of shared cultural heritage of European importance.

Eligibility:

Creative artists, cultural operators, private and public promoters, activities of the cultural networks, cultural institutions of the Member States and of the other participant States.

Funding area:

The 25 Member States of the European Union, The EFTA/EEA countries, the candidate countries of the European Union.

Contact:

Mr Antonios KOSMOPOULOS
P5 - Culture
Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
Bour 3/30 , B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 9335
Fax +32 2 299 4577
E-mail eacea-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/culture/eac/index_en.html

15 03 01 02 – Leonardo da Vinci

Budget allocation: 209.68 million

The objectives under this line are the promotion of a Europe of knowledge and the consolidation of a European co-operation area for education and training.

The appropriation is intended to support mobility of persons in the area of vocational training, pilot projects based on trans-national partnerships, and development of cooperation networks. Similarly, language skills and cultural understanding are promoted, as is the creation and update of reference tools and comparable data through studies and analyses.

Eligibility:

Private, public or semi-public organisations and institutions involved in vocational training.

Funding area:

Member States of the European Union, the EFTA countries which are members of the EEA: Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway under the terms of the EEA agreement and the candidate countries of the European Union.

Contact:

Ms Monika HOLIK

P3 – Leonardo da Vinci

Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency

Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels

Tel +32 2 298 5807

E-mail eacea-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/leonardo/leonardo_en.html

15 02 02 02 - Socrates

Budget allocation: 383.32 million

The main aim of the SOCRATES programme is to strengthen the European dimension of education at all levels, improve knowledge of European languages, promote cooperation and mobility throughout education, encourage innovation, and promote equal opportunities in all sectors of education.

The budget line thus covers activities relating to: support for transnational mobility and cooperation networks; use of information and communication technologies; promotion of language skills and cultural understanding; support for innovative pilot projects; and improvements of reference data and exchange of information in the field of education. Incidentally, this budget line can also be used to finance programmes for schools for adoption of war graves and monuments from the two world wars.

Eligibility:

In most cases, individuals (students, teachers, etc.) may only take part in the programme through their home institution, though there are exceptions to this (e.g. Comenius Language Assistants).

Funding area:

The 25 Member States of the European Union, the EFTA/EEA countries: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and the candidate countries.

How to apply:

There are two basic types of actions; "centralised actions" run by the Commission and "decentralised actions" which are run by the national agencies. Application forms for the centralised actions can be obtained from the Socrates website and application forms for the decentralised actions are available from your National Agency, the address of which can also be found on the website.

Contact:

Socrates Programme
Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
Bour 3/30, B-1140 Brussels
Tel +32 2 233 0111

Fax +32 2 233 0150
E-mail eacea-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/socrates/socrates_en.html

15 05 01 - Youth

Budget allocation: 107.44 million

The Youth Programme aims at supporting young people's transnational mobility, use of information and communication technologies, cooperation networks, European citizenship, language skills and cultural understanding. Other aims include the development of pilot projects and creation at European level of methods of analysing, following up and developing youth policies.

The main activities supported under this budget line are short-term group exchanges, voluntary service, initiatives led by young people themselves, projects linked to other Community programmes and international youth work.

Eligibility:

Groups of young people, non-profit non-governmental organisations or associations, public authorities and others experienced in the field of youth and non-formal education can participate.

Funding area:

EU Member States, EFTA/EEA countries and pre-accession countries. Under certain conditions, it is also open to partners from countries in other parts of the world.

How to apply:

In order to participate in most types of projects, it may be necessary to establish a partnership with one or more partners, depending on the rules for each action and the country of origin of partners.

Contact:

Mr Philippe COVA (Head of Unit)
Education, Audiovisual & Culture Executive Agency, Unit
YOUTH
Bour 3/30, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 9130
Fax +32 2 292 1330
E-mail youth@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/youth/program/index_en.html

3.1.4 EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

04 04 02 01 - Analysis of and studies on the social situation, demographics and the family

Budget allocation: 3.22 million

The objective of this budget line is to promote comparative analysis and exchange of views at a European level regarding the social situation and socio-economic trends in Member States. Areas of interest include population ageing, impact of demographic change on policies, links between the family and demographic trends and their relation to technological development, social objectives and family life and childhood.

Eligibility:

Non-profit organisations, including networks active in the promotion and protection of the family and of children's rights, in the EU Member States

Contact:

Mr Constantinos FOTAKIS
European Commission
Directorate-General Employment and Social Affairs, Social
Protection and Integration
Tel +32 2 295 02 06
Fax +32 2 299 38 90
E-mail empl-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/calls/annualprog_2006_en.cfm

04 05 02 – Community measures to achieve equality between men and women

04 05 03 – Women’s organizations

Budget allocation: 11.14 million and p.m. (0.35 million in reserve)

The objective under budget line 04 05 02 is to endorse actions intended to promote equal opportunities and treatment, including legal aspects. Type of actions supported relate to training and distribution of good practices in this field, knowledge in direct and indirect discrimination, evaluation of the effectiveness of ongoing policies, and supporting the skills of main actors in this area.

Budget line 04 05 03 covers grants to women’s organisations that focus on promoting the role of women in the society, equal treatment for women, and the fight against discrimination, which are not covered by the Women’s lobby.

Eligibility: Local and regional authorities; bodies promoting gender equality; social partners; NGOs; universities and research institutions; national statistical offices; media.

Funding area:

The European Union, candidate countries of the EU, EFTA/EEA countries.

Contact:

Miss Fay DEVONIC (Head of Unit)

European Commission

Directorate General for Employment and Social Affairs – G1

Equal Opportunities for Women and Men: Strategy and Programme

B-1049 Bruxelles

Tel +32 2 295 6151

Fax +32 2 296 3562

E-mail empl-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/gender_equality/index_en.html

04 04 08 - ENEA preparatory action on active ageing and mobility of elderly people

Budget allocation: 1.50 million

The main aim of this programme is to fund initiatives promoting active ageing, including access to the labour market. Types of actions financed include trans-national exchange programmes for elderly people, which take the form of short-term stays in another EU Member State. The programmes should be directed at people in insecure employment situations or at risk of social exclusion, or aimed at promoting the role of older persons as active participants or at strengthening the cohesion between generations.

Exchange programmes for the elderly by specialized organizations aimed at developing inter alia resources for mobility are also supported.

Eligibility:

All bodies in the public and private sector involved in promoting the role of older persons as an asset to society: national, regional or local authorities, the social partners, social services providers, NGOs, universities and research institutes.

Contact:

Mr Ralf JACOB (Head of Unit)
European Commission
Directorate-General Employment and Social Affairs
Unit E1 - Social and Demography Analysis
Rue Joseph II-27 -1/242, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 0483
Fax +32 2 299 3890
E-mail empl-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/calls/proposal_2005_en.cfm

04 04 03 - Free movement of workers, coordination of social security systems and measures for migrants, including migrants from third countries

Budget allocation: 3.24 million

This budget line covers the analysis and evaluation of the main trends in national social security systems, supplementary social security systems and major trends in free movement of people legislation in Member States.

Also included are projects stressing the main features of social protection systems, actions aiming at providing better services to migrant workers, and the development of information and campaigns to make the public aware of the supplementary pension system for migrant workers in the EU.

Eligibility:

Public organisations: ministries, local regional authorities, universities or research institutes, employers/workers' organisations active in the social field. NGOs working for migrant workers' interests.

Funding area:

European Union

Funding:

Up to 80 %

Contact:

Mr Robertus CORNELISSEN (Head of Unit)
Directorate-General Employment and Social Affairs
Free movement of workers and coordination of social security schemes—E3
Rue Joseph II-27 -1/242, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 7667
Fax +32 2 295 5066
E-mail empl-freemovement@cec.eu.int, empl-socialsecurity@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/index_en.htm

04 03 03 01 – Industrial relations and social dialogue

Budget allocation: 17.30 million

These funds are intended to encourage participation of social partners in the European employment strategy.

It also covers activities relating to the promotion of social dialogue at a cross-industry and sectoral level; meetings and other actions aiming to develop expertise and exchange of information; pilot projects developing codes of conduct and social labels, and equal participation of women in the decision-making bodies.

Eligibility:

European organizations participating in the social dialogue, and which are an integral part of Member States' social partner structures and have the capacity to negotiate agreements.

Funding area:

The European Union, candidate countries and EFTA/EEA countries.

Contact:

Mr Jackie MORIN (Head of Unit)
European Commission
Directorate-General for Employment and Social Affairs
D1 - Interprofessional social dialogue - Industrial relations -
Adaptation to change
J37 3/21, Rue de Geneve, 1 – 1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 11 45 / 296 89 96
Fax +32 2 296 97 71
E-mail empl-04-03-03-01@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/social_dialogue

04 04 04 - Measures combating and preventing discrimination

Budget allocation: 17.57 million

The aim of this budget line is to support and supplement the ef-

forts (at Community level and in the Member States) to prevent and combat discrimination whether based on racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. Such actions include analysis of factors related to discrimination; evaluation of anti-discrimination legislation; trans-national partnerships, and awareness-raising.

Part of this appropriation is intended to support core funding for NGOs and representative European networks participating in combating and preventing discrimination in the Community and Member States, and to foster civil dialogue in this area.

Eligibility:

Public and private bodies and institutions involved in the fight against discrimination.

Contact:

Mr Stefan OLSSON (Head of Unit)
Directorate-General Employment and Social Affairs
Anti-Discrimination and Relations with Civil Society – D3
Rue Joseph II 37 -J 37 2/23, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 3569
Fax +32 2 295 1899
E-mail empl-antidiscrimination@cec.eu.int

Website:

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/fundamental_rights/index_en.htm.

04 04 02 02 – Measures combating and preventing social exclusion

Budget allocation: 23.10 million

Actions under this line aim at encouraging cooperation between Member States to combat social exclusion. Support is given to work towards the promotion of participation and access to resources for all, prevention of exclusion, helping the vulnerable, and mobilising all involved parties. The programme comprises three strands:

- Analysing the characteristics, processes, reasons for and the evolution of social exclusion. New projects for 2006 include, inter

alia, studies on rural poverty, financial exclusion, and access to healthcare services.

- Promoting cooperation and the exchange of information and good practices at trans-national level, including national awareness-raising events.
- Promoting participation of the various stakeholders and supporting networking at EU level. This includes support to European networks and partnerships of NGOs and voluntary associations committed to the fight against social exclusion and poverty.

Eligibility:

Local and regional authorities; organizations working on promotion of equal treatment, social partners; NGOs; universities and research institutes; national statistical offices; the media.

Funding area:

Member States, Candidate Countries and EFTA/EEA countries.

Contact:

Mr Adam TYSON (Head of Unit)
European Commission
Directorate-General Employment and Social Affairs
Unit E/2 - J27 01/34
200 Rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 6056
Fax +32 2 299 0509
E-mail empl-info@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/emplweb/tenders/index_en.cfm

04 04 12 – European Year on Equal Opportunities for All in 2007

Budget allocation: p.m. (2.00 million in reserve)

This line covers measures carried out in preparation for the European Year on Equal Opportunities for All in 2007, which will provide

a platform to raise awareness on a more cohesive society that respects the EU *acquis* in equality and non-discrimination. It is also intended to promote debate and dialogue.

Actions to be carried out in the course of 2006 include:

- a European conference to launch the year
- an information campaign for the development, production and dissemination of awareness-raising tools to ensure broad publicity of the upcoming year
- a Union-wide survey to allow measuring the impact
- an evaluation of the activities

Contact:

Miss C. MAGNANT (Programme Manager)
European Commission, Empl – D3
Anti-discrimination and relations with Civil Society
Tel + 32 2 2965376
Fax +(32) 2 2951899

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/emplweb/tenders/index_calls_en.cfm
europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/calls/annualprog_2006_en.cfm

3.1.5 ENERGY AND TRANSPORT

06 03 02 – Financial support for projects of common interests in the Trans-European Energy network

Budget allocation: 21.55 million

The objective is to strengthen the security of energy supply through the establishment and development of trans-European energy networks, and also to contribute towards a competitive operation of the energy market. Actions covered include feasibility studies, preparatory and evaluation studies and interest-rate subsidies, loan guarantees and direct subsidies for projects of common interest.

Eligibility:

Public authorities and private institutions legally established in the EU Member States.

Contact:

Mr Alexandros SOTIRIOU
European Commission, Directorate-General Energy &
Transport
B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 9003
Fax +32 2 295 6504
E-mail alexandros.sotiriou@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/ten/energy/index_en.htm

06 04 01 - Intelligent energy for Europe Programme
(2003 to 2006)

06 04 02 - Intelligent energy for Europe Programme
(2003 to 2006) External Strand – Coopener

Budget allocation: 55.47 million

Budget line 06 04 01 aims at the promotion of sustainable development, security of supply, competitiveness and environmental protection in the field of energy. Also promoted is the creation or enlargement of structures and instruments for sustainable energy development. Types of actions include: shared analyses; development of standards, labelling, and certification systems; and monitoring of the development of the markets and energy trends.

Other measures supported under this line include: development of financial products and market instruments; promotion of sustainable energy systems and equipment; development of information, education and training structures; and the dissemination of know-how and best practices.

Budget line 06 04 02 finances Coopener, the external strand of the programme. The actions will focus on measures and techniques de-

veloped in the Community which are capable of being extended to developing countries and on promoting know-how and the transfer of Community technologies to those countries.

Eligibility:

Both private and public bodies with initiatives in the fields of renewable energy, energy efficiency and energy aspects of transport. Participation of SMEs is encouraged.

Funding area:The European Union, EFTA/EEA and candidate countries of the EU.

Contact:

Mr Patrick Lambert (Director)
European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and Transport
New and renewable sources of energy, demand management & sustainable development – D
B – 1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 0531
E-mail tren-intelligentenergy@cec.eu.int / patrick.lambert@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/energy/intelligent/index_en.html

06 06 03 - Supporting policies and anticipating scientific and technological needs

Budget allocation: 8.65 million

This budget line is intended to help develop research activities to match other Community policies and to launch them when an urgent need appears. It thus provides scientific backing to the economic potential and cohesion of the Union, particularly by supporting the evaluation of sustainable energy and transport systems and overall safety analysis in the transport sector.

Eligibility: Research teams with particular interest and competence in research activities in the areas mentioned above, NGOs, interna-

tional organisations, public and private authorities.

Contact:

Mr William Cannell (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Directorate-General Research
Anticipation of scientific and technological needs:
fundamental research
Rue de Genève 1, B-1140 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 0952
Fax +32 2 299 3173
E-mail rtd-nest@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.cordis.lu/nest

06 06 02 01 - Sustainable energy systems

Budget allocation: 122.37

The purpose of this programme is to strengthen the scientific and technological capacities of Europe in order to implement sustainable development in this area. This budget line therefore intends to cover the management of energy demand and renewable energy supply in high-performance communities as well as clean urban transport.

European organisations which represent groups of relevant research or market actors. International organizations with research activities addressing the environmental consequences of energy policies, energy supply inter-dependency, and cross border energy and environmental issues may also be eligible.

Contact:

Mr Karl KELLNER
European Commission, Directorate-General for Energy and
Transport
New and Renewable Sources of Energy; Demand Management
and Sustainable Development – TREN D
Rue De Mot 24, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 2410

Fax +32 2 296 6017
E-mail karl.kellner@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy_transport/rtd/wp_revision/index_en.htm

08 06 01 01 - Sustainable energy systems

Budget allocation: 115.10 million

Having the same general purpose as the energy budget line above, this one covers, as well, the management of energy demand and renewable energy supply in high-performance communities and clean urban transport.

More particularly, areas of interest include: fuel cells; new technologies for energy vectors, distribution and storage of energy on a European scale; advanced concepts for technologies employing renewable energy sources; elimination of carbon dioxide by means of cleaner fossil fuel installations; and socio-economic tools and concepts for an energy strategy.

Eligibility:

European organisations which represent groups of relevant research or market actors. Especially SMEs are encouraged to apply. International organizations with research activities addressing the environmental consequences of energy policies, energy supply interdependency, and cross border energy and environmental issues may also be eligible.

Contact:

Mr Michel POIREAU (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Directorate-General Research – J1
B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 1411
Fax +32 2 296 6882
E-mail rtd-energy@cec.eu.int

Website:

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy_transport/rtd/wp_revision/index_en.htm

3.1.6 ENLARGEMENT

22 03 02 – Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office (TAIEX) actions in the framework of the transitional facility

Budget allocation: 4.15 million

These funds cover expenses for multi-beneficiary programmes to provide new Member States with short-term technical assistance as regards approximation of legislation for the *acquis communautaire*. TAIEX organises seminars, workshops, study and expert visits, training, provision of tools, translation and interpretation, and offers other technical assistance not only for government officials but also representatives of industry.

Funding area:

New Member States, Candidate Countries, Western Balkans

Contact:

Mr Alain Servantie (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Directorate-General Enlargement
Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office, Enlargement
– B3, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 89 33
Fax +32 2 299 17 77
E-mail Elarg-Taiex@cec.eu.int / alain.servantie@cec.eu.int

Website:

taiex.cec.eu.int/

22 03 01 - Transition facility for institution-building after accession

Budget allocation: 63.10 million

The purpose of this programme is to continue to assist the new Member States in strengthening their administrative capacity to implement Community legislation and to support the exchange of best practice.

The assistance finances actions in the following areas: justice and home affairs; financial control; protection of the Communities' financial interests and the fight against fraud; the internal market; the environment; veterinary services and administrative capacity-building related to food safety; administrative and control structures for agriculture and rural development, including the integrated administration and control system (IAC); nuclear safety; statistics, and the strengthening of public administration according to needs identified in the comprehensive monitoring report.

Contact:

Ms M. MAY (Deputy Head of Unit)
European Commission
Directorate-General Enlargement – D5
Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels
Institution Building, Taiex, Twinning
Tel +32 2 296 3824
Fax +32 2 296 4712
E-mail enlargement@cec.eu.int

Website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/transition_facility.htm

3.1.7 ENTERPRISE

08 08 01 02 - Horizontal research activities involving SMEs

Budget allocation: 122.66 million

This budget line is intended to support SMEs in boosting their technological ability and capacity to operate on a European and international level. Activities are carried out in support of competitiveness, enterprise and innovation policies.

Contact:

Mr Thomas ARNOLD (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Directorate-General Research
Research and SMEs – M/04
Tel +32 2 299 4062
Fax +32 2 296 3261
E-mail research-sme@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/funding/index.htm
www.cordis.lu/fp6/sme.htm

02 02 03 01 - Programme for enterprise and entrepreneurship, particularly for SMEs

Budget allocation: 18.70 million

This programme is intended for the implementation of Community policy in support of enterprises (particularly small and medium-sized), including those engaged in the commercial and distributive trades and the craft sector, tourism, cooperatives, mutual societies and associations, with a view to enabling them to develop their full potential for employment, growth and competitiveness. A special emphasis is put on the use of Corporate Social Responsibility as a basis for development.

The programmes / projects should: identify the best tools; motivate and encourage firms to exhibit social responsibility on a voluntary basis; investigate the possible resulting competitive benefits; ensure that SMEs take a coherent and effective approach, to build up and foster CSR management skills; optimise the exchange of experience and successful methods; and raise awareness amongst relevant bodies.

Contact:

Mr Peter Wagner (Head of Unit)

European Commission, Directorate-General Enterprise and Industry
General Coordination – AI, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 5498
E-mail research-sme@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.cordis.lu/fp6/sme.htm

www.europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/funding/index.htm

02 02 02 01 – Research and Innovation

Budget allocation: 39.94 million

This line supports promotion of technological innovation, exploitation of research results, transfer of knowledge, and the setting up of technology businesses. Activities aimed at promoting the role of women in science and research will receive particular attention. This appropriation also covers costs of high-level scientific and technological meetings, conferences, workshops, and seminars of European interest. The research activities should respect fundamental ethical principles, including animal welfare requirements.

Contact:

Mr Jean-Noel Durvy (Head of Unit)

European Commission, Directorate-General Enterprise

Financing SMEs, entrepreneurs and innovators – D3, B-1049 Brussels

Tel +32 2 296 3582

Fax +32 2 296 2684

E-mail innovation@cec.eu.int

Website: www.cordis.lu/fp6/policies.htm

02 02 03 02 - Support for SMEs in the New Financial Environment

Budget allocation: 7.00 million

This budget line is meant for the financing of technical assistance, especially institution-building measures and training. Special emphasis is put on cross-border cooperation between financial institutions and SMEs in current and new Member States, candidate countries and countries bordering the enlarged Union.

The programmes/projects should support the creation of partnerships and networks between local and regional banks, chambers of commerce, regional development agencies and other local and regional authorities involved in financing SMEs, or to coordinate projects financed by the Phare, Tacis, Cards and Meda programmes.

Eligibility:

The projects must be managed by any of the following International financial institutions: The European Investment Bank (EIB); The European Investment Fund (EIF); The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); The Council of Europe Development Bank in cooperation with the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau. Priority should be given to microcredits for new or existing SMEs and SMEs in the new Member States.

Funding area:

EU Member States, candidate countries and countries bordering the enlarged Union.

Contact:

Mr Jean-Noel Durvy (Head of Unit)
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Financing SMEs, entrepreneurs and innovators – D3, B-1049
Brussels
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Fax +32 2 296 2684
E-mail research-sme@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.cordis.lu/fp6/sme.htm
www.europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/funding/index.htm

3.1.8 ENVIRONMENT

07 03 06 01 – Community action programme in the field of civil protection

Budget allocation: 7.01 million

This line supports the enhancement of civil protection capabilities of Member States, EEA and candidate countries. It is intended to cover expenditure relating to the implementation of Community cooperation in the field of civil protection, including environmental emergencies and measures aimed at preparing for and dealing with such emergencies, in particular:

- Prevention, forecasting, detection, preparedness for response and immediate aftercare, and analysis of the socioeconomic implications of disasters
- Workshops, courses, exchange and secondment of experts, and exercises intended to stimulate cooperation
- Actions and pilot projects to increase capacity, speed and efficiency in emergency situations and support information and awareness-raising activities
- Mobilisation of experts
- Facilitation of transportation

It is also intended to facilitate reinforced cooperation among the Member States in civil protection interventions against terrorist and bioterrorist threats.

Eligibility:

Legal persons established in EU Member States or Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. Candidate Countries can participate in proposed action at their own cost.

Contact:

Ms Pia BUCELLA (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Directorate-General Environment
Information Centre – BU9, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 7099
Fax +32 2 299 0314
E-mail pia.bucella@cec.eu.int

Website: europa.eu.int/comm/environment/civil/index.htm

07 03 02 – Community action programme promoting non-governmental organizations primarily active in the field of environmental protection

Budget allocation: 8.00 million

This part of the budget covers grants to NGOs active in environmental protection. The aim is to contribute to EU environmental policy and legislation, and to increase the participation of civil society in the environmental debate. It is also intended to cover expenditure on studies, analytical reviews and meetings of experts in support of the operational activities.

Funding area:

EU Member States, candidate countries and the Balkan countries

Contact:

Mr Stefan Welin
European Commission, Directorate-General Environment
Legal Affairs and Governance – A3
Rue de la Loi 200, BU-5 6/148, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 6918
Fax +32 2 299 1068
E-mail env-ngo@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/funding/intro_en.htm

07 02 01 - Contribution to international environmental activities

Budget allocation: 8.09 million

This budget line covers the implementation of environmental action programmes, promotion of measures to handle global and trans-boundary problems, and the integration of environmental concerns into the Community's external relations.

A part of it is dedicated to investment in environmental protection and management in neighbouring countries. Some of the funds are managed through financial instruments such as PHARE and CARDS but there is also a general call for proposals for the more specific programmes.

This programme aims at: establishing a strong environmental pillar in the Euro-Med Partnership; supporting the adaptation of the candidate countries and Balkans into the EU environmental *acquis*; and bringing the neighbouring countries closer to EU environmental norms. Also covered is the programme promoting NGOs primarily active in the field of environmental protection, with particular emphasis on NGOs in the Balkan and candidate countries.

However, most environmental NGOs in neighbouring states have not yet acquired the full range of necessary organisational and institutional skills. While they have developed some competence in signalling infractions in certain fields, they need to develop their overall capacity and learn how to work as full and complementary partners of the administration in implementation of environmental legislation. This project therefore builds the capacity of the NGOs, through transfer of experience from the successful environmental NGOs in the EU25 countries to environmental NGOs in Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Russia, Ukraine, Belarus or Moldova, through twinning, mentoring and information exchange.

Contact:

Ms Anne Burrill (Deputy Head of Unit)
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Tel +32 2 295 4388
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E-mail anne.burrill@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/environment/enlarg/index_en.htm
europa.eu.int/comm/environment/funding/intro_en.htm

10 02 02 - Environment and sustainability

Budget allocation: 10.25 million

The strategic goal of this programme is to promote environmental science and technology so as to improve the quality of life and boost growth, competitiveness and employment, while meeting the need for sustainable management of resources and protection of the environment. Key actions include:

- Sustainable management and quality of water
- Global change, climate and biodiversity
- Sustainable marine ecosystems
- The city of tomorrow and cultural heritage

Please check the website for more details on each action line.

Eligibility:

Environmental NGOs, SMEs and other legal entities established in EU Member States and candidate countries

Contact:

EESD InfoDesk
European Commission
Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development
Square Frere Orban, B-1040 Brussels
E-mail eesd@cec.eu.int

Website: www.cordis.lu/eesd/src/overview.htm#1

07 03 03 - Life III (Financial Instrument for the Environment – 2000 to 2006) – projects on Community territory – Part I (nature protection)

Budget allocation: 71.10 million

Assistance under this line is available for specific measures concerning protection of nature, especially the conservation of natural habitats and of species of wild flora and fauna. Targeted activities

include conservation projects and further development of the Natura 2000 network. The preparation of projects involving partners in several Member States and the exchange of experience between projects is also covered.

Eligibility: Open to all legal entities established in the EU Member States and candidate countries, especially NGOs and public authorities.

Contact:

Mr Philip OWEN (Head of Unit)
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Tel +32 2 296 5562
Fax +32 2 292 1787
E-mail nature@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/life/life/nature.htm

07 03 04 - Life III (Financial instrument for the Environment – 2000 – 2006) – projects on Community territory – Part II (Environmental protection)

Budget allocation: 72.10 million

The objective of LIFE-Environment is to contribute to the development of innovative techniques and methods, as well as for the development of the Community environment policy.

The programme supports projects which: integrate environmental consideration and sustainable development in land-use development and planning; promote sustainable management of waters; develop clean technologies; develop waste management systems; provide an integrated approach to environmentally friendly products, and develop Community environmental policies.

It also covers actions and studies to provide better coordination of the cross-border effects of environmental conditions on landscape, waterways and water systems.

Eligibility:

Open to all legal entities established in the EU Member States and some candidate countries; participation of SMEs, NGOs and public authorities is encouraged.

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E-mail nature@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/life/life/environment.htm

3.1.9 HEALTH AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

08 02 01 01 - Advanced genomics and its applications for health

Budget allocation: 355.98 million

These funds support the exploitation of breakthroughs achieved in decoding genomes of living organisms for the benefit of health, and aims at increasing the competitiveness of European biotechnology industry. Emphasis is on bringing basic knowledge through to application, enabling progress in medicine and improving the quality of life. The following aspects are covered:

- Development of knowledge base, tools and resources in order to provide fundamental knowledge and basic tools for functional genomics in all organisms
- Application of knowledge and technologies in the field of genomics and biotechnology for health

Eligibility:

International organisations, organisations from developing countries, research teams, and groups working in this area. SMEs are encouraged to participate.

Funding area:

The European Union, candidate countries of the European Union, EFTA/EEA countries, developing countries.

Contact:

Mr Stephane Hogan (Head of Unit)
European Commission , Directorate-General Research
Biotechnology and applied genomics – F5
Rue de Genève 1, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 2965
Fax +32 2 299 8846
E-mail rtd-genomics-biotec@cec.eu.int

Website:

www.cordis.lu/lifescihealth/workprogramme.htm

08 02 01 02 - Combating major diseases

Budget allocation: 291.31 million

This budget line covers research activities which: improve strategies for the prevention and management of human disease; improve and use advanced technologies for healthy living and ageing; investigate disease and health determinants; combat cancer; translate knowledge into practical clinical application; confront major diseases associated with poverty – especially HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis – and develop effective disease interventions particularly for use in developing countries.

Eligibility:

NGOs and research institutions working in this area from EU Member States; groups and organizations from developing countries; SMEs.

Funding area:

Especially to benefit developing countries, which are expected to be significant partners in the implementation phase.

Contact:

Catherine Berens (Combating cardiovascular disease, diabetes and rare diseases): catherine.berens@cec.eu.int

Anna Lonnroth (Combating resistance to antibiotics and other drugs): anna.lonnroth@cec.eu.int

Philippe Cupers (Studying the brain and combating diseases of the nervous system): philippe.cupers@cec.eu.int

Christian Wimmer (Studying human development and the ageing process): christian.wimmer@cec.eu.int

E-mail rtd-diseases@cec.eu.int (general enquiries)

Website:

www.cordis.lu/lifescihealth/major/home.htm

17 02 01 - Community activities in favour of consumers

Budget allocation: 19.19 million

This line funds a multi-annual consumer protection strategy (2002-2006) with three objectives:

- A high harmonized level of consumer protection throughout the EU, i.e. harmonising not only the safety of products and services but also the economic and legal interests related to consumers
- Effective implementation of consumer protection rules, meaning that consumers should have the same protection throughout the EU. Priority actions in this field include redress mechanisms for consumers and administrative cooperation.
- Involvement of consumer organisations in EU policies by means of active participation and setting up education and capacity-building projects.

Eligibility: Non-governmental independent consumer organisations at European level representing national consumer organizations.

Contact:

Ms Veronique Arnault (Head of Unit)
European Commission, Directorate-General Health and Consumer Protection

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Website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/consumers/index_en.htm

07 03 01 01 - Public Health (2003 – 2008)

Budget allocation: 51.69 million

This programme contributes towards attaining a high level of health protection, improving public health, and preventing human illness and disease. The priorities are to:

- Improve information and knowledge by operating a system for collecting, analyzing, evaluating, and imparting health information to competent authorities, health professionals and the public
- Enhance ability to respond rapidly and in a coordinated way to threats to health
- Address health determinants through health promotion and disease-prevention measures.

Eligibility: NGOs, associations, public sector bodies, universities and higher education establishments, commercial firms (as far as no profit is generated by the project).

Funding area: The European Union, EFTA states, Candidate countries of the European Union.

Contact:

Mr Michael HUEBEL (Head of Unit)
Directorate-General Health, Consumer Protection – C4
Health Determinants
LUX – 2920 Luxembourg
Tel +352 430 134 023
Fax +352 430 134 975

Website:

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/health/index_en.html

3.1.10 JUSTICE ND HOME AFFAIRS

18 05 01 02 - AGIS: Framework programme on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters

Budget allocation: 15.78 million

This programme covers projects in the following areas: judicial co-operation in general and criminal matters, including training; co-operation between law enforcement authorities or other public or private organisations in the Member States involved in preventing and fighting crime (organised or otherwise); and co-operation between Member States to achieve effective protection of the interests of victims in criminal proceedings.

Rights of the defence and procedural guarantees to assist persons involved in criminal proceedings in the framework of trans-national judicial cooperation are also supported.

Types of action include: training; exchange and placement schemes; studies and research; establishment of networks; and conferences and seminars.

Eligibility: Public or private institutions and bodies, including professional organisations, non-governmental organisations, associations, organisations representing business, research and basic and further training institutes.

Funding: The Commission co-finances up to 70% of the total eligible cost of the project. For specific actions and complementary measures, the co-financing could reach 100%.

Contact:

Mr Roberto SEGRE
European Commission, Directorate-General Justice
and Home Affairs
AGIS programme – D4

B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 1327
Fax +32 2 299 8215
E-mail JAI-AGIS@cec.eu.int

Website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/funding/agis/funding_agis_en.htm

08 06 01 02 - Cooperation programme in civil matters

Budget allocation: 3.75 million

This framework programme seeks to:

- promote judicial cooperation in civil matters, aiming in particular at ensuring legal certainty and improving access to justice
- promote mutual recognition of judicial decisions and approximation of legislation
- eliminate obstacles created by disparities in civil law and procedures
- improve mutual knowledge of Member States' legal and judicial systems in civil matters and information to the public on access to justice
- ensure implementation and application of Community instruments

Measures supported include: specific action taken at the initiative of the Commission; specific projects of Community interest; and activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Eligibility: Institutions and public or private organizations, including professional organizations, research institutes and legal and judicial training/further training institutes for legal practitioners.

Funding area: All the member States of the European Union except for Denmark

Contact:

Mr Michel VERSCHRAEGEN
European Commission, Directorate-General Justice and Home

Affairs - C/4
46 Rue du Luxembourg, B-1049 Bruxelles
Tel +32 2 296 2014
Fax +32 2 299 6457
E-mail jai-framework-civil@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/funding/civil_cooperation/funding_civil_cooperation_en.htm

18 03 06 – Integration of nationals of non-members countries

Budget allocation: 5.00 million

This line covers measures for: promoting the integration of non-member state nationals through special projects (e.g. language courses, information on the cultural, political and social characteristics of the country in question, including citizenship and European values); developing dialogue with civil society; research and evaluation of best practices in integration of refugees and asylum seekers; developing integration models; and setting up networks. The projects must involve partners from at least five Member States in order to achieve a strong transnational dimension.

Eligibility:

Legal persons, companies, private or public to non-governmental organizations, national, regional and local authorities registered in one of the Member States of the European Union, as well as international organisations working on a strictly non-profit basis.

Funding area:

The European Union. Third countries can participate in the activities undertaken by Member States, although they cannot apply or receive financial support in this framework.

Contact:

Miss Muriel GUIN
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E-mail JLS-INTI@cec.eu.int

Website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/funding/inti/funding_inti_en.htm

18 04 01 02 - Measures for combating violence against children, adolescents and women – Daphne II

Budget allocation: 9.68 million

This line is meant for the second phase of the DAPHNE programme (2004-8) and, like its predecessor, is aimed at setting up networks at a European level to promote information and actions on measures to protect, and prevent violence towards, children, young people and women, and to combat trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation and female genital mutilation, as well as forced marriage.

The programme also includes the protection of children, adolescents and women from violence and help for victims.

Eligibility: Public or private institutions active in the field of prevention of and protection from violence against children, young people and women, particularly NGOs and voluntary organizations. Project partners should come from the Member States of the European Union.

Contact:

Mr Patrick Trousson
European Commission,
Directorate-General Justice and Home Affairs
Financial support for Justice, rights and citizenship – C4
LX46 0/151, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 296 5803
E-mail daphne-helpdesk@transtec.be

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/funding/daphne/funding_daphne_en.htm

18 04 03 - Research and evaluation programme on respect for fundamental rights

Budget allocation: 0.50 million

This budget line finances the setting up of a network of legal experts, who are authorities on human rights and jurists from each of the Member States. This involves an assessment of the implementation of the rights laid down notably in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

It also funds the development of tools (databases, help lines, legal aid) in agreement with relevant institutions in the Member States and NGOs operating in the field of fundamental rights, enabling all persons to gain access to the information they require.

Eligibility:

Administrative and judicial authorities, legal experts who are authorities on human rights and jurists from each of the Member States. Also eligible are NGOs operating in the field of fundamental rights.

Contact:

Ms D. Correia (Head of Section)
European Commission, Directorate-General Justice and Home
Affairs
Programming Monitoring and Reporting – AI
Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 295 0101

Website:

www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/funding/rights/funding_rights_en.htm#

19 04 02 - Support for the victims of human rights' abuses

19 04 03 - Development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law - Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

19 04 04 - Support for the activities of international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court

19 04 05 - Support for a Network for Conflict Prevention

Budget allocation: 7.00 / 105.41 / 7.00 / 1.50 million respectively

As set out in Council Regulations (EC) 975/99 and (EC) 976/99 the objective of the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) programme is to promote human rights, democracy and conflict prevention in third countries. The 2005-6 programming has taken a more focused approach than before and, accordingly, funds are now targeted on a wider geographical area with more concentration along thematic lines.

Generally, the EIDHR aims at: strengthening democratisation, good governance and the rule of law; supporting the abolition of death penalty as well as the fight against torture and impunity; supporting international tribunals and the International Criminal Court; and combating racism and xenophobia and discrimination against ethnic minorities and indigenous people.

In order to make the objectives clearer and more coherent, four thematic campaigns have been set out: These are:

- Campaign 1: Promoting justice and the rule of law
- Campaign 2: Fostering a culture of human rights
- Campaign 3: Promoting the democratic process
- Campaign 4: Advancing equality, tolerance and peace

All campaigns will be conducted at a global level, at the level of selected regions and at the level of designated countries within these regions. The political context and focus of each campaign in the following regions will be outlined briefly below:

- **Western Balkans and Candidate countries:** The current 2000-6 Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation (CARDS) programme amounts to €4.65 billion and allocates significant resources to strengthening institutions and building administrative capacity, particularly in the area of jus-

tice and home affairs. Campaigns 2 and 4 are the main focus for this region.

- **Eastern Europe and Southern Caucasus:** The EU has entered into Partnership and Cooperation Agreements with all countries of this region except Belarus. The main instrument for financial support is under the TACIS programme. The EU attaches great importance to the promotion of human rights and democracy in the region, also through election observation and assistance. Under the EIDHR programming 2004-2006, the region will be targeted by Campaigns 2 and 3, at both regional and country level. In light of the situation in Chechnya, Russia will be also eligible for support under Campaign 4.
- **Mediterranean and Middle East:** The MEDA programme is the key financial instrument applicable to large parts of this region. EIDHR will complement these activities through support to civil society in this region by focusing on campaigns 2 and 3 at country and regional level. Particularly relevant will be activities to promote freedom of association and expression and to enhance the ability of civil society to engage in policy dialogue with authorities. Also envisioned are activities aimed at fighting against torture, and civil society action to promote the rights of women and improve the situation of human rights defenders. Campaign 1 will be applicable at regional level especially in light of the prevalence of the death penalty in national legislations across the Mediterranean and Middle East. In Iraq, support will be available through all the Campaigns, depending on the needs identified. In relation to Iran, Campaigns 1 and 2 apply.

The programming distinguishes between **macroprojects** and **microprojects**. **Macroprojects** are projects with a minimum support volume of €300,000 for EU-based applicants to implement the project, and €150,000 for civil society-based applicant organisations in the eligible region or country of project destination. Global or regional projects will be macroprojects by nature, and applicants will be treated on an equal footing, whether EU-based or based in a region eligible under the campaign. **Microprojects**, on the other hand, are projects with a support volume between €10,000 and €100,000, available exclusively for local civil society-based applicants within a country eligible under the campaign. These local applicants may, however, work in association with EU-based NGOs.

Regards all projects, preference will be given, if possible, to projects which involve organisations representing indigenous peoples or which have a focus on indigenous peoples or a particular indigenous people, and projects that include aspects to promote the objectives of conflict prevention and conflict resolution. Moreover, particular attention will be paid to ensure that gender equality and the rights of children are reflected in all activities.

Beneficiaries of activities carried out must be non-profit making, non-governmental organisations or higher education institutions and, normally, have their headquarters within the European Union or in a beneficiary country. They may include regional and international organisations, non-governmental organisations, national, regional and local authorities and official agencies, community-based organisations and public or private sector institutes and operators, and service providers. Criteria for eligibility will be clearly stated in the calls for proposals.

Contact:

Ms Malin STAWÉ (Head of Section)
European Commission,
AIDCO Europe Aid Cooperation Office – 04
Central management of thematic budget lines
Tel +32 2 298 7017
Fax +32 2 295 7482
E-mail malin.stawe@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/eidhr/index_en.htm
(general)
europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl
(calls for proposals)

3.1.II RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

08 07 01 - Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society

Budget allocation: 61.50 million

This line is intended to cover the mobilisation of research capacities in the economic, political, social and human sciences. The objective is to address issues related to the emergence of the knowledge-based society and new forms of relationships between citizens and institutions.

Projects should relate to: improving the generation, distribution and use of knowledge; developing options and choices for the development of a knowledge-based society; its implications to European integration and enlargement, new forms of governance, resolution of conflicts and new forms of citizenship and cultural identities.

Eligibility:

Open to all legal persons and entities established in the Member States of the EU. SME participation is encouraged.

Contact:

Ms Silvia DUrmeier
European Commission, Directorate-General Research – K3
Citizens and Governance in the Knowledge Based Society
Tel +32 2 295 7097
Fax +32 2 296 2137
E-mail rtd-citizens@cec.eu.int

Website:

<http://www.cordis.lu/citizens/home.html>

08 10 01 04 - Science and Society

Budget allocation: 27.84 million

This budget line is intended to encourage the development in Europe of harmonious relations between science and society, and

openness to innovation as a result of establishing new relationships between researchers, industrialists, policy-makers and citizens. The vision is to create an environment where the public at large, especially young people, are more aware and informed about science, scientific effort is naturally open to the public and both policy-makers and citizens can make informed choices from the range of options presented by technological progress.

Eligibility:

Organisations whose major role is giving scientific advice for policy-making, scientific help desks, national ethics councils, and national and regional organisations working in scientific areas and experienced in enabling public participation.

Contact:

Ms Viviane VANDERHOUEDELINGEN
European Commission, Directorate-General Research
Unit 5 (Information and communication)
Tel + 32 2 298 7323
Fax + 32 2 295 8220
E-mail rtd-sciencesociety@cec.eu.int

Website:

<http://www.cordis.lu/science-society/home.html>

08 08 01 03 - Specific measures in support of international cooperation

Budget allocation: 96.29 million

The objective of these measures is to open up the European Research Area to the world within seven priority thematic fields. Projects should contribute to: the creation of knowledge and expertise based on improved regional cooperation; the elaboration of concepts aimed at sustainable development; and improved societal innovation

Eligibility:

Researchers, teams and institutions from third countries in projects within the seven Priority Thematic Areas of Research (to see what

these are, please check the website), and participants from international organizations.

Funding area:

The Mediterranean non-EU countries, the countries in the western Balkans, Russia and the States of the CIS, and the developing countries.

Contact:

Ms Nicole RIVEILL
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Rue de Genève 1, B – 1140 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 4204
Fax +32 2 296 6252
E-mail inco@cec.eu.int

Website:

http://cordis.europa.eu.int/inco/home_en.html

08 08 01 01 - Supporting policies and anticipating scientific and technological needs

Budget allocation: 117.29 million

This budget line is aimed at developing research activities in support of Community policies and building capacity to commence research activities rapidly in response to unforeseen needs. Part of it supports: the common agriculture policy (CAP) and fisheries policy (CFP); sustainable development, particularly as regards environment, transport and energy; other Community policies such as health, trade, development, aid, education, culture etc; and policy objectives in the areas of economic policy, information society; eEurope and enterprise.

Eligibility:

Eligible applicants may include: researchers, institutes established in the Member States and candidate countries of the European Union, international organisations and participants from third countries. However, calls for proposals may specify rules for participation.

Funding area:

The Member States and Candidate countries of the European Union

Contact:

Mr William CANNEL (Head of Unit)

European Commission, Directorate-General Research – B1

Anticipation of scientific and technological needs

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Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund

The main aim of this chapter is to provide NGOs with relevant information on the various European funds both from a theoretical and practical point of view. In fact, both aspects are fundamental for NGOs to firstly find their way into the labyrinth of EU funding opportunities (so as to choose the best and most suited ones) and secondly to prepare an effective and successful application. On the other hand, at the time of writing, several political and economic circumstances are putting significant pressure on developments related to EU regional policies. A particular difficulty related to the drafting of this guide is its timing. In fact, while the new programming period (i.e. 2007-2013) is approaching rapidly and new rules are being introduced, the current programming period (i.e. 2000-2006) is still running. Hence, this chapter will try to capture the most important and relevant features of both the current circumstances and the future developments in order to provide practical help for NGOs wishing to engage in EU funded programmes. Nevertheless it should be noted that since 2006 can be seen as a transition phase, more attention should already be paid to the new programming period (2007-13) and future developments, and NGOs looking for funding from the Structural Funds should foremost start looking into programmes under the new funds. Although old programmes are still running, Member States are most likely to have clear ideas on how to spend the funds available under the next round, and despite the lack of formal agreement on the objectives under the new funds,

the current proposals serve as better than good indicators of the 2007-13 policy.

Firstly, this chapter will briefly examine the evolution of the EU regional policy and highlight the most important developments which, as emphasised earlier, are putting pressure on European cohesion policies. After this introductory section, the main general principles of policy formulation in the field of Structural Funds will be outlined, followed by more detailed operational principles. Second, the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund will be examined, with the section divided into the old funds (2000-6) and the new funds (2007-13). Here the focus is on the cohesion policy instruments themselves and the objectives which direct the operation of these instruments. Also outlined are the Community Initiative Programmes and Innovative actions. Finally, there is a summary (in the form of a comparative table) of the differences in terms of objectives and instruments between the two programming periods, followed by sources of further information and useful contact points.

4.1 THE EU POLICY FOR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND TERRITORIAL COHESION

4.1.1 GENERAL

The Preamble of the Treaty establishing the European Community (also known as Treaty of Rome and signed in 1957 by the six – i.e. France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg), called for the strengthening of the European economies and ensuring their harmonious development by reducing the differences existing between the various regions and the backwardness of less favoured regions. Thus, the economic development of the less favoured regions of the Union has always been an important issue on the Community's agenda, even though with different aims and focus at different times. In general terms, it can be argued that the European regional policy by going through a number of significant modifications throughout the years (which fundamentally restructured the allocation and management of the funds), has evolved from a redistributive and side-payment to a more dynamic and active type of policy aiming at enhancing physical and human capital within the poorer regions of the Union.

Nevertheless, more transformations seem to be underway. In fact, several developments within the Union are currently shaping most of its policies and the regional policy (i.e. the second biggest after CAP in the EU budget) is among them. The two most significant processes affecting regional policy at present are Enlargement and the implementation of the Lisbon strategy.

Enlargement

As highlighted in the Commission's Third Cohesion Report, enlargement has increased EU GDP by a mere 5% while it has boosted the Union's population by almost 20%. As a consequence, average GDP per head in the EU25 is 12.5% lower than average GDP for the EU15. Thus, enlargement has not only further added to regional disparities within the Union but it has also made weak regions, previously receiving EU funds, no longer eligible. There is, however, transitional support available for such regions until the end of 2006.

Lisbon strategy

The Lisbon strategy, agreed in March 2000 by the Heads of State and Governments of the EU, is the blueprint for the achievement of a successful and competitive knowledge-based European economy by 2010. According to the Commission, knowledge and the access to it represent the growth driving force of modern advanced economies. Moreover, in February 2005 the Commission presented a revised strategy for the EU to create more growth and jobs, in order to boost the Lisbon and Gothenburg (sustainable development) goals. Thus, all dimensions of the European cohesion policy must be seen as an integral part of the Lisbon strategy. Furthermore, for cohesion policy to be effective and maximise its added value, it needs to concentrate investment in only a few Community priorities¹⁹, and it is evident from the new programme proposals that these priorities derive directly from the Lisbon goals. The priority given to these goals being clearly desirable, it should however be kept in mind

¹⁹ See page xxvii and 50 of the Third Cohesion Report, European Commission, "A New Partnership for Cohesions: convergence, competitiveness and cooperation", February 2004. The report can be downloaded from the following Website: europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/cohesion3/cohesion3_en.htm

that the level of cohesion and environmental protection the Union is trying to ensure through the structural funds should not become just secondary objectives of the cohesion policy.

Reshaping the EU Cohesion policy

The developments of those two crucial processes are imposing a significant restructuring and re-shaping of European cohesion policy which, in the future, will need to strike a balance between new development challenges and, at the same time, decreasing funding. As mentioned in chapter 1, in spite of the growing needs of an enlarged EU, the Commission proposal for the 2007-2013 Financial Perspectives kept Community expenditure below the 1.24% GDP ceiling. On several occasions Commissions officials (and particularly the Commissioners themselves) have stressed the importance of keeping that ceiling, for Europe to be able to achieve its several objectives of which a more cohesive Europe is only one. However, the 2005 December Council agreed on the Financial Perspectives 2007-13 (as set out in Document 15915/05) and thus reduced the ceiling to only 1.045%. The European Parliament, on the other hand, wanted 12 billion euro added to the 862.4 billion agreed by the Council but negotiations between the Parliament's negotiating team and Commission and Council representatives (4.4.2006) led to the Parliament agreeing to a 4 billion euro increase only. This 4 billion will be allocated mainly to policies related to the Lisbon strategy, such as research, innovation and trans-European networks. Accordingly, allocations for structural funds and the Cohesion Fund for the period 2007-13 would amount to 307.6 billion (Council agreement) plus an extra 0.3 billion as negotiated by the Parliament, i.e. 307.9 billion euro out of a total budget of 866.4, a figure smaller than the 336.1 billion originally proposed by the Commission.

The Regulations for the Structural Funds will closely follow and will be adapted to the results of the negotiations on the new Financial Perspective (COM(2004) 487 final). Nevertheless, the outcomes of those negotiations are not yet clear. From a practical point of view, the new financial ceiling will in any case translate into a reduction of the resources available for each country and region since not only is there less money available but also, with enlargement, there has been an increase in the number of regions needing structural

interventions and an increase in the variety of social and economic problems. Hence the need for more decentralised, transparent and efficient implementation.

4.1.2 PROGRAMMING AND CORE PRINCIPLES

Currently, the Structural Funds' architecture is based on a set of core principles laid down by the Council Regulation No. 1260/1999. In February 2004, the Commission adopted the Third Cohesion Report [COM(2004)107], which is a policy document drawing on past experience and making proposals for the future. In conjunction with this report and its Communication on the next financial perspective (2007-13) the Commission issued a proposal for a new Regulation for the Structural Funds (COM(2004) 492 final), which introduces a number of changes and simplifications. Once approved by the Council and Parliament, the regulation will become law. Unlike before, the draft Regulation for the 2007-13 period was followed by Draft Community Guidelines [COM(2005)0299], setting out the overall objectives of Structural Funds programming for the new period.

The spending by the Member States of the Structural Funds operates within the framework of policies and objectives set out in these documents. For the 2000-6 period each Member State drew up a National Development Plan or an equivalent document indicating their intentions on how to spend the funds allocated to them. After this, negotiations between the Member State and the Commission were conducted, leading to a formal and detailed document with specific guidelines on how the funds were to be spent (Community Support Framework or Single Programming Document). For the 2007-13 period, however, the process is made more straightforward following the need to simplify various aspects of the planning and management stages. Now each Member States will define its own strategy for the implementation of the Structural Funds in a political document (National Strategic Reference Framework). Such Frameworks will be prepared by each Member State on the basis of the Community Strategic Guidelines, according to its institutional structure and in close cooperation with the partners (as defined in the partnership principle). To implement the strategic objectives defined in the National Strategic Reference Framework, the Member

States will present regional and national operational programmes to the Commission for approval and the programming complements will disappear. Accordingly, the number of programming steps will be reduced and the responsibilities will be more decentralised as there will be less direct involvement of the Commission itself in the implementation phases.

It should also be noted at this stage that the relations between the Commission and the Member States in the implementation of the cohesion policy are subject to the **principle of subsidiarity**. This principle was introduced by the Treaty of Maastricht and means that "In areas which do not fall within its exclusive competence, the Community shall take action, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved by the Community". One immediate consequence of this is that it is up to the managing authorities appointed by the Member States to select the projects to be financed and to monitor and evaluate ex ante and in itinere their implementation.

Managing Authorities are any public or private bodies at national, regional or local level designated by the Member States to manage assistance provided for through the Structural Funds. Its responsibilities include informing potential beneficiaries, monitoring, ensuring sound and timely financial implementation, conducting evaluations and complying with all applicable obligations relating to publicity and community law. The programmes are thus implemented by the appointed national /regional/local authorities and regularly supervised by Monitoring Committees. Needless to say, these authorities provide an important source of information on detailed regional or country-specific programmes and help for NGOs interested in getting involved. Please check europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/manage/authority/authority_en.cfm for contact details of all national Managing Authorities.

Monitoring Committees are to be set up by each Member State, in agreement with the Managing Authority after consultation with the partners. They consist of representatives of regions, Member States, other responsible bodies and the Commission, the latter in an advisory

capacity. The Committees oversee implementation, confirming or adjusting the programmes' strategy if necessary, consider and approve the criteria for selecting the operations co-financed and examine the results and achievements of implementation .²⁰

Core Principles 2007-13

These derive from the core principles of 2000-6 but, as the proposed Regulation for the next programming period provides for a number of modifications, there will be changes also to the old core principles. Even though it should not be forgotten that these new regulations are still being negotiated, it is interesting to take note of at least the most significant changes proposed:

- **Concentration:** This means the concentration of measures on the priority objectives, which entails a geographical concentration according to the eligibility of each measure and which take into account both national and regional needs, as well as Community priorities. This should encourage an integrated approach to development rather than a fragmentation of operations. Even though the essence of this principle will basically stay unchanged (i.e. geographical concentration of the poorest regions of the Member States), the Commission envisages a particular emphasis on the new Member States and also envisages that the Funds should further concentrate on the Lisbon and Gothenburg priorities, on the "convergence regions" (i.e. Objective 1 regions) and on institutional capacity building. Furthermore, the abandoning of the micro-zoning in favour of the determination of the geographical and other forms of concentration during the drawing up of the regional programmes will allow for significant flexibility and adaptability of the Funds.
- **Programming:** The organising, decision-making and financial process are carried out in a number of stages to implement the joint action of the Community and the Member States (with the involvement of the sub-national geographical level deemed by

²⁰ Council Reg.No. 1260/1999, article 34 – See also: Commission Regulation (EC) No 438/2001 of 2 March 2001 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 as regards the management and control systems for assistance granted under the Structural Funds available at: europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_063/l_06320010303en00210043.pdf

the Member State concerned to be the most appropriate). For this specific principle, the Commission envisages a significant simplification at both the political and the operational level with less involvement of the EU level into the details of the actual management.

- **Partnership:** This principle aims at achieving the closest possible co-operation in each State between the Commission and the appropriate authority at national, regional or local level, including the economic and social partners designated by each Member State, from the preparatory to the implementation stage. The partnership approach is a vital part of the Structural Funds. A progressive expansion of the partnership started in 1989 when it was extended to include the regional and local authorities. Further progress has been made during the programming period 1994-1999, when the social partners were openly invited to take part. Finally, in 1999, the partnership was extended to other relevant organisations, including those working to protect the environment and to promote equality between men and women. This change opens the door to the Third Sector, and in particular to NGOs to take part in the programming and implementation of the Structural Funds in the current Member States, and has great importance also for organisations within the new Member States.

- » Several explanations could be given to why the European Commission supports the partnership approach. First of all, the Commission aims to renew European multi-level governance in order to achieve broader involvement in policy shaping and more openness and transparency at all levels. A broader dialogue between the Commission, the Member States and the regional/local authorities would also ensure overall coherence of policies and legislation e.g. energy, transport, environments, etc at all levels. A strong and committed local or regional partnership helps to mobilize material and immaterial resources, and to tailor policies and actions to better respond to territorial needs. Consequently, working in partnerships would contribute to a more democratic policy-making and programme implementation. Therefore the partnership principle is of central value to the notion of multilevel governance in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of

programmes. On the other hand, it should be stressed that following the subsidiarity principle, each Member State is responsible for implementing the partnership principle at the national level. Thus, the level of openness towards the civil society and the consequent level of NGOs participation vary considerably across States and also according to the subject-matter of projects, for instance the partnership principle is generally more developed for rural development programmes as opposed to urban projects

- » The proposed changes for the Partnership Principle are surely the most important novelty at least as far as NGOs are concerned. The Third Cohesion Report calls for more involvement of the civil society in the design, implementation and follow-up of Structural Funds operations. Moreover, the Strategic Guidelines emphasize the role of partnership in the formulation and implementation of development strategies, and explicitly mentions the role of NGOs within partnerships. Most importantly, NGOs are also included in the definition of partners in the Draft General Regulation (Article 10). In fact, this is the first time NGOs would be officially recognised as partners in relation to Structural Funds, a move surely welcomed by NGOs and the civil society at large. However, Article 10 of the Draft Regulation is now facing difficulties in the Council, which in its 21.12.2005 compromise text weakens the Article considerably by making partnership optional as opposed to mandatory as it is now, and reduces chances of real NGO participation by removing the list of partners (including the reference to NGOs) as stipulated in the original Commission proposal. The partnership principle is not only the key to successful delivery of the cohesion policy (as emphasised by the Commission in its 2005 evaluation of the principle) but also often the only means of NGOs to participate in these projects, which is among the issues why ECAS has joined various other social and environmental NGOs in a broad coalition to put forward a Joint Statement by NGOs on the General regulation on Structural and Cohesion Funds supporting the original Commission proposal.
- » The partnership principle is nevertheless of core value for NGOs wishing to get involved in projects financed from the

Structural Funds, especially transnational projects. It is important to learn to work together with partners from various sectors at different levels. Actually many projects under these funds are often of such a technical and financial dimension that it is difficult for one single NGO to implement it on its own due to lack of resources and institutional support. Please see chapter 1 for general tips on partnership-building.

- **Additionality:** In order to achieve a genuine economic impact, the Funds may not replace public or other equivalent structural expenditure by the Member State. For this reason, as a general rule, the Member States must maintain their level of expenditure on each objective at no less than the level obtained in the previous programming period and this level shall be determined in the light of the general macroeconomic circumstances in which the funding takes place. This principle has not been modified.

4.2 STRUCTURAL FUNDS AND THE COHESION FUND

4.2.1 STRUCTURAL FUNDS AND THE COHESION FUND 2000-2006

The structural funds are allocated through different instruments, according to different objectives. Currently there are four Structural Funds:

- the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- the European Social Fund (ESF)
- the Financial Instruments for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG)
- the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF-Guidance section).

The fifth EU cohesion policy instrument is the Cohesion Fund.

In defining the eligible areas for Community intervention, the Nomenclature of Territorial Statistical Units (NUTS) is used. To see which eligible area your territory belongs to, and to find more information on the available funds provided for by the Community in the framework of the Structural Funds and (if applicable) by the Cohesion Fund, you can consult the following Website: europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/index_en.htm

4.1.1.1 The Instruments

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)²¹

The ERDF is administered by DG Regional Policy and contributes to promoting economic and social cohesion by correcting the main regional imbalances and participating in the development and conversion of regions. To that end, the ERDF also contributes to promoting sustainable development and the creation of sustainable jobs. The ERDF particularly supports:

- productive investments to create and safeguard permanent jobs,
- investments in infrastructure,
- endogenous development (local development, employment initiatives and the activities of SMEs)
- investment linked to the creation of a competitive and sustainable environment for SMEs,
- research and technological development,
- development of the information society
- development of tourism and cultural investment
- technical assistance under Objective 1 and Objective 2.

The European Social Fund (ESF)²²

The ESF is administered by DG Employment and Social Affairs and supports measures to prevent and combat unemployment and to develop human resources and social integration into the labour market in order to promote a high level of employment, equality between men and women, sustainable development, and economic and social cohesion. The ESF particularly contributes to the actions undertaken in pursuance of the European Employment Strategy and the Annual Guidelines for Employment. The measures financed by the ESF are complementary to national employment policies and Member States themselves identify the best ways in which ESF funding is to improve national employment and human resources

21 Reg. No.1783/1999 of the European Parliament and the Council.

22 Reg. No.1784/1999 of the European Parliament and the Council.

policies in line with the European employment strategy.²³

The Member States may decide on their own priorities, the only restriction being that they should promote activities within the following 5 policy fields:

- the development and promotion of active labour market policies to fight and prevent unemployment and to support the integration of young people and persons returning to the labour market after a period of absence;
- the promotion of social inclusion and equal opportunities for all in accessing the labour market;²⁴
- the development of education, training and counselling systems as part of a lifelong learning policy to enhance and sustain employability, mobility and integration;
- the improvement of systems to promote a skilled, trained and adaptable workforce, to foster innovation and adaptability in work organisation, to support entrepreneurship and employment creation and to boost human potential in research, science and technology;
- promotion of greater access and participation of women in the labour market.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF-Guidance section)²⁵

The EAGGF-Guidance Section is administered by DG Agricultural Policy and promotes the adjustment of agricultural structures and rural development measures. The EAGGF promotes measures:

- supporting farming income and the maintenance of viable farming communities
- start-up support for young farmers,
- improving the structural efficiency of holdings,
- encouraging the establishment of producers' associations,
- conversion, diversification, reorientation and improvement in the quality of agricultural production,
- development of rural infrastructure,

23 Member states continue to bear full responsibility for unemployment.

24 Local employment development is reinforced through various programmes at the Community and Member State level.

25 Council Reg. No.1257/1999.

- encouragement of investment in tourism,
- other measures such as the prevention of natural disasters, village renewal, protection of the rural heritage, development and exploitation of woodland, protection of the environment and countryside and financial engineering.

The Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG)²⁶

The FIFG is administered by DG Fisheries Policy and its structural measures are dedicated to the fisheries and aquaculture sector and to the industry processing and marketing their products. Eligible measures include structural measures mainly aimed at:

- promoting renewal and modernisation of fishing vessels,
- adjustment of the fishing effort,
- socio-economic measures,
- protection of marine resources in coastal waters,
- aquaculture,
- processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products,
- temporary cessation of activities and other financial compensation.

The Cohesion Fund

The Cohesion Fund is separate from the Structural Funds, despite its similar objectives.²⁷ It finances projects relating to the environment and trans-European transport networks in Member States, whose Gross National Product per capita is below 90% of the Community average. As of 1.1.2000 Spain, Greece, Portugal and Ireland were eligible under the Cohesion Fund but Ireland (with a GNP of 101%) was deemed ineligible from 1.1.2004. However, following the 2004 enlargement all the new Member States became beneficiaries under the Fund. Specific priority areas and objectives for 2004-6 were agreed by the European Commission with each new Member State, and it is important for NGOs to have a clear indication of those priorities and objectives when applying for funds. At the same time, this information will also be useful for those NGOs in the old Member States wanting to create partnerships with NGOs in the new Member

²⁶ Council Reg. No.1263/1999c.

²⁷ Council Reg. No. 1264/1999.

States within the areas for which funding is available. 15.9 billion euros have been allocated for the programming period 2004-2006, out of which more than half is reserved for the new Member States.

4.2.1.1 The Objectives

For the 2000-2006 programming period, 195 billion € is spent through the Structural Funds described above to attain the following three priority objectives:²⁸

- **Objective 1:** Promoting the development and structural adjustment of regions whose development is lagging behind. Objective 1 receives 69.7% of the Structural Funds (EUR 135.9 billion) and finances the development and structural adjustment of NUTS II regions whose average per capita GDP is less than 75% of the EU average. However, areas with a very low population density and outermost regions are also covered. After enlargement, all those regions which, as a result of the statistical effect, will no longer qualify for structural funding, will receive temporary 'phasing out' support during the next programming period. The ERDF is the primary contributor to this objective.
- **Objective 2:** Supporting the economic and social conversion of areas facing structural difficulties. Objective 2 receives 11.5% of the Structural Funds' resources (EUR 22.5 billion) and it is financed through the ERDF, the ESF, and the EAGGF-Guarantee section. Eligible areas are those with structural problems whose socio-economic conversion (industrial and service sectors, declining rural areas, urban areas in difficulty and depressed areas dependent on fisheries) and population or area is sufficiently substantial. Most Member States, including the wealthiest, qualify for Objective 2.²⁹ Areas that are no longer eligible for Community aid un-

28 Council Reg. No.1260/1999, article 1 - See also: Commission Regulation (EC) No 438/2001 of 2 March 2001 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 as regards the management and control systems for assistance granted under the Structural Funds available at: europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_063/l_06320010303en00210043.pdf

29 Council Reg. No.1260/1999, article 4 - See also: Commission Regulation (EC) No 438/2001 of 2 March 2001 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 as regards the management and control systems for assistance granted under the Structural Funds available at: europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_063/l_06320010303en00210043.pdf

der this Objective will be gradually phased out over a four-year period. The ERDF is the primary contributor to this objective.

- **Objective 3:** Supporting the adaptation and modernisation of policies and systems of education, training and employment. Objective 3 receives 12.3% of the Structural Funds' resources (EUR 24.05 billion). This Objective includes all areas not covered by Objective 1 or 2 and is financed by the ESF only. It provides a policy frame of reference to ensure consistency with all operations for human resources in a given Member State, and which identifies the relationship with the priorities set out in the National Action Plan for Employment.³⁰ It should be highlighted here that considering the type of issues covered, this objective is of particular relevance for NGOs. The ESF is the sole contributor for Objective 3 programmes.

4.2.1.2 Community Initiative Programmes and Innovative Actions

- **INTERREG :** The overall aim of this programme is to foster transnational, cross-border and interregional co-operation in order to contribute to the harmonious, balanced and sustainable development of the whole Community area. Actions promoted include: development strategies on a transnational scale with a view to promoting polycentric and sustainable development; promoting efficient and sustainable transport systems and improved access to the information society; and promoting the preservation of the environment and the sound management of natural resources. There are three strands under this programme:
Strand A (cross-border co-operation): Promoting integrated regional development between neighbouring border regions - including external borders and certain maritime borders - by promoting joint strategies for sustainable territorial development (encouraging business spirit and development of SMEs, promoting integration of the labour market and social inclusion, protection of the environment, human resource development, improvement of transport, etc).
Strand B (transnational co-operation): Achieving transnational

³⁰ The plan each Member state prepares every year in the framework of the European Employment Strategy setting qualitative and quantitative employment policy objectives.

co-operation and contributing to harmonious territorial integration across the EU by promoting broad groupings of European regions which can engage in the sustainable, harmonious and balanced development of the European Union.

Strand C: Improving regional development and cohesion policies and techniques through interregional co-operation in areas such as research, technological development, entrepreneurship, the information society, tourism, culture and the environment and exchange of experience and good practice.

- **LEADER:** Promotes rural development through the initiatives of local action groups and aims to stimulate innovative measures by those, whether public or private, engaged at a local level in all sectors of rural activity. Strong emphasis has been put on inter-territorial and transnational co-operations, and networking between rural areas. The priority themes are: making rural products and services more competitive, by using technology and know-how; improving the quality of life in rural areas; making the best possible use of natural and cultural resources; and creating equal opportunities for women and young people in rural areas. LEADER promotes actions such as integrated development strategies, and networking of rural areas.
- **EQUAL:** Aims to test out new approaches to meet the needs of those who are excluded or discriminated on the basis of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation within the labour market. It aims to foster a labour market open to all, and strives to single out good practices and ensure sound dissemination of results. EQUAL also seeks to involve businesses to a greater extent as in the past good projects have not led to real job opportunities. Specific actions and gender mainstreaming will be used in order to promote sexual equality and to eliminate discrimination based on race, religion, disability and sexual orientation. The following types of activity are supported: setting up development partnerships and transnational cooperation; implementation of the work programmes of development partnerships; thematic networking, dissemination of good practice and making an impact on national policy; and technical assistance. For more detailed information on EQUAL, please see: europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equal/index.cfm.

- **URBAN:** The URBAN Initiative for 2000-2006 deals with the economic and social regeneration of declining towns and cities and run-down urban districts, and seeks to formulate and implement especially innovative strategies for sustainable economic and social regeneration promoting pioneering and visible change in a limited number of urban areas throughout Europe. There are two general objectives:
 1. To encourage the design and implementation of highly innovative strategies of economic and social regeneration in small and medium-sized towns and cities and declining areas in major conglomerations
 2. To reinforce and exchange knowledge and experience on regeneration and sustainable urban development in the European Union.

Actions should relate to areas such as environmentally friendly redevelopment, entrepreneurship and employment pacts, improvement of education and training pathways for excluded persons, public transport systems, waste minimising and treatment and the development of the potential of information society technologies.

- **Innovative Actions:** These are devoted to funding innovative measures, which include studies, pilot projects and exchanges of experience, the aim of which is to contribute to the preparation of innovative methods and practices designed to improve the quality of assistance under the 3 priority objectives. Funding provided through the ERDF aims at increasing regional competitiveness by raising regional technological competence levels and creating highly skilled jobs. The ESF supports actions aimed at implementing the European Employment Strategy for preventing and fighting unemployment, developing human resources and supporting social integration into the labour market. The EAGGF-Section Guarantee finances studies related to rural development programming and FIGG contributes towards innovative action including transnational operations and the establishment of networks for those operating in the sector and areas dependent on fisheries and aquaculture.

As a part of the simplification process and concentration on the Lisbon agenda, the Commission proposes in its Third Cohesion Report that different territorial problems should be dealt with through integrated and holistic solutions instead of a variety of programmes and instruments. Solutions for such problems should thus be found in the framework of the main Structural Funds instruments and, accordingly, there will be no Community Initiative Programmes for 2007-13. Issues previously dealt with under these initiatives will be handled in the following manner:

- **INTERREG** will become the third new objective i.e. European Territorial Cooperation (see above) and it is hence a full strategic priority in the next programming period, with increased resources from the ERDF and the possibility to integrate its funds with the new European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) for external cross-border projects.
- Actions under **URBAN** will be fully integrated into regional programmes. In particular, the ERDF regulation will include specific provision for the urban dimension and, similarly to EQUAL, URBAN's current fields of action will figure among the priorities of the new regional and national operational programmes. Member States are able to propose specific action in specific areas within these programmes.
- **LEADER** as such would also be integrated into mainstream programming. However, like the EAGGF, it would also continue operating separately from the Structural Funds under the new European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.
- EQUAL will also disappear, but principles under it will be mainstreamed into programmes under the three new objectives.
- The field of actions under the **Innovative Actions** will figure among the priorities of the regional and national operational programmes.

4.2.2 STRUCTURAL FUNDS AND THE COHESION FUND 2007-2013

As a result of the restructuring of the funds, the number of instruments will decrease from five to three as of 2007, whilst the composition of the objectives will also be modified. Hence, for the new programming period the available Structural Funds are:

- the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
- the European Social Fund (ESF)

The third financial instrument for the EU cohesion policy is the Cohesion Fund.

4.2.1.3 The Instruments

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)³¹

Following the Lisbon and Gothenburg strategies for competitiveness and sustainable development, and given the compelling rationalisation and restructuring of cohesion policy required, the Commission envisages in the Third Cohesion Report the following main actions, which are directly linked to the objectives (below), to be pursued through ERDF support in the period 2007-13:

- Modernisation and diversification of Member States' and regions' economic structure. This entails particular attention to innovation, the knowledge-economy and enterprise and emphasises the necessity of creating links between research institutes and industry, favouring access to and use of ICTs, and improving access to finance and know-how.
- Extension and upgrading of basic infrastructure (transport, telecommunications, energy networks etc.)
- Protection of the environment, especially by helping Member States comply with EU law, supporting the development of eco-industries, rehabilitating industrial sites, preventing risks, investing in infrastructure, contributing to sustainable economic development, and favouring cleaner methods of transport and renewable energy.
- Reinforcement of national and regional institutional capacity, particularly in relation to the management of the Funds.

The European Social Fund (ESF)³²

The Commission's Third Cohesion Report envisages a new role also for the ESF, which should become the main financial instrument of

³¹ Reg. No.1783/1999 of the European Parliament and the Council.

³² Reg. No.1784/1999 of the European Parliament and the Council.

the European Employment Strategy and provide support for:

- Improving the quality and responsiveness of labour market institutions, education and training systems as well as social and care services
- Boosting human capital investment, improving education levels, adapting labour force's skills and improving equal access to the labour market
- Promoting capacity-building of public administrations and thus encouraging adaptation and change
- It is also important to highlight that programmes within the ESF will also have to take into account aspects of employment issues currently covered by EQUAL (i.e. innovation, empowerment, partnership and trans-national cooperation).

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF-Guidance section)³³ and The Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIG)³⁴

It is important to highlight here that these two instruments will no longer directly fund any programmes. EAGGF will become the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), an instrument completely separate from Structural Funds.

The Cohesion Fund

In its proposals for new regulations for the period 2007-13 the Commission plans integrating the Cohesion Fund more into the Structural Funds whilst retaining the eligibility criteria (i.e. 90% GNP). Support would thus be more programme-based, leaving more responsibility for the managing authorities, and more varying areas of interest would be covered.

Generally, more emphasis is based on the Gothenburg priorities in terms of sustainable development. Trans-European Networks would thus remain a priority, especially as regards projects of European interest and environmental infrastructure. Other supported projects include: transport programmes in the areas of rail, maritime, inland

33 Council Reg. No.1257/1999.

34 Council Reg. No.1263/1999c.

waterways; sustainable urban transport; and investment in the key fields of energy efficiency and renewable energies.

4.2.2.1 The Objectives

Considering the need for more targeted interventions and a commitment to the Lisbon and Gothenburg priorities, the Commission proposed changes to Structural Fund objectives in its Third Cohesion Report in order to simplify the system and make it more transparent and effective. Unlike before, the objectives are now based on priority themes and grouped under three headings: convergence, regional competitiveness and employment, and territorial cooperation.

- **Convergence - Supporting growth and job creation in the least developed Member States and regions:** Under this objective, the cohesion policy will aim at promoting growth-enhancing conditions and factors leading to real convergence. Strategies should aim in particular at long-term competitiveness and employment. In general terms, this objective will correspond to the current Objective 1 and Cohesion objective and it will retain all their major features, including eligibility criteria. Thus less developed Member States and areas will be eligible, and the new Convergence objective includes most new Member States and some other areas under the old objective 1. Yet, this new objective will be financed only through the ERDF, the ESF and the Cohesion Fund while the EAGGF-Guidance and the FIGG will disappear. In terms of the resources allocated to this objective, the Commission proposes allocating 78.54% of the overall resources earmarked to the Structural Funds.

Here the ERDF finances operations linked to innovation and the knowledge economy. This includes productive investment and development of potential in areas such as services to enterprises, innovation and R&D, entrepreneurship, local infrastructure, information society and tourism. Accessibility and services of general economic interest are also supported through the ERDF as regards transport, telecommunications and energy networks, as well as social networks. Moreover, environment and risk prevention are also priority themes considering issues regarding EU law, development, rehabilitation, risk-prevention, clean transport and effective energy.

The ESF, on the other hand, finances actions related to education, employment and social support systems, for instance strengthening labour market institutions and developing education systems and social services. A further priority area for the ESF under this objective is human capital and labour supply. The focus here is on training measures, access to the labour market and social inclusion.

Finally, support for institutional and administrative capacity-building is provided under both instruments.

- **Regional competitiveness and employment - Anticipating and promoting change:** This new objective will integrate current Objective 2 and Objective 3 but it will still be financed through both the ESF and ERDF (According to the Commission's proposal, overall resources for this objective should amount to 17.22% of the total). All areas which do not come under the convergence objective are eligible due to the fact that although they might be wealthier areas, issues such as economic and social change, globalisation and the move towards a knowledge-based society affect also them. This again reflects the Commission's commitment to the Lisbon goals. This new objective will be based on two types of programmes:
 - » Regional Programmes (financed through the ERDF) which would help regional authorities anticipating and promoting economic change in industrial, urban and rural areas by strengthening competitiveness. SMEs are particularly supported under this programme, as is entrepreneurship. In the field of accessibility, the ERDF supports secondary networks as well as access to information society. Also environmental issues and risk-prevention are promoted, in a similar manner than under the first objective.
 - » Operational Programmes (financed through the ESF) which would help people to anticipate and to adapt to economic change, in line with the policy priorities of the EES (European Employment Strategy) by supporting policies aiming at full employment, quality and productivity at work and social inclusion. Thus a main priority is the adaptability of workers, which is promoted through strategies such as lifelong learning and in-company training. Furthermore, both labour sup-

ply and people at disadvantage are supported through measures to create active ageing strategies, increase participation of women, and increase employment potential, access and inclusion of the disabled, migrants, and ethnic minorities.

- **European territorial cooperation - Promoting the harmonious and balanced development of the Union territory:** This new objective will mainly build on the experience of the present INTERREG initiative to support the harmonious and balanced integration of the territory of the Union through cooperation on issues of Community importance at cross-border, transnational and interregional level. This objective will be financed exclusively through the ERDF. Actions within this objective will focus on integrated programmes aiming at implementing key Community priorities related to the Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas. The resources for this objective would amount to 3.94% of the total. Eligible areas are in principle all regions along the external and internal borders (terrestrial and maritime) and the aim is to find joint solutions to shared problems between neighbouring authorities in areas such as urban, rural and coastal development, economic relations and networking of SMEs.

It should be mentioned that the old Objective 3 as such disappears but some of the principles promoted under it will reflect to the new objectives through the operation of the ESF.

Moreover, for the programming period 2007-13 the Community Strategic Guidelines must be taken into account when drawing up national strategies. These are also an useful indicator for NGOs seeking to identify more specific priority areas under the new programming period. In the draft document [COM(2005)0299] the Commission identifies the following guidelines:

- Making Europe and its regions more attractive places to invest and work (transport infrastructure; environmental protection and growth; use of traditional energy sources)
- Improve knowledge and innovation for growth (investment in RTD; innovation and entrepreneurship; information society; access to finance)

- More and better jobs (more people in employment; social protection systems; adaptability of workers and labour market; human capital; administrative capacity; healthy labour force)

4.2.3 EVOLUTION OF INSTRUMENTS AND OBJECTIVES

The following table summarises the evolution of the various instruments and objectives as envisaged by the Commission.

EVOLUTION OF INSTRUMENTS AND OBJECTIVES			
2000-2006		2007-2013	
OBJECTIVES	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	OBJECTIVES	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
Cohesion Fund	Cohesion fund	Convergence and competitiveness	Cohesion Fund, ERDF
Objective 1	ERDF, ESF, EAGGF-Guidance, FIFG	Regional Competitiveness and employment	ERDF, ESF
Objective 2	ERDF, ESF	European territorial cooperation	ERDF
Objective 3	ESF		
INTERREG	ERDF		
URBAN	ERDF		
EQUAL	ESF		
LEADER +	EAGGF-Guidance		
Rural development and restructuring of the fishery sector outside objective 1	EAGGF-Guidance FIFG		
9 objectives	6 instruments	3 objectives	3 instruments

Source: European Commission "Third Cohesion Report: A new partnership for cohesion" March 2004

External Budget Lines

The European Commission allocates funding to different policy areas and gives each item specific budget lines. Under each budget line there will be specific requirements and conditions for eligible candidates. These are outlined in each call for proposal. Information on calls for proposal can be obtained from the Europa website and from the European Commission delegations in your country or region. Please refer to the Europa website - europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/delegations/intro/web.htm - to get a list of the delegations.

To give an overview of the funding available in each policy area, below is a list of budget lines for external funding, with the amounts allocated per budget line also indicated.

5.1 LIST OF BUDGET LINES

EXTERNAL RELATIONS (Policy Area 19)

Programme of technical and financial assistance to third countries in the areas of migration and asylum (19 02 03)	44.35 m €
Community participation in action concerning anti-personnel mines (19 02 04)	16.80 m €

Rapid reaction mechanism (19 02 05)	32.06 m €
Support for the victims of human rights abuses (19 04 02)	7.00 m €
Development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law – Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (19 04 03)	105.41 m €
Support for the activities of international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court (19 04 04)	7.00 m €
Preparatory action to establish a conflict prevention network (19 04 05)	1.50 m €
Aid for rehabilitation and reconstruction of Iraq (19 08 07)	200.00 m €
Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in the Mediterranean and the Middle East (19 08 05)	p.m.
Financial and technical cooperation with Latin American developing countries (19 09 01)	213.11 m €
Political, economic and cultural cooperation with Latin American developing countries (19 09 02)	84.00 m €
Aid to uprooted people in Latin American countries (19 09 03)	21.00 m €
Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in developing countries in Latin America (19 09 04)	p.m.
Financial and technical cooperation with Asian developing countries (19 10 01)	331.87 m €
Political, economic and cultural cooperation with Asian developing countries (19 10 02)	91.00 m €
Aid to uprooted people in Asian countries (19 10 03)	28.00 m €
Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in developing countries in Asia (19 10 04)	180.00 m €
Aid for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan (19 10 06)	183.00 m €
Contribution to international environmental activities – developing countries, UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol (07 02 01)	8.09 m €

DEVELOPMENT AND RELATIONS WITH ACP COUNTRIES (Policy Area 21)

Community contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by NGOs (21 02 03)	210.00 m €
Environment in the developing countries (21 02 05)	56.61 m €
Promoting gender equality in development cooperation (21 02 06)	2.83 m€
Decentralised cooperation (21 02 13)	p.m.
Aid for poverty-related diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) in developing countries (21 02 07 02)	76.06 m €
Aid for population and reproductive health care (21 02 07 03)	19.49 m €
Preparatory action on aid for poverty-related diseases in developing countries, other than HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (21 02 07 04)	10.00 m €
Emergency Aid – ACP States (21 03 07)	p.m.
Aid to refugees – ACP States (21 03 08)	p.m.
European programme for reconstruction and development (EPRD) in South Africa (21 03 17)	132.76 m €
Products mobilised under the Food Aid Convention (21 02 01)	128.47 m €
Other aid in the form of products, support operations and transport, distribution, flanking measures and measures to monitor implementation (21 02 02)	285.35 m €
Rehabilitation and reconstruction action in the developing countries, particularly ACP states (21 03 20)	p.m.

HUMANITARIAN AID (Policy Area 23)

Aid, including emergency food aid, to help the populations of the developing countries and other third countries hit by disasters or serious crises (23 02 01)	470.42 m €
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Operational support and disaster
preparedness (23 02 02)

19.00 m €

5.2 FUNDING PROGRAMMES

5.2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON FUNDING PROGRAMMES

In order to get involved with the programmes funded by the European Commission, it is necessary to monitor calls for proposals that are issued out by the Commission. Calls for proposals are invitations from the European Commission to interested eligible parties to make project proposals that are in line with the requirements and conditions laid out in these invitations.

Calls for proposals for grants and tenders for external aid projects can be found at the EuropeAid **Website:** www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl

They are also published in the Official Journal of the European Communities (OJ), which is available online at: www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/index.html

Also useful is the practical guide to contract procedures financed from the General Budget of the European Communities in the context of external actions, which is available at http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/gestion/pg/npg_en.doc (the section on grants begins on page 155).

Please note that the majority of external budget lines only include contact points from EuropeAid. However, should you want information on overall programming, the contacts will be found in DG Development or External Relations. The people in EuropeAid should be able to direct you to the right contacts.

5.2.2 PROGRAMMES IN THEMATIC CATEGORIES

5.2.2.1 Food aid and support operations

21 02 01 – Products mobilised under the Food Aid Convention

21 02 02 – Other aid in the form of products, support operations, early-warning systems and storage transport, distribution, flanking measures and measures to monitor implementation

Budget allocation: 128.47 and 285.35 million

Since the 1996 Regulation (1292/96), integrating both food aid and food security into global development cooperation, an increasing emphasis has been placed on actions which promote long-term food security. More than half of the funding provided by the Commission in this area is given directly to national governments. However, the Commission also supports specific organisations and programmes through indirect aid. As regards food aid distribution the World Food Programme (WFP) is a privileged partner of the Commission. Other organisations benefiting from Community indirect aid include the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), as well as some European NGOs.

EuronAid, a European network of NGOs and a collective partner of the Commission, manages the allocations of food aid in kind granted by the Commission to NGO projects under its Food Aid and Food Security Programme. It not only facilitates the implementation of NGO projects but also promotes dialogue on food aid and support policies with relevant stakeholders. EuronAid services are available for both member and non-member NGOs. Additionally, a financial allocation of approximately 60 million euro is allocated annually for NGO projects addressing the structural problems of food insecurity.

The food aid and food security programme aims at creating improved and sustainable food security levels both nationally and regionally, with special attention given to vulnerable groups. Other

main objectives are to improve access to food supplies in situations of chronic deficit and emergencies and, generally, to support balanced social and economic development in this field.

Funding is available for projects in the following areas:

- Food products
 - » Cereals or cereal based products, in the form of seeds where appropriate
 - » Milk powder or equivalent; vegetable oil and sugar
 - » Other products e.g. pulses, fish, protein-enriched biscuits, seeds etc.
- Operations in support of food security
- Early warning systems and storage programmes

Flexibility in the annual selection process remains large. Before submitting a proposal you are strongly advised to contact the local EC Delegation and discuss your project with the advisor for food security issues in order to find out if your project is suitable for funding. The local delegation will be involved in the selection process so this will save you from submitting an unsuitable proposal. For contact details of local delegations please check:

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/delegations/intro/web.htm.

Contact:

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P.O. Box 12
NL – 2501 CA, The Hague, Netherlands
Tel +31 70 330 5757
Fax +31 70 364 1701
E-mail euronaid@euronaid.nl

Website: <http://www.euronaid.net>

5.2.2.2 Emergency humanitarian aid

19 02 05 – Rapid Reaction Mechanism

Financing through the Rapid Reaction Mechanism (RRM) is targeted at urgent action in situations of crisis or emerging crisis, situations posing a threat to law or safety of individuals, and situations threatening to escalate into armed conflict or to destabilise the country. The aim is to protect or re-establish circumstances in which assistance and cooperation policies and programmes can be properly implemented and their goals properly pursued.

This budget line is intended to cover in particular the financing of actions of civilian nature aimed at counteracting or resolving emerging crisis situations and serious threats or outbreaks of conflict. RRM does not finance humanitarian assistance or operations where other EC instruments are available in the necessary time limit. The duration of projects must not exceed six months.

Implementing partners may include authorities of the Member States or of beneficiary countries and their agencies, regional and international organisations and their agencies, NGOs, public and private operators and individual organisations or operators (including staff seconded from Member State administrations) with appropriate specialised expertise and experience.

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CFSP and RRM: Programme Management – A3
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Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/cpcm/rrm/index.htm

23 02 01 – Aid, including emergency food aid, to help the populations of the developing countries and other third countries hit by disasters or serious crises

Budget allocation: 470.42 million

This budget line is administered by the Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid (ECHO). It funds assistance, relief, protection and emergency food operations for people in developing countries. Water is a new horizontal priority – other priority areas vary according to the geographical area (for these please check the ECHO Aid Strategy 2006, available at europa.eu.int/comm/echo/pdf_files/strategy/2006/strat_2006_en.pdf). Developing countries include the ACP countries (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific), Asia, Latin America and other third countries that are faced with natural or man-made disasters. Assistance will be provided for as long as the emergency situation continues, and ECHO will continue to pay specific attention to forgotten crises and needs. Funding is also available under this line for any equipment or product that may be needed to bring about such assistance e.g. the construction of homes or shelters for the affected groups, and the reconstruction of infrastructure and facilities. It may also cover any other costs directly linked to the implementation of humanitarian aid operations.

An emergency aid operation can be launched in several ways: by an NGO that has a partnership agreement with ECHO, by a Member or non-member state or by ECHO itself. Before submitting a proposal an NGO must sign a Framework Partnership Agreement with ECHO (see europa.eu.int/comm/echo/partners/fpa_ngos_en.htm). Due to the nature of the work funded, project implementation from the submission of a proposal until project completion can be very short. In general projects should not last longer than six months. Normally ECHO provides 100% of the funding.

Contact:

Please get in touch with the contact person responsible for the relevant country / region. Contact details can be found at:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/echo/presentation/staff_echo1_en.htm

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/echo/ (general)
europa.eu.int/comm/echo/partners/index_en.htm (guidelines)

21 03 07 – Emergency aid - ACP states (Aid to Emergency Assistance in the Cotonou Agreement – article 72)

Budget allocation: p.m.

This budget line covers emergency assistance to ACP States facing serious economic and social hardship as a result of a natural disaster or extraordinary circumstances which have a comparable effect. The assistance should be flexible (e.g. supply of various kinds of relief goods and services depending on the circumstances) and, as the aim of emergency assistance is to meet immediate needs, available quickly and easily. It can also be used in order to make structures and equipment operational and viable.

Article 72 in the Cotonou Agreement comes under the responsibility of ECHO, which is in charge of all the European Commission emergency aid in developing countries. Proposals are considered in conformity with the annual ECHO strategy and in response to any given emergency.

In order to assure that the actions are implemented without undue delay the Commission has set the following rules: (i) funds provided under the emergency assistance must be completely committed and paid out and the action completed within 180 days of the establishment of the implementation arrangements (except by common agreement); (ii) if full payment has not been made within the time limit set by a common agreement, the balance shall be paid back to a special budget line; (iii) the detailed rules for both implementation and allocation should be subject to emergency and flexible procedures; (iv) the funds may be used for retroactive financing of emergency actions undertaken by the ACP States.

Contact:

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Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid
Information and Communication – Unit 7
B-1049 Brussels
Tel +32 2 299 2996
E-mail ECHO-ONG@cec.eu.int , simon.horner@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/echo/index_en.htm (general)

europa.eu.int/comm/echo/partners/index_en.htm (guidelines)

23 02 02 – Operational support and disaster preparedness

Budget allocation: 19.00 million

The DIPECHO programme (Disaster Preparedness ECHO) is based on the idea that, regarding the effects of natural catastrophes on developing countries in economic terms and lost lives, disaster preparedness and prevention are an integral part of humanitarian aid.

Measures such as the setting up of early warning systems, organisation of rescue efforts through training of instructors, and the strengthening of institutions and organisations are funded under DIPECHO. The main aim is to build up local reaction capacity in order for the affected communities to prepare for future disasters. As regards prevention, ECHO finances small-scale infrastructure projects, with the intention that these should be followed up by local communities and governments with larger scale projects. In geographical terms ECHO supports projects in the most disaster-prone areas of the developing world: South and Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Central America, the Andean region and the Caribbean. Each of the regions under the DIPECHO programme has its own call for proposals. European NGOs, International organisations and specialised agencies of Member States can all submit proposals under this budget line.

Contact:

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Tel +32 2 295 9932

E-mail echo-info@cec.eu.int (general inquiries), hermann.spitz@cec.eu.int

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Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/echo/field/dipecho/index_en.htm (general)

europa.eu.int/comm/echo/whatsnew/calls_en.htm

(calls for tenders)

5.2.2.3 Refugees

19 10 03 – Aid to uprooted people in Asian countries

19 09 03 – Aid to uprooted people in Latin American countries

Budget allocation: 28.00 and 21.00 million

The main objective of Council Regulation 2130/2001 (extended until 31.12.2006 by Regulation 107/2005) is to provide aid to displaced persons, refugees, and other uprooted people in order for them to become self-sufficient and independent. Aid to uprooted people (AUP) helps people resettle or reintegrate through farming, live stock rearing, fish farming, the setting up of a credit system, and the provision of basic education, decent health and hygiene infra-structures.

The beneficiaries of this budget line are:

- Refugees, displaced persons, returnees and demobilised soldiers, and other population groups who have left their country or residence of origin because of war, lack of security or other man-made crises and conflicts.
- The local population in the host country if the resources of the host communities are used for assisting and receiving uprooted people

The line also covers measures to make possible survival, repatriation and resettlement of refugees and education for children affected by war or natural disasters. Furthermore it may be used to help prevent population displacement.

Partners eligible under this regulation for financing are regional or international organisations, such as UN agencies, NGOs, local

authorities and official bodies, grass-root organisations, public and private institutions and operators. The interventions should be financed jointly with NGOs and international organisations. The contribution from the organisation varies according to its financial possibilities, and the nature of the project. Under certain circumstances, for example if the partner is an NGO or a community based organisation, the co-financing can be made in kind. Financing is provided in the form of a grant. On average, EC contribution is between 75% and 100%.

The maximum duration period for an operation is 24 months. Calls for tenders are open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons of the Member States and recipient countries.

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Website : europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/upp/intro/index.htm

21 03 08 – Aid to refugees, ACP states (article 72 Cotonou Agreement)

Budget allocation: p.m.

Article 72 provides for assistance to ACP countries when they need to meet the urgent needs of refugees or returnees, and this is not cov-

ered by emergency assistance. Thus it applies for instance in cases of reintegration after conflict or natural disaster. Assistance given covers the implementation of long-term projects and programmes promoting self-sufficiency and (re)integration of refugees and displaced persons. However, before implementation it is necessary to consider all the factors leading to the displacement of persons and it is particularly important to take into account the wishes of the population concerned and the responsibilities of the government in meeting the needs of its own people.

If the project emphasises the development nature, it is possible to use this assistance together with the national indicative programme of the country concerned. This kind of assistance should be administered and implemented under procedures which give room for flexibility and rapid action when needed. Attention should be paid to the most effective manner of providing the assistance to the population concerned. The conditions for payment and implementation vary on a case-by-case basis. Moreover, there is a possibility of implementing the assistance together with other specialised organisations such as the United Nations or the Commission directly.

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Website:http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/delegations/intro/web.htm

5.2.2.4 Migration

19 02 03 – Programme of technical and financial assistance to third countries in the areas of migration and asylum

Budget allocation: 44.35 million

This programme finances projects in relation to migration and asylum in partnership with the countries of origin and transit with an aim of supporting these countries' efforts to manage migration flows more effectively. Priority funding will go to those countries and regions for which the Council has adopted action plans drawn up by the Working Group on Asylum and Migration, on the condition that these countries and regions have a certain level of guaranteed stabilisation. Within this programme there are specific measures to limit immigration (combating illegal immigrant smugglers, information campaigns on the consequences of illegal entry into, and clandestine employment in, the EU), which will be combined with measures to strengthen democracy and the rule of law.

Contact:

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Directorate-General Justice and Home Affairs
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E-mail nicola.annecchino@cec.eu.int

Website: europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/migrations/index_en.htm

5.2.2.5 Rehabilitation and reconstruction

Generally the following countries/regions can benefit from rehabilitation and reconstruction under Council Regulation 2258/96: African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, the Mediterranean countries, the countries of Latin America and Asia and the developing countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia.

19 09 04 – Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in developing countries in Latin America

19 10 04 – Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in developing countries in Asia

Budget allocation: p.m. and 180.00 million

These budget lines are aimed at rehabilitation and reconstruction

operations in Latin American and Asian developing countries, which have suffered serious damage through war, civil conflict or natural disasters. The post-Tsunami reconstruction aid is included in the Asian appropriation and given special status. Generally, the operations aim at the re-establishment of the working economy and institutional capacities, and at meeting the needs of the affected population as a whole. The operations should have a maximum duration of 24 months, but preference is given to short term projects. Operations covered include:

- The relaunch of long-term production and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure
- The restoration of the institutional capacities needed in the rehabilitation period
- Social reintegration, in particular of refugees, displaced persons and demobilised troops
- Providing for the needs of the disabled and children, particularly the rehabilitation of children affected by war, including child soldiers
- Supporting women and women's organisations to reduce gender disparities in society

The eligible co-operation partners for financial support under this budget line are regional and international organisations, NGOs, national, provincial and local government departments and agencies, community-based organisations, institutes and public and private operators. The operations should favour the participation of the local beneficiary population at every level of decision-making and during the implementation phase. The appraisal of the projects will take into account: the effectiveness of operations; cultural, social, gender and environment aspects; institutional development necessary to achieve project goals; and experience gained from similar operations. According to Council Regulation 2258/96, the partners' contribution depends on their financial status and the nature of the project.

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19 08 05 – Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in the Mediterranean and Middle East

Budget allocation: p.m.

These projects cover similar operations to those for Latin America and Asia and deal with measures to initiate the return to normal life of people in the Mediterranean non-member countries and in the partner countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia in the aftermath of crisis situations arising out of war, civil conflict or natural disasters.

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EuropeAid – A2
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21 03 20 – Rehabilitation and reconstruction action in the developing countries, particularly ACP States

Budget allocation: p.m.

This budget line is aimed at initiating the return to normal life of people in developing countries, particularly the ACP states, in the aftermath of natural disasters, violent conflicts or other crises.

Operations covered include:

- The relaunch of long-term production
- Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, including mine clearance
- Civil reconciliation in societies where there has been violent conflict
- Social reintegration, in particular of refugees, displaced persons and demobilised troops
- The restoration of the institutional capacities needed in the rehabilitation period
- Providing for the needs children, particularly the rehabilitation of children affected by war, including child soldiers (also covers education for children affected by war or natural disasters)
- Raising awareness of the dangers posed by natural disasters
- Support for disabled people and disabled person's organisations

In particular, these operations cover programmes and projects implemented by non-governmental development organisations and civil society players, and participation of the local beneficiary population at every level of decision-making and during the implementation phase is encouraged.

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19 08 07 – Aid for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Iraq

Budget allocation: 200.00 million

These funds are directed at the Iraqi reconstruction process for support in areas such as institutional and capacity-building, creating a social safety net, health, water and sanitation, education,

employment, as well as the strengthening of civil society and the protection and promotion of human rights and democracy. Projects may be supplemented by expenditure from other headings, including 23 02 (humanitarian aid), 21 02 01 and 21 02 02 (food aid and support operations), 19 04 (human rights and democratisation) and 19 02 05 (rapid reaction mechanism). The money is distributed mainly through the International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq managed by the United Nations and the World Bank.

Contact:

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Gulf countries, Iran, Iraq and Yemen
Tel +32 2 299 0964
Fax +32 2 296 6611

19 10 06 – Aid for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan

Budget allocation: 183.00 million

These funds are directed at the Afghanistan reconstruction process for operations similar to those under the budget line above. It is also supplemented by expenditure from other headings, including 23 02 (humanitarian aid), 21 02.01 and 21 02 02 (food aid and support operations) and 19 02 05 (rapid reaction mechanism).

Furthermore, the return of Afghan refugees to their country and regions of origin and the Afghanistan national drug control strategy are supported.

Contact:

Mr Eric Wilhem Muller (Director)
EuropeAid – Directorate D
Asia and Central Asia
Tel +32 2 299 0775
Fax +32 2 296 3912

21 03 17 – European programme for reconstruction and development (EPRD) in South Africa

Budget allocation: 132.76 million

The EPRD, the development co-operation programme between the EU and South Africa, was created in 1995 in order to alleviate poverty, stimulate the economy, generate employment and promote growth and a democratic society. The projects and programmes financed under this budget line should support the South African Government Strategy, and in particular the Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) programme, based on economic reforms, support to private sector and delivery of basic social services. Priority will be given to operations that support the poorest sections of the population and children's rights, and special attention shall be paid to the strengthening of institutional capacities. Moreover, the programme will contribute towards the consolidation of dialogue and partnerships between public authorities and non-governmental development partners and actors.

However, this budget line is not open directly to European NGOs - only South African NGOs can obtain funds. The partners eligible for financial assistance are: national, provincial and local authorities, public bodies, NGOs and community based organisations, regional as well as international organisations, institutions and public and private operators. At least 25% of the total aid will be allocated through non-governmental organisations. The funding can be as much as 100% for an NGO-implemented project. The duration of the projects depends on their character but is normally between 3 and 5 years. Current target areas for projects include basic social services, private sector development, regional integration, and good governance and democratisation.

Project proposals have to conform to the priorities of the Multi-annual Indicative programme which can be found at: europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/csp_rsp/csp_en.cfm.

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Website:

europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/r12202.htm

www.eusa.org.za/development/Recon&Dev.htm

5.2.2.6 Co-operation with NGOs

21 02 03 – Community contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by non-governmental organisations

Budget allocation: 210.00 million

This budget line co-finances European NGOs for the following, as set out in Council Regulation (EC) 1658/98 of 17 July 1998:

- Social and economic development operations which benefit the poorest people in developing countries, especially vulnerable groups
- Schemes to raise European public awareness of development issues in the developing countries, particularly relations between developing and developed countries
- Measures to strengthen co-operation between European NGOs and their partners in the developing countries

The main emphasis is on poverty alleviation through support for disadvantaged people in developing countries, in order to meet their basic needs, improve the quality of life and reinforce development capacity. Particular attention is given to: operations connected with the strengthening of civil society and the promotion of human rights and democracy; the role of women in development; sustainable development; protection of threatened cultures; and children's rights.

Eligible European NGOs must meet suitable transparency and accountability requirements and limit their administrative expenditure to the minimum percentage of overall costs. Priority will be given to actions carried out jointly by NGOs from EU-15 and NGOs from the new member states.

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Developing countries & development education (Member States contacts for NGOs)

- Ms Marie-Claire Brenard (Belgium, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands), marie-claire.brenard@cec.eu.int
- Mr Sandro D'angelo (Greece, Spain and United Kingdom), sandro.dangelo@cec.eu.int
- Ms Simone-Michèle Pierrard (Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Sweden), simone-michele.pierrard@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/ong_cd/ed_page_en.htm

5.2.2.7 Raising awareness

21 02 06 – Promoting gender equality in development cooperation

Budget allocation: 2.83 million

The objectives to be pursued under this appropriation, in accordance with the goal of promoting gender equality and empowering women as specified by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, are the following:

- To support the mainstreaming of gender in all areas of development co-operation, combined with specific measures in favour of women, with the goal to promote gender equality as an important contribution to poverty reduction
- To support endogenous public and private capacities in developing countries which can take the responsibility and initiative for promoting gender equality.

Activities eligible for financing include, in particular:

- Supporting specific measures related to access to and control of resources and services for women, e.g. in areas of education, employment opportunities, and political decision making;
- Supporting the analysis and improvement of statistics disaggregated by sex and age, development and dissemination of methodologies, guidelines, gender impact assessments, thematic studies, indicators, and other operational instruments;
- Supporting awareness-raising and advocacy work
- Supporting capacities of key players in the development process, such as the provision of a gender specialist, training and technical assistance.

Eligible organisations and beneficiaries are: administrative authorities and agencies at national, regional and local government levels; local authorities and other decentralised bodies; local communities, NGOs, community-based organisations, trade unions, and other non-profit natural and legal persons; regional organisations; international organisations, such as the United Nations and its agencies, funds and programmes, as well as development banks,

financial institutions, global initiatives, international public/private partnerships, research and development studies institutes and universities.

Before submitting a proposal it is very useful to contact the local EC Delegation (http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/repdel/) and discuss the project. The local delegation will be involved in the selection process so this may save the submission of an unsuitable proposal.

Contact:

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Governance, human rights, democracy and gender
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Fax +32 2 295 8051
E-mail daniela.rofi@cec.eu.int

Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/human_social/pol_gender2_en.htm

5.2.2.8 Environment

21 02 05 – Environment in developing countries

Budget allocation: 56.61 million

Firstly, this budget line funds work contributing to sustainable development by the integration of an environmental aspect into the development process. Activities supported thus relate to issues such as: climate change, desertification and biological diversity; trans-boundary environmental issues; conservation; marine ecosystems and coastal areas; water resources; patterns of production and consumption and use of resources; energy and chemical products; urban environment problems; and the environmental impacts related to the integration of developing countries into the world economy.

Secondly, the conservation of tropical and other forests in developing countries so as to meet the economic, social and environmental demands placed on forests is also supported under this budget line. Here actions promoted include: the development of forest policy frameworks; conservation and restoration of forests of high ecological value; sustainable forest utilisation; economic viability of sustainable forest management through more efficient utilisation of forest products and technical improvements of downstream activities relating to the forest sector; and improvement of knowledge and information, and of the management of forest services.

The type of project eligible for funding is particular to each call for proposals. The maximum EC contribution is 80%.

A useful contact point for organisations working in this field is the Overseas Development Institute (ODI). The ODI provides information about tropical forest projects by the Commission and the Member States through its tropical forestry projects information system (TROPICS). Please see the Website: www.odi.org.uk/tropics/or contact ODI, Tel: +44 (0) 20 7922 0300 for more information.

Contact:

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Website:

europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/forests/index_en.htm

07 02 01 – Contribution to international environmental activities – Developing countries, UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol

Budget allocation: 8.09 million

Part of budget line 07 02 01 is devoted to strengthening the capacity of key developing countries to prepare for and participate

in negotiations on future actions under the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol.

The aim is to strengthen the analytical capacity in developing countries, in particular the ability to understand existing actions and develop new proposals for future actions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, and analyse their climate change and sustainable development impacts, also through the use of economic models. Additionally, the project should contribute to reinforcing the negotiating capacity of developing countries, especially through strengthening the understanding of negotiating processes, the ability to react to proposals put forward by other parties and the ability to introduce and defend own proposals. The project should furthermore contribute to building trust, including through creating informal platforms for exchanging ideas among developing countries and between developing and developed countries. The projects should link to existing initiatives and processes, and preference will be given to proposals that include several of the following countries: China, Brazil, India, South Africa, South Korea and Mexico.

The targeted beneficiary is a network of institutes and organisations with a track record in capacity-building in developing countries. The network must demonstrate a strong presence in or established links with organisations in developing countries. EC contribution maximum is 80%.

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5.2.2.9 Health and education

21 02 07 02 – Aid for poverty-related diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis) in developing countries

Budget allocation: 76.06 million

This appropriation is aimed at targeting the three major communicable diseases, HIV/aids, malaria and tuberculosis, in developing countries, as set out in Council Regulations (EC) 550/97 and (EC) 1568/2003. Priority is given to the poorest and least developed countries and to most disadvantaged sections of the population, especially women and girls. In particular, actions that complement policies and capacities of developing countries and assistance provided through other development co-operation instruments are supported.

The purpose of the activities carried out is to: optimise the impact of existing interventions, services and commodities aimed at preventing and fighting the major communicable diseases affecting the poorest populations; increase the affordability of key pharmaceuticals and diagnostics; increase research and development; increase activities in the area of disease prevention, including VCCT testing, targeted information campaigns and counselling among high-risk groups; promote awareness-raising campaigns, education, information and communication efforts; integrate gender sensitivity in HIV/AIDS programming; and promote leadership awareness training.

Funding will be given to specific projects that further the above objectives and also for global initiatives, notably the Global Fund. The partners eligible for financial assistance include: administrative authorities/agencies at national; regional and local government level; local authorities and other decentralised bodies; local communities, NGOs, community-based organisations and other not-for-profit natural and legal persons from the private sector; regional organisations; international organisations, such as the United Nations and its agencies, funds and programmes, as well as development banks, financial institutions, global initiatives, international public-private partnerships; and research institutes and universities. The maximum EC contribution is 90%.

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21 02 07 03 – Aid for population and reproductive health care

Budget allocation: 19.49 million

This budget line aims at promoting the recognition of reproductive and sexual rights, safe motherhood and universal access to safe and reliable reproductive and sexual health services in developing countries, on the basis of Council Regulations (EC) 1484/97 and (EC) 1567/2003. Priority is given to projects which are aimed at the poorest and least developed countries and the most disadvantaged section of the population in them.

Financial support will be provided for a wide range of activities, especially those seeking to: secure the right of women, men and adolescents to good reproductive and sexual health; enable access to a comprehensive range of safe and reliable reproductive and sexual health service and products; reduce maternal mortality rates with particular reference to the countries and populations where these are highest; and combat female genital mutilation.

Funding under this line is open to administrative authorities at national, regional and local level; local communities; non-governmental organisations; regional organisations; research institutes and universities; other donors, such as the United Nations. The maximum amount of any grant is 90% of the total eligible costs.

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21 02 07 04 – Aid for poverty-related diseases in developing countries, other than HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and closer cooperation and coordination between the EU and international public-private partnerships

Budget allocation: 10.00 million

Preparatory action to combat diseases other than HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, by complementing and reinforcing the efforts of other organisations and states, is financed under this budget line. Particular attention is given to contributions to immunisation programmes against illnesses such as measles, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, yellow fever, meningitis and pneumococcus-induced diseases.

The objective of this preparatory action is to improve coordination between the EU, Member States and the main public-private partnerships in the area of public health and immunisation, and to secure more investment in health systems in developing countries.

The partners eligible for financial assistance include: administrative authorities/agencies at national; regional and local government level; local authorities and other decentralised bodies; local communities, NGOs, community-based organisations and other not-for-profit natural and legal persons from the private sector; regional organisations; international organisations, such as the United Nations and its agencies, funds and programmes, as well as development banks, financial institutions, global initiatives,

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5.2.2.10 Decentralized co-operation

21 02 13 – Decentralised co-operation in developing countries

Budget allocation: p.m.

This budget heading aims at strengthening civil society, grass-root democratisation and participation by increasing the ability of civil society and local authorities to act and by promoting dialogue between government and non-governmental actors. It includes grants for social and economic development operations for the benefit of the poorest sections of population in developing countries, especially vulnerable groups. Also included are sustainable development initiatives taken by local public authorities, community-based organisations and groupings in developing countries.

Activities covered relate chiefly to information, educational, capitalisation and communication schemes, as the main objective of this programme is for the potential actors in this field to understand the decentralised cooperation approach better and to become more active in consultations as regards Community programmes and in the implementation of decentralised cooperation.

The partners eligible for financing under this budget line are: local authorities, NGOs, organisations of indigenous peoples, local traders' associations and local citizens' groups, co-operatives, trade unions, women's and youth organisations, teaching, cultural and research institutions, and churches. European organisations are eligible for funding if they work in partnership with a local organisation in the recipient country. On average, the NGO has to contribute 20% of the total project costs.

Calls for proposals are managed locally and dates and conditions vary on a country-by-country basis. Accordingly, please contact the local EC Delegation before submitting a proposal to discuss the project (see www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/repedel for contact details).

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5.2.2.11 Human rights and democracy

EUROPEAN INITIATIVE FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS - EIDHR

19 04 02 – Support for the victims of human rights abuses

19 04 03 – Development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law - Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

19 04 04 – Support for the activities of international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court

19 04 05 – Support for a network for conflict prevention

Budget allocation: 7.00 / 105.41 / 7.00 / 1.50 million respectively

As set out in Council Regulations (EC) 975/99 and (EC) 976/99 the objective of the EIDHR programme is to promote human rights, democracy and conflict prevention in third countries. The 2005-6 programming has taken a more focused approach than before and, accordingly, funds are now targeted on a wider geographical area with more concentration along thematic lines.

Generally, the EIDHR aims at: strengthening democratisation, good governance and the rule of law; supporting the abolition of death penalty as well as the fight against torture and impunity; supporting international tribunals and the International Criminal Court; and combating racism and xenophobia and discrimination against ethnic minorities and indigenous people.

In order to make the objectives clearer and more coherent, four thematic campaigns have been set out: These are:

- Campaign 1: Promoting justice and the rule of law
- Campaign 2: Fostering a culture of human rights
- Campaign 3: Promoting the democratic process
- Campaign 4: Advancing equality, tolerance and peace

All campaigns will be conducted at a global level, at the level of selected regions and at the level of designated countries within these regions. The political context and focus of each campaign in the following regions will be outlined briefly below:

- **Central Asia:** This region will be targeted through Campaigns 2 and 3, at regional and, as far as possible, at country level. Within Campaign 2 human and civil rights advocacy will be paramount, aimed at strengthening civil society, along with support to human rights defenders. Campaign 3 will aim to strengthen civil society's ability to participate in the political process and to improve the situation of press and media freedom.
- **Asia:** Campaigns 2 and 4 are the main focus for this region. Under Campaign 2, in addition to human rights training for key officials, a particular effort will be made in the context of torture

prevention. This will also seek to include action to address trafficking, child labour and child soldiers. Under Campaign 4, the principal issues will include caste discrimination. In addition, Campaign 1 will be a priority, in order to encourage further ratifications in the region of the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court and the prevalence of the application of the death penalty.

- **Sub-Saharan Africa:** EIDHR programming for 2004-2006 will target this region with all the Campaigns, especially 3 and 4. Under Campaign 3, activities relating to pre-and post-election observation will be supported together with relevant EDF funding. Additionally, there are activities related to enhancing civil society participation in democratic governance, training for journalists, and media development. Under Campaign 4, issues on inter-ethnic understanding and minority and discrimination will be addressed, particularly with a view to promoting post-conflict reconciliation. For parts of the region, where there are problems related to children and armed conflict, trafficking of children and women and torture, Campaign 2 will be applicable. Also to be addressed in selected countries are the issues of female genital mutilation and support for rights defenders. At regional level, Campaign 1 may also target support for adherence of the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court.
- **Latin America, Caribbean:** Campaigns 2 and 4 will be the main focus for this region. Under Campaign 2, advocacy of children rights, awareness-raising on trafficking practices and human rights education, including the setting up of a regional Human Rights Master programme will be supported. Campaign 4 will aim at the promotion of indigenous peoples' rights and related ethnic conflicts. On an individual country basis, Haiti and Cuba will be targeted under Campaign 3 in order to promote democratic developments, and continued support for democracy building in Guatemala is also available.

The programming distinguishes between **macroprojects** and **microprojects**. **Macroprojects** are projects with a minimum support volume of €300,000 for EU-based applicants to implement the project, and €150,000 for civil society-based applicant organisations in the eligible region or country of project destination. Global or

regional projects will be macroprojects by nature, and applicants will be treated on an equal footing, whether EU-based or based in a region eligible under the campaign. **Microprojects**, on the other hand, are projects with a support volume between €10,000 and €100,000, available exclusively for local civil society-based applicants within a country eligible under the campaign. These local applicants may, however, work in association with EU-based NGOs.

Regards all projects, preference will be given, if possible, to projects which involve organisations representing indigenous peoples or which have a focus on indigenous peoples or a particular indigenous people, and projects that include aspects to promote the objectives of conflict prevention and conflict resolution. Moreover, particular attention will be paid to ensure that gender equality and the rights of children are reflected in all activities.

Beneficiaries of activities carried out must be non-profit making, non-governmental organisations or higher education institutions and, normally, have their headquarters within the European Union or in a beneficiary country. They may include regional and international organisations, non-governmental organisations, national, regional and local authorities and official agencies, community-based organisations and public or private sector institutes and operators, and service providers. Criteria for eligibility will be clearly stated in the calls for proposals.

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(general)
europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl
(calls for proposals)

5.2.2.12 Anti-personnel mines

19 02 04 – Community participation in action concerning anti-personnel mines

Budget allocation: 16.80 million

The legal bases for funding under this programme are regulations (EC) 1724/2001 and (EC) 1725/2001, covering the period 2002-2009. Generally, this appropriation, which is complementary to mine schemes under cooperation programmes, covers Community contribution to projects against anti-personnel landmines as regards actions such as victim rehabilitation, mine clearance, stockpile destruction and mine risk education. Also activities of NGOs seeking to raise the issue of the landmine problem with non-State armed groups are included.

The overall objective of the 2005-7 Multi-Annual Strategy is to get closer to the target of zero landmine victims. Thematic priorities for this period are to: reduce landmine threat; alleviate victim suffering and aid socio-economic reintegration, and enhance local and regional impacts of effective mine action capacity.

The focus countries in 2006 are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Cambodia, Georgia, Yemen, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Afghanistan and Kosovo. To be eligible for submission of proposals grant beneficiaries must be: non-profit making legal persons; international public-sector organisations and specialised agencies or NGOs; have their headquarters within the European Union or in a beneficiary country (with the exception of international organisations and agencies). In exceptional cases the headquarters may be in another country. The maximum EC contribution is 90%.

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5.2.2.13 Co-operation within specific geographical areas Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific Countries (ACP countries)

► The Cotonou Agreement:

The Cotonou Agreement, the successor of the more modest Lomé Convention, governs the relations between the EU and the ACP countries. It was concluded for a twenty-year period from March 2000 to February 2020, and came into force in April 2003. The whole ACP group includes 79 countries out of which 77 signed the agreement – Cuba did not sign and South Africa remains an associated State and therefore not eligible for non-reciprocal trade preferences and access to EDF, even though it can participate in the Cotonou Institutions and South African firms have access to EDF tenders and contracts in all the other ACP countries.

The Cotonou Agreement is based on five interdependent pillars, reduction of poverty being an underlying theme as regards all of them:

- A comprehensive political dimension – including an essential respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law.
- Participatory approaches – to ensure the involvement of civil society and to facilitate non-State actors in the implementation of programmes and projects.
- A strengthened focus on poverty reduction – including a global strategy for development, and three horizontal themes of gender equality, environmental sustainability and institutional development and capacity building.
- A new framework for economic and trade co-operation – to promote the smooth integration of ACP countries into the world economy and enhance their capacities.
- A reform of financial co-operation – new guiding principles will be coherence flexibility and efficiency. The partner country must

be responsible for its own policies, and allocations are no longer automatic. Non-State actors will be given direct access to resources.

The Agreement can be reviewed every five years when a financial protocol has to be agreed. First revision negotiations were concluded in February 2005 with a view to enhance the effectiveness and quality of the ACP-EU partnership. The adjustments were deliberately limited and mainly linked to policy areas where the EU has recently undertaken commitments e.g. in the sphere of international security. Also other issues were highlighted, amongst them the Millennium Development Goals and a more flexible and effective approach to investment and implementation.

The general provisions of the Agreement aim at promoting the involvement of civil society, economic and social players and the private sector within the partnership. Non-state actors are actively encouraged to participate in all aspects of co-operation (formulation, implementation and evaluation). According to the Agreement 15% of funding should go to civil society, and the draft indicative programme presented to the Commission must identify the eligible non-State actors and the resources allocated for them.

There is a Country Support Strategy (CSP) for each country. This is a tool used in analysing a country's situation and priorities and thus identifying EC support measures. The National Indicative Programme (NIP) is part of the CSP and charts the sectors that will receive aid, gives an implementation timetable and, if relevant, specifies how non-state actors will be involved in the co-operation. The identification and preparation of projects and programmes is the responsibility of the ACP State concerned or any other eligible beneficiary. The Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) provides a similar function for the use of resources allocated to each of the six ACP regions.

Each ACP state appoints a National Authorising Officer (NAO) to represent it in all EC-supported programmes. The NAO is responsible for putting contracts out to tender, authorising expenses, ensuring that projects and programmes are implemented properly, and managing relations with non-state actors.

The NIPs and other information for each country can be found on links on links from: europe.eu.int/comm/development/body/country/country_en.cfm

For the full text of the Cotonou Agreement, please visit the European Commission's **Website**: europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/cotonou/agreement_en.htm

► **The 9th European Development Fund (EDF):**

EC development assistance for ACP countries under the Cotonou Agreement comes from the EDF, which is funded by direct contributions from Member States. Amounts paid by Member States vary according to, among other things, their GNPs and historical links with the ACP countries. All in all, there is a considerable amount of money available under the EDF – under the current 9th EDF (2000-) this is 13.50 billion euro plus nearly 2.5 billion brought forward from past EDFs. The 10th EDF will provide 22.7 billion euro for the period 2008-13.

The Cotonou Agreement supports national development strategies and sectoral policies, which means that there are few individual projects, and that aid is concentrated on a limited set of sectors. The use of 'budget support' as a tool to ensure local ownership, greater impact and sustainability of the assistance is actively promoted in the Agreement, budget support meaning that the EC pays money directly into the budget of an ACP country. The EDF financial resources are disbursed through two instruments: the long-term development support fund (a grant facility) and the investment facility.

The long-term development support fund allows ACP countries to finance a broad range of operations, including industrial projects, debt relief and humanitarian aid. Allocation of resources will be based on quantitative and qualitative criteria, and on a prior evaluation of interested States' needs and performances. Performance levels are measured in order to ensure that countries put the resources to good use. Funding of projects has now been replaced by support to sector strategies. Therefore, for example in the field of health, aid is no longer specifically provided for building hospitals,

but will be available to support health policy. The Investment Facility finances private sector development operations.

EDF and non-state-actors:

There are 3 ways for non-state actors to get part of the EDF resources allocated to a given ACP country or region but, in principle, no funds can be disbursed to non-state actors without prior consent of the NAO. After a support programme for non-state actors has been included in the country's NIP and the selection criteria and priorities have been identified, a call for proposals will be published in local newspapers.

- Capacity-building programmes for non-state actors: Activities can include efforts to improve the organisation and representation of non-state actors; to establish consultation mechanisms among non-state actors organisations; to facilitate networking; or to build their capacity for lobbying.
- Micro-projects and decentralised co-operation programmes in which there is a strong focus on direct action with a view to alleviate poverty (articles 70 and 71 of the Cotonou Agreement).
- Participation in the implementation of standard EDF programmes, i.e. sector programmes or development projects promoted by their government (and included in the National Indicative Programme).

The EDF participates in the financing of micro-projects at the request of the ACP States. Programmes for micro-projects cover small projects, which are likely to have an economic and social impact on the life of the people and the local communities, meet a demonstrated and observed priority need, and are undertaken at the initiative and with the active participation of the local community that will benefit from them.

The grant (contribution of EDF) should not exceed 75%, and the balance should be provided by the local community concerned (in kind or in the form of services or cash which should correspond to its ability to contribute). In certain circumstances, the ACP State can contribute with financial resources or through the use of public equipment, services or supply. The maximum of 75% from EDF does not apply to technical assistance, which is usually carried out by individual experts or by European NGOs. Priority is given to projects leading to collective benefit with a socio-economic impact

on the local communities, and operations need to be initiated and managed by the beneficiaries.

The stakeholders in the micro-projects can be actors such as: local authorities, groups or associations; institutes or companies serving the community; groups or associations promoting development; federations and networks; and private operators, especially SMEs.

NGOs interested in participating either directly or indirectly (for example through the local counterparts) in Micro-Project Programmes should contact the local Commission Delegation and the relevant NAO or

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EU budget lines used for projects proposed by non-state actors from the ACP and from other developing regions:

Please find details of these programmes above under the relevant headings. Only European partners can apply for budget line 21 02 03; projects under the other budget lines can be proposed by non-state actors in ACP countries.

- Community Contribution towards schemes concerning developing countries carried out by non-governmental organisations (budget line: 21 02 03)
- Products mobilised under the Food Aid Convention (budget line: 21 02 01)
- Other aid in the form of products, support operations, early-warning systems and storage Transport, distribution, flanking measures and measures to monitor implementation (budget line: 21 02 02)
- Democracy and human rights (budget lines 19.04.02, 19.04.03, 19.04.04, 19.04.05)
- Aid for population and reproductive health care (budget line: 21 02 07 03)
- Fight against poverty diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis) (budget line: 21 02 07 02)
- Decentralised co-operation (budget line: 21 02 13)
- Environment in the developing countries (budget line: 21 02 05)

- Integrating gender issues in development co-operation (budget line: 21 02 06)
- Rehabilitation and reconstruction action in the developing countries, particularly ACP states (budget line: 21 03 20)

The following programmes are also provided under the EC budget:

- Emergency aid - ACP states (Cotonou Agreement – article 72), (budget line: 21 03 07)
- Aid to refugees - ACP states, (Cotonou Agreement – article 72), (budget line: 21 03 09)

For general information about the EDF and Cotonou, please contact EuropeAid, Unit C – ACP. At present the acting head of this section is Mr Gary Quince, Tel +32 2 295 4859, Fax +32 2 299 2902, e-mail gary.quince@cec.eu.int.

There is also the ACP Secretariat in Brussels, which is a useful source of information: General Secretariat of the ACP Group of States, 451 Avenue Georges Henri, B-1200 Brussels, email: info@acp.int, Tel: +32 2 743 06 00, Fax: +32 2 735 55 73, Website: www.acpsec.org/

The ACP Secretariat and the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) have jointly produced The Cotonou Agreement: A User's Guide for Non-State Actors which is available on the ECPDM Website: www.ecdpm.org/

Latin America and Asia

19 10 01 – Financial and technical cooperation with Asian developing countries

19 10 02 – Political, economic and cultural cooperation with Asian developing countries

Budget allocation: 331.87 and 91.00 million

19 09 01 – Financial and technical cooperation with Latin American developing countries

19 09 02 – Political, economic and cultural cooperation with Latin American developing countries

Budget allocation: 213.11 and 84.00 million

The following ALA countries are eligible for funding under these budget lines: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Burma, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam and Yemen.

► **Financial and Technical Co-operation:**

Budget line 19 10 01 (with Asian states) is addressed to development schemes in Asian developing countries, especially in the poorest of them. The objective is to tackle macroeconomic and sectoral problems and promote institutional progress together with economic organisation. Moreover, the strengthening of civil societies in the countries concerned is an important objective.

Fields of interest under this appropriation therefore cover areas of interest as varied as: democratisation operations; access for children and women to education; the environment, including tropical forests; anti-drugs and AIDS campaigns; regional co-operation; reconstruction measures; discrimination against women and the exploitation of children; consumer protection policy; the rights of vulnerable groups; disaster prevention; and human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

By and large, information and training-related activities are encouraged, as is greater use of information and communications technologies in projects. In this context it should be noted that measures enhancing the profile or increasing awareness of EU cooperation with Asian developing countries are welcomed under this budget line as well. As the development of civil society is an important objective, particular attention is also given to activities of non-governmental organisations promoting and defending the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, ethnic minorities and disabled people. Finally, a part of these funds is directed at operations that help the people of East Timor.

Utilisation of this budget line is dependent on observance of the principles underpinning European Union action. Lack of action to

prevent and combat severe violence against women (stoning, public castigation, genital mutilation, burning or rape) will constitute a reason to suspend EU assistance.

Budget line 19 09 01 (with Latin American states) is intended to cover development schemes in Latin American developing countries, particularly in the poorest of them. Financial aid is intended mainly for the benefit of the most disadvantaged sections of the population, for projects in fields such as: the environment, including tropical forests; education of women and children; sexual equality; street children; consumer policy; democratisation; regional co-operation; disaster prevention; reconstruction measures; and the peace process in Colombia and the democratisation process in Cuba.

Generally, the aim is to assist institutional support and help consolidate democracy and the rule of law. In this context, emphasis is placed on operations improving judicial and economic structures and operations involving institutional development and cooperation with the EU. Also measures enhancing the profile or increasing awareness of EU co-operation with Latin American developing countries are covered. Other overall goals under this budget line include the combating of poverty and social exclusion, improved standard of education, health and transport infrastructures, and support for regional integration and integrated approaches (linking economic progress to social development and environmental and consumer protection). All in all, information and training-related activities are encouraged, as is greater use of information and communications technologies in every area of activity. Finally, this appropriation supports activities of NGOs promoting and defending the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and ethnic minorities, e.g. actions aimed at helping women and women's organisations to reduce gender inequalities in society and to combat discrimination against women in society.

However, investments on lands traditionally inhabited by indigenous peoples or other local communities, and other projects significantly affecting their livelihood or social organisation, shall not be carried out without, as far as possible, their prior consultation and informed consent. Furthermore, utilisation of this budget line is dependent on compliance with the terms of the democracy clause in the co-operation agreements. Lack of action to prevent and combat

severe violence against women (stoning, public castigation, genital mutilation, burning or rape) will constitute a reason to suspend EU assistance.

At least 10 % of these funds is to be used for environmental policies resulting from the Agenda 21 programme agreed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro on 3 to 14 June 1992, including renewable energy projects to facilitate the transfer of EU renewable and zero-emissions energy and related technologies. The environmental impacts of the development schemes funded by this article are monitored and evaluated, and the results are published in an annual assessment report.

► **Economic Co-operation:**

Budget line 19 10 02 (with Asian states) is intended to cover a variety of operations in the form of technical assistance, training, technology transfer and institutional back-up in the fields of trade promotion, energy, environment and management.

The improvement of the economic, social, cultural, legal and regulatory context and the facilitation of economic relations and trade between the European Union and Asia are of particular interest under this heading, as are other economically-related concerns such as: the integration of least developed countries into the multilateral trading system, including their abilities to participate in the WTO; capacity-building especially as regards transfer of know-how and collaboration between business players; promotion of a climate of economic expansion; increased use of information and communications technologies; and the promotion of environmentally and socially sound business practice and regional integration. Additionally, the transfer of EU renewable and zero-emissions energy and related technologies is financed in the framework of supporting the transfer of technical knowledge on best practice in clean technologies and economic incentives.

Part of this appropriation is intended for the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and utilisation of this budget line is dependent on observance of the principles underpinning European Union action.

Finally, the monitoring of the impact of regional integration in the relevant areas comes under this appropriation. Here funds are available to non-governmental organisations, recognised political foundations and economic and social groups such as associations representing employers, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), agriculture and consumers, and environmental organisations, trade unions and organisations similar to trade unions.

Budget line 19 09 02 is intended to cover a variety of measures involving technical assistance, including technology transfer, to Latin American developing countries. Support is provided as regards regional integration, cultural cooperation, education, training, business cooperation (particularly in relation to institutional support in the fields of trade promotion), energy (notably renewable and zero-emissions energy as well as related technologies), environment, and management.

The overall aim is to improve the economic, social, cultural, legal and regulatory context and facilitate economic relations and trade between the European Union and Latin America. Thus other goals include: the integration of least developed countries into the multilateral trading system, including their abilities to participate in the WTO; transfer of know-how and promotion of collaboration between business players; promotion of a climate of economic expansion; support for trade unions, NGOs and local initiatives to monitor the impact of European investments on the national economy (particularly codes of conduct and sectoral agreements incorporating respect for labour, environmental, social and human rights standards); and the promotion of environmentally and socially sound business practice, including the transfer of technical knowledge on best practice in clean technologies and economic incentives.

As well as these budget lines, funding is also provided for co-operation between the EU and ALA countries under the following programmes:

Asia Pro Eco II: This is a programme aimed at the protection and remediation of urban environment through the creation of partnerships and networks. Funding is available for EU-Asia partnerships to promote sharing of technologies, best practices, policies, measures, and capacity-building for the benefit of Asian urban popula-

tions. Under the calls for proposals there is only one deadline for submission of project proposals in 2006, which is June 1st 2006. The programme is accessible for both Asian and European public or non-profit organisations. For more information, please see europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/asia-pro-eco2/index_en.htm.

Urb-AL: This is a co-operation programme to support the establishment of partnerships between local authorities in towns, urban areas and other regions in the EU and Latin America. Since 1995, Urb-AL has brought together more than 430 local authorities around projects affecting topics as various as drug, environment, citizen participation, poverty alleviation, transport, safety, town planning, economic development, the information society and democracy. The networks act as permanent frameworks for co-operation of various kinds, especially joint projects to apply the insights gained by the thematic networks and bringing in associations, universities, cultural, scientific and technical centres, firms and NGOs. For further information about this programme: E-mail: europeaid-urb-al@cec.eu.int **Website:** europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/urbal/index_en.htm

Asia IT&C Programme (Phase II): Asia IT&C is a programme to link Europe and Asia as regards the search for innovation and compatible solutions in IT & C. This programme is now closed. However, as of 2005, projects that give special attention to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and recognise the key role being played by the information and technology sector in promoting trade and investment and mutual understanding between the EU and Asia will be eligible under the Asia-Invest Programme. For further details, please see europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/asia-invest/html2002/main.htm

Asia-Link: This programme aims at promoting regional and multilateral networking between higher education institutions in EU Member States and Asia with the view of supporting new and existing partnerships and links between European and Asian higher education institutions. For more information, E-mail: europeaid-asia-link@cec.eu.int, **Website:** europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/asia-link/index_en.htm

Calls for proposals for grants and tenders for ALA projects are published on the EuropeAid **Website:** www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl

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europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/asia/index_en.htm
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Pre-Accession Aid, Aid to Western Balkans and the European Neighbourhood Policy

6.1 PRE-ACCESSION AID

Please note that programmes under PHARE, CARDS, SAPARD and ISPA, as well as assistance to Turkey will all be operational until the end of 2006, when they will be absorbed together in the new Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA).

6.1.1 INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE (IPA)

As part of the preparation for the new Financial Framework 2007-2013, a proposal for a new Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) was presented by the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council in September 2004. The IPA Council Regulation (EC) No 1085/2006 was adopted on 17 July 2006.

Under IPA, beneficiary countries will be divided into two categories:

Please note that programmes under PHARE, CARDS, SAPARD and ISPA, as well as assistance to Turkey will all be operational until the end of 2006, when they will be absorbed together in the new Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA).

Under IPA, beneficiary countries will be divided into two categories:

- **Potential candidate countries (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia including Kosovo)**
- **Candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)**

- *Potential candidate countries* (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia including Kosovo) will continue to receive assistance according to current CARDS objectives and priorities.
- *Candidate countries* (Croatia, Turkey and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) will receive similar assistance and further assistance as regards the implementation of the acquis and in preparation for Structural, Rural and Development funds after accession.

The areas to be supported under IPA

The assistance will be used in candidate and potential candidate countries to support the following areas:

- Strengthening of democratic institutions, as well as the rule of law, including its enforcement;
- The promotion and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and enhanced respect for minority rights, the promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination;
- Public administration reform, including the establishment of a system enabling decentralisation of assistance management to the beneficiary country;
- Economic reform;
- The development of civil society;
- Social inclusion
- Reconciliation, confidence-building measures and reconstruction
- Regional and cross-border cooperation

In the case of the candidate countries the following areas will be supported additionally:

- The adoption and implementation of the *acquis communautaire*
- Support for the policy development as well as preparation for the implementation and management of the Community's common agricultural and cohesion policies

In the case of the potential candidate countries the following areas will be supported additionally:

- Progressive alignment with the *acquis communautaire*
- Social, economic and territorial development including infrastructure and investment related activities, in particular in the areas of regional, human resources and rural development

5 Components of IPA

In order to achieve each country's objectives in the most efficient way, IPA consists of five different components:

1. Transition assistance and institution building
2. Cross-border cooperation

The first two components will be accessible to all beneficiaries countries (candidate and potential candidates), in order to assist them in the process of transition and approximation to the EU, as well as to encourage regional cooperation between them.

3. Regional development
4. Human resources development
5. Rural development

The Regional Development Component, the Human Resources Development Component, and the Rural Development Component will be accessible only to candidate countries. These components are designed to prepare the candidate countries for the implementation of EU cohesion and agricultural policies after accession. This requires that the country has the administrative capacities and structures to take responsibility for the management of assistance. In the case of potential candidate countries, such measures will be implemented through the transition assistance and institution building component.

Political and Strategic Framework for assistance

The overall political priorities for pre-accession are set out in the European and Accession Partnerships, the annual country reports and the enlargement strategy paper contained in the enlargement package presented to the Council and European Parliament each year.

5 Components of IPA

- 1. Transition assistance and institution building**
- 2. Cross-border cooperation**
- 3. Regional development**
- 4. Human resources development**
- 5. Rural development**

Financial reference amount

As regards financial allocations, IPA will provide a total amount of 11.468 billion euros (current prices) over the 2007-2013 period.

As regards financial allocations, IPA will provide a total amount of 11.468 billion euros (current prices) over the 2007-2013 period.

Each year, the Commission informs the European Parliament and the Council on its intentions regarding the breakdown of the total envelope. To that effect, a multi-annual indicative financial framework is established, on a three year basis, by country and by component.

The Multi-Annual Indicative Financial Framework (MIFF)

The Multi-Annual Indicative Financial Framework (MIFF) for the Instrument of Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) is designed to provide information on the indicative breakdown of the overall IPA envelope proposed by the Commission in accordance with article 5 of the IPA Regulation (EC) 1085/2006. It acts as the link between the political framework within the enlargement package and the budgetary process.

Presentation of the figures

The following table provides the above figures in **current prices** and in **million euros**. It shows the allocations by country and by component, as well as for the regional and multi-country programmes and support expenditure.

Envelope for regional and horizontal programmes

The regional and multi-country programme will include actions similar to the regional programme under CARDS and the multi-country envelope under the Phare and Turkey pre-accession instruments. The level of funding is such that both types of action are possible. Since 2006, there has been an increased involvement of International Financing Institutions in pre-accession, including a new instrument for energy efficiency. Figures reflect the increased need for such programmes. The phasing out of interim civilian administrations will also be funded from this envelope. Programmes funded under this envelope will be complementary to national

programmes and will only be eligible if they provide an added value to the pre-accession process.

Multi-Annual Indicative Financial Framework:

Breakdown of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance Envelope For 2008-2010 into allocations by country and component

COUNTRY	COMPONENT	2007	2008	2009	2010
TURKEY	Transition Assistance and Institution Building	252.2	250.2	233.2	211.3
	Cross-border Co-operation	6.6	8.8	9.4	9.6
	Regional Development	167.5	173.8	182.7	238.1
	Human Resources Development	50.2	52.9	55.6	63.4
	Rural Development	20.7	53.0	85.5	131.3
	Total	497.2	538.7	566.4	653.7
CROATIA	Transition Assistance and Institution Building	47.6	45.4	45.6	39.5
	Cross-border Co-operation	9.7	14.7	15.9	16.2
	Regional Development	44.6	47.6	49.7	56.8
	Human Resources Development	11.1	12.7	14.2	15.7
	Rural Development	25.5	25.6	25.8	26.0
	Total	138.5	146.0	151.2	154.2
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Transition Assistance and Institution Building	41.6	39.9	38.1	36.3
	Cross-border Co-operation	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.7
	Regional Development	7.4	12.3	20.8	29.4
	Human Resources Development	3.2	6.0	7.1	8.4
	Rural Development	2.1	6.7	10.2	12.5
	Total	58.5	70.2	81.8	92.3
SERBIA	Transition Assistance and Institution Building	178.5	179.4	182.6	186.2
	Cross-border Co-operation	8.2	11.5	12.2	12.5
	Total	186.7	190.9	194.8	198.7
MONTE-NEGRO	Transition Assistance and Institution Building	27.5	28.1	28.6	29.2
	Cross-border Co-operation	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.8
	Total	31.4	32.6	33.3	34.0
KOSOVO	Transition Assistance and Institution Building	60.7	62.0	63.3	64.5
	Cross-border Co-operation	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
	Total	63.3	64.7	66.1	67.3

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Transition Assistance and Institution Building	58.1	69.9	83.9	100.7
	Cross-border Co-operation	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.3
	Total	62.1	74.8	89.1	106.0
ALBANIA	Transition Assistance and Institution Building	54.3	61.1	70.9	82.7
	Cross-border Co-operation	6.7	9.6	10.3	10.5
	Total	61.0	70.7	81.2	93.2
Total Country Programmes		1098.7	1188.6	1263.9	1399.4
Regional and Horizontal Programmes		100.7	140.7	160.0	157.7
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS		55.8	54.0	56.5	64.6
GRAND TOTAL		1255.2	1383.3	1480.4	1621.7

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6.1.2. CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Pre-accession assistance for Romania (22 02 01 01)

Pre-accession assistance for Bulgaria (22 02 01 02)

Pre-accession assistance for Croatia (22 02 01 03)

Cross-border co-operation for central and eastern Europe
(22 02 02)

Budget allocation: 447.42/ 247.36 /60.16 /100.00 million respectively

6.1.2.1. The PHARE Programme:

The PHARE programme is one of the three pre-accession instruments financed by the European Communities to assist the applicant countries in their preparations for joining the European Union. Following the 2004 enlargement, eight of the ten eligible countries are now EU Member States, and, accordingly, Bulgaria and Romania remain the only PHARE beneficiaries for new projects out of those countries. Following the opening of accession negotiations between the EU, Croatia and Turkey on 3.10.2005, Croatia is now also eligible for all three pre-accession financial instruments (PHARE, ISPA and SAPARD). Turkey is dealt with separately under budget line 22 02 04 (please see below for description).

The PHARE programme is one of the three pre-accession instruments financed by the European Communities to assist the applicant countries in their preparations for joining the European Union

The current 2000-6 financial perspective amounts to an annual budget of €1.56 billion (at 1999 prices). Various measures are used to help in the distribution of the funds to areas where support is needed the most: pre-accession priorities are set out in Road Maps and Accession Partnerships, which address main concerns of each applicant country and the resources available. Additionally, a timetable for preparing for accession is set out in the National Programme for the Adoption for the *Acquis*. Financial support is based on the principle of equal treatment, independently of the anticipated time of accession, with particular attention being paid to countries with the greatest need. Therefore, the Road Maps prepared for Bulgaria and Romania in 2002 included increased pre-accession assistance in order to advance the accession process of these countries. The Treaty of Accession was signed by the EU Member States, Bulgaria and Romania on 25th April 2005, and the countries are expected to join in 2007.

There are two types of priority for activities under the PHARE programme:

PHARE I - Institution-building (around 30% of resources)

The reinforcement of the institutional and administrative capacity of acceding countries is a key requirement for enlargement, in order for countries to adopt, implement and comply with the *acquis*. This requires modernisation of their administrations and judiciary and, in some cases, entirely new administrative structures. Institution-building is mainly realised through the following programmes, with particular emphasis on the transfer of know-how:

- Twinning arrangements between ministries, institutions, professional organisations (e.g. the judiciary and social partners), agencies, European and regional bodies and local authorities, in particular through the secondment of officials from Member States, complemented, as necessary, by short-term assignments and training
- Technical support on the *acquis* through TAIEX (Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office)
- Help to develop public administration training facilities at central and regional levels

PHARE also supports institution-building through investment, i.e. support for the key regulatory institutions.

Overall, the aim is to implement the *acquis* and to prepare for participation in EU policies, and to fulfil the Copenhagen criteria i.e. stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for minorities. In addition to assistance which may be provided to governments for this purpose, financial and technical assistance is also provided to non-governmental organisations in order to: support democratic practices and the rule of law, strengthen institutional capacity of NGOs and social partners, and support the inclusion and participation of all individuals and groups.

PHARE II - Investment in economic and social cohesion (some 70% of resources):

Economic and social cohesion is promoted in order to help the acceding countries build a functioning market economy and cope

with EU market forces and competitive pressure. PHARE II thus seeks to ensure that the enterprises and infrastructure in the relevant states meet the Community standards, and to establish a functioning institutional and regulatory framework.

Each country's national priorities and programming are set out in a National Development Plan, which is a comprehensive strategy to promote competitiveness and, on the other hand, to reduce internal inconsistencies. This is drawn up by the countries themselves, and the programming and implementation is expected to be carried out not only by national authorities but also the local and regional authorities. Relevant non-governmental actors can also participate in the process.

PHARE does not support investment projects in the areas of transport, environment or agriculture, except for regulatory infrastructure, which is not eligible for ISPA or SAPARD.

PHARE Multi-Country Programmes:

Assistance under Multi-Country Programmes has been integrated into national programmes to an increasing extent and they are thus available only when their adequacy is especially demonstrated or where they are the most effective means of achieving a particular result. Some programmes therefore continue to be implemented, the largest one promoting SMEs. These SME facilities have been developed together with International Financial Institutions with the function of encouraging intermediary banks to provide finance to SMEs in the partner countries. There are also other Multi-Country Programmes, especially in the areas of municipal infrastructure and the fight against fraud. For further information please consult:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/programmes/index.htm>

Cross Border Co-operation (CBC):

PHARE CBC assists border regions to overcome their specific problems and aims at preventing the emergence of peripheral economic zones, with the aim of closer integration of the applicant countries and the EU. Following the 2004 enlargement, CBC beneficiaries were extended to include the Bulgarian border with Turkey and the Bulgarian and Romanian borders with their TACIS and CARDS adjacent countries (Ukraine, Moldova, Serbia & Montenegro, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia). The extension to the Bulgaria

and Romania regions bordering western NIS and western Balkans has received further thrust by the Communication "Paving the way for a New Neighbourhood Instrument", information of which can be found in the Structural Funds chapter of this guide (see Chapter 3).

Implementation of PHARE programmes: The Commission will continue to supervise the implementation of the PHARE programmes under the decentralised implementation system, i.e. EU Delegations in each country. Contact details for EU delegations:

Bulgaria: Dimitris KOURKOULAS, Head of Delegation
9, Moskovska St., 1000 Sofia
Tel: +359 2 933 5252
Fax: +359 2 933 5233
e-mail: delegation-bulgaria@cec.eu.int
Website: www.evropa.bg

Romania: Jonathan SCHEELE, Head of Delegation
18 Jules Michelet Street, 1st District
010463 Bucharest
Tel: +40 21 203 5400
Fax: +40 21 230 2453
E-mail: delegation-romania@cec.eu.int
Website: www.infoeuropa.ro/jsp/default.jsp

Croatia: Jacques WUNENBURGER, Head of Delegation
Masarykova 1, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: +385 148 96 500
Fax: +385 148 96 555
E-mail: delegation-croatia@cec.eu.int
Website: www.delhrv.cec.eu.int

The following structure continues to be required in each candidate country for the implementation of the PHARE programme:

- i. A National Fund (NF), under the responsibility of a National Authorising Officer (NAO), located within the Ministry of Finance administers the funds allocated.

2. The number of implementing agencies through which the PHARE programme is implemented in each country under the authority of the NAO must continue to be strictly limited.
3. Central Finance and Contracting Units (CFCUs) will continue to be used to carry out the tendering and contracting of specific programmes addressing multiple sectors such as in Institution Building/Twinning. Project selection and monitoring remain the responsibility of the Ministries/administrations directly benefiting from the assistance.

Assistance will continue to be contracted on the basis of existing procedures, in compliance with the European Communities' Financial Regulation and its Implementing Rules, which can be viewed at europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/gestion/index_en.htm.

In moving towards the programmatic approach of the Structural Funds, grant schemes have been introduced in the framework of Economic and Social Cohesion investments. Grant schemes are used where projects are too small to be identified a priori or are too small to be administered cost-effectively on an individual basis. Grant schemes must address a clear priority within the National Development Plan in one of the following areas: human resources development, productive sector investments or business related infrastructure.

While maintaining the principles of concentration and impact, grant scheme objectives are defined in the Financing Memoranda, whereas eligibility and selection criteria, evaluation procedures and implementation arrangements are laid down in detail in the Project Fiches. Individual projects are selected after the Commission Decision, following a call for proposal. Grant schemes may co-finance projects for which the PHARE contribution is below €2 million. Sound and efficient management requires keeping the number of very small projects to a minimum. Therefore, the minimum size of the individual projects should be, in principle, not less than €50,000 (PHARE contribution). This lower limit may be waived, inter alia, for schemes implemented on an EDIS basis or when the relevant Implementing Agency has been judged capable of giving assurance of sound financial management. The lower limit is not applicable in case of NGOs. If a project is not part of a grant scheme, the minimum project size of €2 million applies.

ISPA has been designed to assist candidate countries in catching up with EU infrastructure standards in two major fields: transport and environment.

Concerning PHARE-CBC programmes, the above grant scheme approach applies. Projects below €50.000 (PHARE contribution) may be financed under the small project fund facility in accordance with Art. 5(2) of Commission Regulation 2760/98. The application of the otherwise required minimum size of projects (€2 million PHARE contribution) allows derogation only on the basis of a case by case assessment and under circumstances of genuine cross-border co-operation falling within the priority measures defined in the joint programming documents.

For information about PHARE, its programmes, and contact details for personnel in DG Enlargement, please consult: europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare. Please note that as of 2007 a single Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) will replace the current instruments PHARE, ISPA, SAPARD, CARDS and the Turkish Pre-Accession Instrument.

6.1.2.2. ISPA (Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession)

ISPA has been designed to assist candidate countries in catching up with EU infrastructure standards in two major fields: transport and environment. Over the period from 2000 to 2006, a total of EUR 1 040 million each year (at 1999 prices) has been made available for projects in the candidate countries. With respect to ISPA the following objectives can be identified:

- To help the Candidate countries to catch up with EU environmental standards
- To extend and link up transport systems with the trans-European transport networks
- To familiarise the Candidate Countries with policies and procedures of the EU's Structural and Cohesion funds.

The ISPA programme is open to Bulgaria and Romania, and since January 2005 Croatia has also been eligible.

There are three sectors covered by the ISPA programme, namely environment, transport and technical assistance. ISPA finances major environmental projects particularly with regard to water pollution, waste management and air pollution. As far as transport

is concerned, funding from ISPA aims at building and repairing transport infrastructure in the applicant countries and at creating links with the Union's transport networks.

As far as NGOs are concerned, those dealing with environmental issues could provide technical assistance or preparatory studies within ISPA projects. Technical assistance has a crucial role in guaranteeing a high level of quality in projects, in terms of both management and impact.

Central governments of the candidate countries are the recipients of ISPA assistance. Only applications received via the National ISPA Co-ordinator are examined by the Commission services and projects must be part of an ISPA sector investment plan adopted by the candidate countries. The application will be examined by Commission services and (when necessary) discussed with the applicant country. When the Commission considers the project acceptable, it will submit the project for opinion to the Management Committee, composed of representatives of the Member States. After having received the positive opinion of the Management Committee the Commission will adopt the project and submit a Financing Memorandum for signature to the applicant country.

In order to apply for funding under the ISPA programme NGOs should consult the main documents and information on ISPA in order to identify sectors covered by ISPA assistance that match their field of activities. The main documents regarding ISPA's procedures are the ISPA manual, the DIS (Decentralised Implementation System) Manual and the Practical guide to contract procedures. All these documents along with other information brochures are available at: europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/ispa/docum_en.htm#manuals

Further information on ISPA opportunities can be obtained from the ISPA directorate in DG Regional Policy at the European Commission, the EU delegations in the candidate countries and the National ISPA Co-ordinators in the candidate countries. Addresses are available on Internet: europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/ispa/contacts_en.htm#2

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6.1.2.3. SAPARD (Special Pre-Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development)

SAPARD, a part of pre-accession assistance to the candidate countries, provides assistance in agriculture and rural development field. The programme is open to Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia.

SAPARD has two main priorities: To help each country to implement the “acquis communautaire” and to solve priority and specific problems related to developing a sustainable agricultural sector and rural areas. Contrary to the other measures, SAPARD is entirely managed at the national level and the Commission is not involved in any of its phases. As for the other pre-accession assistance programmes SAPARD represents the support for achieving key policy priorities set out in the Accession Partnerships and the National Programs for the Adoption of the ‘acquis’. In the agri-food sector these include in particular::

- Alignment to the agricultural ‘acquis’
- Implementing veterinary, phytosanitary and marketing requirements
- Upgrading food processing standards
- Restructuring the agri-food sector to improve competitiveness
- Implementing coherent structural and rural development policies

The overall SAPARD budget is €529 m in each year of the programme’s seven-year run (2000-2006). Allocations by country are based on the following criteria: the size of the agricultural population, the total agricultural area, per capita GDP, based on purchasing power parity, and the specific situation of rural areas. In financing the programmes, the Community may contribute up to 75% of total public expenditure, although this may rise to 100% of the total programme volume for technical assistance.

NGOs looking for opportunities with SAPARD should approach only those measures, which could fall under their fields of activities. Measures like economic diversification, setting up producer groups, renovation and development of villages, improving vocational training and technical assistance are more likely to fit NGOs activities.

SAPARD, a part of pre-accession assistance to the candidate countries, provides assistance in agriculture and rural development field.

Following the principle of decentralised management of the pre-accession assistance, a national body, i.e. SAPARD Agency, is in charge of projects management under the SAPARD programme. Thus, project applications must be submitted to the national SAPARD agency. Practical responsibility for projects will be devolved to the candidate country while the implementation of the Programme will be subject to control and audit by the Commission.

Taking into account that SAPARD is totally decentralised all calls for tender are published by the SAPARD Agency at national level. For further information one should contact either the delegations of the Commission in the candidate countries or the Agencies in each country:

DG Agriculture:

AGRI B2 – Enlargement
Mr Rudy VAN DER STAPPEN (Head of Unit)
Tel +32 2 295 4509

AGRI B3 – Neighbourhood Policy, EFTA
Mr Nicolas VERLET (Head of Unit)
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SAPARD – E4 (Programme Manager)
Mr Jorge CASQUILHO
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For SAPARD Agencies in the Candidate Countries please see:
europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/external/enlarge/countries/index_en.htm

6.1.3. TURKEY

Pre-accession assistance for Turkey (22 02 04 01)

Budget allocation: 470.50 million

This budget line covers various operations, the aim of which is to help Turkey meet the EU membership criteria. A pre-accession strat-

egy for Turkey was set out at the Helsinki European Council 1999 and has been revised subsequently. All in all, the pre-accession strategy supports institution-building, strengthening of the structures needed to comply with the *acquis*, and social as well as economic cohesion. More specifically, operations funded under the programme can be classified under two headings:

- Institution-building to enable the implementation of the *acquis communautaire*, with particular emphasis on: the approximation of legislation; structural reforms and regional policies; promoting democracy, social dialogue and civil society; active cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs; and opening up Community programmes, also in the field of social inclusion.
- Investment financing in order to help Turkey comply with Community legislative standards and adopt the *acquis communautaire* in the area of economic and social cohesion. Assistance here will take account of the progress achieved towards adoption of the *acquis*, and in particular attention is paid to participation in targeted projects (to boost administrative and judicial capacity and projects in the field of justice) and in certain Community programmes and agencies, as well as the use of technical assistance provided by TAIEX (Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office). Also measured is the extent of cross-border cooperation and information and education measures to promote civil society and enhance the human dimension in Turkey.

Part of the appropriation will be used to improve the situation of women and it should be noted that all the measures are subject to gender mainstreaming.

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Website: europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/turkey/index.htm#financial

6.2. AID TO WESTERN BALKANS - CARDS

Assistance for the countries of the western Balkans
(22 05 01)

This assistance programme targets the Western Balkans in order to create more stability in the area and closer connection between the region and the EU, mainly through the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP), which is the EU's policy framework towards the area.

Furthermore, in the 2000 Zagreb summit it was confirmed that SAP is an instrument with an ultimate objective of EU membership.

Budget allocation: 180.00 / 198.00 / 59.50 million

This assistance programme targets the Western Balkans in order to create more stability in the area and closer connection between the region and the EU, mainly through the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP), which is the EU's policy framework towards the area. SAP pursues the following objectives: stabilisation and transition to a market economy; regional cooperation; and the prospect of EU accession. Countries that have made sufficient progress under SAP can enter into a formal contractual relationship with the EU in the form of a Stabilisation and Association Agreement, which is designed to help each country to progress at its own pace towards greater European integration. Furthermore, in the 2000 Zagreb summit it was confirmed that SAP is an instrument with an ultimate objective of EU membership.

Beneficiary countries under the CARDS programme are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia (until the end of 2006), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) and Serbia and Montenegro together with Kosovo.

More specific actions under this programme include: stabilisation of the region; return of refugees and displaced persons; reconstruction and assistance; establishment of an institutional and legislative framework to support democracy, the rule of law, human rights and minority rights; reconciliation and consolidation of civil society and the independence of the media; the strengthening of legality and the fight against organised crime; sustainable economic development and market-economy oriented reforms; regional, trans-national, cross-border and interregional cooperation; and social development, in particular poverty alleviation, gender equality, education, teaching and training and environmental rehabilitation.

Particular attention is paid to the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. This appropriation is also intended to cover the operational programmes entrusted to the European Agen-

cy for Reconstruction (EAR) and its operating expenditure. According to Council Regulation 2666/2000 (the legal basis for CARDS), the following bodies shall be eligible for funding: regional and local bodies, public and semi-public bodies, the social partners, organisations providing support to businesses, co-operatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations and non-governmental organisations. Community assistance will be in the form of grants and co-financing will be sought whenever feasible.

Bilateral co-operation:

EC assistance is tailored to the needs and reform priorities of each country. It supports the SAP and implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAA) and sets out the common values and principles governing the relationship between the EU and the country concerned. Some of the most important country-specific priorities are listed below:

- Albania: fight against crime, fraud and corruption; strengthening public administration; support to trade, education and transport; pollution monitoring and urban planning; and reform of the electoral system
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: refugee return; support to institutions (tax and customs); local development and social cohesion; policing, asylum and migration; integrated border management; and environment and natural resources.
- Croatia: refugee return; trade, investment climate and social cohesion; policing and organised crime; integrated border management; public administration reform; and environment and natural resources.
- Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: democratic stabilisation; public administration reform; justice and home affairs; investment, trade and infrastructure; education and employment; and the environment.
- Serbia: interethnic relations and civil society; trade and private sector development; infrastructure development; reform of the judiciary; integrated border management; immigration and asylum; and fight against crime.

Check europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/cards/bilateral_en.htm for further information.

EC assistance is tailored to the needs and reform priorities of each country.

One of the main elements of the SAP is regional co-operation among the 5 countries in the Western Balkans, based on the model of European Union integration and co-operation.

Regional Co-operation:

One of the main elements of the SAP is regional co-operation among the 5 countries in the Western Balkans, based on the model of European Union integration and co-operation. The main areas of intervention are:

- Promoting integrated border management: Border management issues are addressed with supplies, investment and institution building programmes, based on a clear national strategy. Support will be used to facilitate the flow of trade and people across borders, enhance the control at the border, develop border regions, and actively promote co-operation between the involved agencies
- Promoting democratic stabilisation: As the scale of democratic stabilisation needs in the region is large, funds additional to CARDS national programmes and the EIDHR will be provided from the CARDS Regional Programme to support work of existing foundations and international organisations on programmes involving more than one country, particularly in the following fields: governance and the rule of law; freedom of opinion and the media; respect of minorities and diversity; fight against racism and xenophobia; conflict prevention and resolution; and sustainable development.
- Institution building: In this area, the primary focus is on overall civil service reform and on strengthening public administration capacities in fiscal and financial management, procurement, Justice and Home Affairs, trade agreements and related trade facilitation activities, and familiarisation with the *acquis communautaire*.
- Developing regional infrastructure approaches: This programme supports the development of coherent strategies for infrastructure (transport, energy and environment) with an international dimension. One of the main activities is the development of studies to extend the Pan European Network System in the Western Balkans. A second main area of intervention is the strengthening of the capacity in institutions involved in air traffic safety and control
- TEMPUS: This regards higher education and vocational training. For more information about the programme, please see TEMPUS programme under the TACIS description.

- SIGMA (Support for Improvement in Governance and Management): This programme focuses on supporting administrative reform in transition countries by establishing effective legal and institutional frameworks for public institutions under democratically elected authorities operating under the rule of law and suitable to a market economy.
- Twinning: The programme is not a regional programme, per se, but rather an instrument that is being offered to all countries of the region to be financed via the national CARDS allocations. It supports the secondment of civil servants from the EU states to work as advisers to institutions in the beneficiary states in order to realise institution-building programmes.

Calls for proposals for grants and tenders for CARDS projects are published on the EuropeAid **Website:** www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl. Please note that as of 2007 a single Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) will replace the current instruments CARDS, PHARE, ISPA, SAPARD, and the Turkish Pre-Accession Instrument.

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europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/cards/index_en.htm

Aid for the reconstruction of Kosovo (22 05 03)

Budget allocation: 59.50 million

Kosovo comes under the CARDS programme together with Serbia and Montenegro. Accordingly, this budget line supports the participation of Kosovo in the Stabilisation and Association Process, aiming mainly at capacity-building as regards administrative reform and the *acquis*, and political and economic stabilisation. Also included are the following objectives: return of refugees; social and economic development and market-orientated reform;

education and training; the environment; infrastructure; and the establishment of an institutional and legislative framework to support democracy, rule of law, human rights and minority rights (especially Roma).

The operational programmes are largely run by the European Agency for Reconstruction. The Agency is responsible for managing longer-term, sustainable reconstruction and development programmes in this part of the Balkans. Implementation of projects is carried out in close co-operation with UNMIK (the UN Interim Administration in Kosovo), other international agencies and donors, and KFOR (the Kosovo Force). Projects about to be launched can be found at: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl.

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Website:

www.ear.eu.int/kosovo/kosovo.htm
europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/cards/bilateral_sr_en.htm
www.seerecon.org/Kosovo

Assistance to Serbia and Montenegro (22 05 02)

Budget allocation: 198.00 million

Like the budget line above concerning Kosovo, this supports the participation of Serbia and Montenegro in the Stabilisation and Accession process. The aims of the programme are the same as those

under the previous budget line so please see the description above for more specific programme objectives. Operational programmes under this budget line are also chiefly run by the European Agency for Reconstruction, and projects about to be launched can be found at: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl.

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www.ear.eu.int/yugo/yugo.htm
europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/cards/bilateral_sr_en.htm

6.3. THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY (ENP)

The ENP, developed in the context of the 2004 enlargement, has the objective of preventing the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and neighbouring countries.

According to the Commission communication “Wider Europe – Neighbourhood: A new framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours,”³⁵ the European Union “should develop a zone of prosperity and friendly neighbourhood (...) with whom the European Union enjoys close, peaceful and co-operative relations.”³⁶

³⁵ This communication is also called the “Wider Europe Communication”.

³⁶ European Commission Services Working Paper, Guidance Note concerning the

The ENP, developed in the context of the 2004 enlargement, has the objective of preventing the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and neighbouring countries.

The relationship with the neighbouring countries will be based on the mutual commitment to common values such as the rule of law, good governance, the respect for human rights, minority rights, the principles of market economy and sustainable development.³⁷

The countries covered by this policy are the EU neighbours to the East (Belarus,³⁸ Ukraine and Moldova), the Southern Caucasus countries (Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan) and the countries in the East and South of the Mediterranean (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinian Authority). Likewise, a strategic partnership will be developed with Russia, based on the creation of four common spaces, whereas, for the time being, the accession countries (Romania and Bulgaria), candidate countries (Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and the other potential candidate countries in the Western Balkan area will not be covered by this policy. It is noteworthy that the ENP proposal aims at something different than previous traditional development aid or poverty reduction policies, and even sheer co-operation policy. Accordingly, it is an integration policy; in so far as its objective is to lead these countries, outside the EU, to share with the Union everything but the Institutions, even the Internal Market. However, as the realities of the neighbouring countries differ from one to another, in terms of geographical location, needs, resources, etc., the EU approach will be based on differentiation. Moreover, the ENP is not linked to enlargement and does not offer an accession perspective.

From the financial point of view, the conception of this new policy will logically entail an extensive rationalisation and, in perspective, a better integration of the existing financial instruments, operating within and outside the EU borders after 2006. Therefore, MEDA and TACIS will be replaced by a new European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), which is a more flexible instrument more concentrated on policy formulation targeting sustainable development and approximation to EU policies and standards.

preparation of Neighbourhood Programmes at the external borders of Member States and Accession Countries, 23/10/2003.

37 Communication from the Commission, European Neighbourhood Policy – Strategy Paper, COM (2004) 373 Final, 12 May 2004.

38 The Commission proposes that EU assistance to Belarus be strengthened with a clear focus on civil society.

The Action Plans:

The Action Plans are the main instruments for implementing the objectives of the European Neighbourhood Policy, and could be compared to a 3-5 year work programme. They offer useful guidance on how the money will be spent in the country in question and can thus be used as useful indicators by NGOs wishing to get involved. However, it is also useful to look at the general context first and keep an eye on the developments and policies behind the Action Plans. The method used by the Commission is to define a set of priorities together with the partner countries. The Action Plans should outline commitments to the common values and principles on both sides of the border in the following areas:

- Enhanced political co-operation in addressing common security threats and conflict prevention
- Economic reform and development, and a functioning market economy
- Internal Market, including trade liberalisation, co-operation in areas such as energy and transport
- Co-operation in the field of Justice and Home Affairs
- Development of infrastructure networks and markets for energy, transport and telecommunications, and co-operation on the environment
- Policies to promote people to people contacts, in education, research and development, and culture, and through the gradual opening up of certain Community programmes and agencies.

The monitoring of the implementation process will be carried out by the bodies set up under the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements or Association Agreement, which will bring together representatives from the Member States, the European Commission and the partner countries. The procedures used will be similar to those of the regular reports for the accession countries. The Commission will draw up periodic reports on the progress and areas requiring further efforts and investments. In view of the findings in these periodic reports, the Action Plans can be reviewed and adapted to better address the problems and meeting the needs.

The first seven Action Plans were agreed in early 2005 (Ukraine, Moldova, Israel, Palestinian Authority, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia) and others are currently under negotiation with Lebanon and Egypt

The Action Plans are the main instruments for implementing the objectives of the European Neighbourhood Policy

The assistance for this policy will increase from 8.5 billion € (2000-2006) to 14.9 billion € for the next financial period running from 2007 to 2013.

and with the three Southern Caucasus countries Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Additionally, work on a Country Report on Algeria will be started now that the Association Agreement has come into force.

More detailed information on current programmes, including addresses of the regional management authorities can be found here:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/country/prordn/index_en.cfm

As mentioned above, as of 2007 the ENPI will replace TACIS, MEDA and a number of thematic programmes. Also included in the ENPI are cross-border cooperation programmes financed by TACIS, MEDA and Interreg. The assistance for this policy will increase from 8.5 billion € (2000-2006) to 14.9 billion € for the next financial period running from 2007 to 2013. All the countries involved in the ENP will be eligible for support from this new instrument. The idea with this new instrument is to simplify the delivery of assistance, to facilitate coherence and consistency of external actions and to improve the results with the available resources. ENPI is a policy-driven instrument which allows for more flexibility than the current programmes.

The areas of financial assistance contribute to strengthening the cooperation and economic integration between the EU Member States and the Partner countries through actions in the area of institution building, good governance, sustainable socio-economic development and freedom, security and internal affairs.

The fundamental principles of the ENP are taken from the experience of the Structural Funds and are the following three:

- 1) Partnership;
- 2) Multi-annual programming;
- 3) Co-financing

On the whole, the assistance will take the form of three types of programmes:

- 1) National or multinational regional or sub-regional cooperation

- programmes, between the EU and one Partner country, or between the EU and a group of Partner countries;
- 2) Thematic programmes (bilateral or multilateral addressing common problems;
 - 3) Joint programmes of cross-border co-operation, bilateral or multilateral.

As far as the first two typologies are concerned, it remains to be seen how deep and consistent the application of the partnership principle will be. In the third typology, on the other hand, active participation by sub-national actors, including NGOs, is more likely to become a reality. Cross-border co-operation is, indeed, seen by the Commission as a strategic tool to reduce the side effects of the reinforced controls at the new borders and the perception of a “Fortress Europe”. Through cross-border co-operation programmes, the Commission wishes to promote a genuine co-operation between regional and local authorities and NGOs from the EU and from the Partner countries, to benefit from the joint development of border areas, as well as to strengthen local democracy.

The joint cross-border co-operation programmes will take different forms, and could be bilateral or multilateral if they target terrestrial borders or important maritime routes, or multilateral if they concern basin areas (The Mediterranean, the Baltic or the Black Sea).

The range of the eligible actors to these joint co-operation programmes include international institutions and their agencies, regional and local authorities, regional and interregional organisations, NGOs, networks of NGOs, universities, foundations, media, etc, according to detailed rules which will be set by the European Commission, together with the EU and the Partner countries.

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Cross-border co-operation is, indeed, seen by the Commission as a strategic tool to reduce the side effects of the reinforced controls at the new borders and the perception of a “Fortress Europe”.

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http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/index_en.htm

**The current MEDA II
programme will run
until the end of 2006,
when it will be taken
over by ENPI.**

6.3.1 MEDITERRANEAN NON-MEMBER STATES

MEDA – measures to accompany the reforms to the economic and social structures in the Mediterranean non-member countries (19 08 02 01)

Budget allocation: 725.66 million

The South and East Mediterranean and the Middle East being a key external relations priority to the EU, the MEDA programme is the principal instrument for the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership which aims at building lasting links between the EU and Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority (Gaza and the West Bank), Syria Tunisia, and Turkey.

The current MEDA II programme will run until the end of 2006, when it will be taken over by ENPI. Generally, the aim is to support economic transition and reform of the social and economic structures and, by 2010, establish a free trade area. Additionally, support is given to measures promoting cross-national and inter-ethnic dialogue. More specifically, operations funded from this appropriation include:

- studies and analyses to improve knowledge of socioeconomic trends;

- operations on information and training including in the fields of gender equality, child discrimination, environment, drugs and AIDS control and population issues;
- measures to promote the participation of civil society in socio-economic development programmes at local level;
- schemes to promote environmentally and socially sound business practices;
- assessment of the environmental impact of the development schemes;
- co-operation in the field of environment;
- local and regional business development;
- measures raising awareness of the EU;
- actions improving children's and women's rights and the freedom of media;
- and various operations, in particular in industry, science and technology, energy, mining, transport, communications, tourism, agriculture and fisheries, resulting from cooperation agreements with third countries, including the countries of the Middle East, where these sectors are not covered by specific programmes.

Furthermore, a significant percentage of this appropriation is to be used for the promotion of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

The national and regional programmes take account of the priorities determined with the Mediterranean partners, in particular the conclusions of the economic dialogue, and define the main goals, guidelines and priority sectors of Community support in the fields concerned.

Funding under the MEDA programme is open not only to states and regions, but also to local authorities, regional organisations, public agencies, local communities, organisations which support business, private operators, co-operatives, mutual societies, associations, foundations, and NGOs. Under MEDA there are two types of programmes:

Bilateral co-operation: Around 90% of MEDA funds are allocated to these programmes which support economic transition and improve socio-economic balance.

Regional co-operation: Around 10% of MEDA funds are allocated to the following programmes which complement and reinforce bilateral programmes.

- 1) Political and Security Partnership, which aims to create peace in the region.
- 2) Economic and Financial Partnership which aims to conduct a dialogue on the alignment of sectoral economic policies, to foster co-operation between non-governmental entities such as chambers of commerce, economic institutes and trade promotion bodies, and to carry out regional projects which usefully complement bilateral measures.
- 3) Social, Cultural and Human Partnership, which aims to improve people's understanding of each other. The main MEDA regional activities working towards the dialogue between cultures and civilisations include: The Euromed Heritage, aimed at preserving and developing the cultural heritage of the Euro-Mediterranean region (See europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/regional/heritage_en.htm for more information) and Euromed Youth, facilitating integration of young people into social and professional life and stimulating the democratisation of the civil society of the Mediterranean Partners. More specific goals of the latter include the improving of understanding among young people across the Mediterranean, increasing the importance of youth organisations, and developing active citizenship of young people. For further information on this programme please contact: The European Commission, DG Education and Culture, Youth Unit, B-1049 Brussels, E-mail: youth@cec.eu.int, and see europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/regional/youth_en.htm and europa.eu.int/comm/youth/program/index_en.html.

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europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/meda.htm
europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/index_en.htm

6.3.2. OTHER BUDGET LINES NOT COVERED BY MEDA:

Other operations in favour of Middle Eastern developing countries (19 08 06)

Budget allocation: 10.57 million

This budget line is intended to cover operations in countries not covered by the MEDA regulation (Yemen, the six Gulf Co-operation Council countries, Iran and, potentially, Iraq). Measures supported include, in particular: the promotion of economic, social and political change and development; economic cooperation; the strengthening of democracy and civil society; refugee aid; and drug control.

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6.3.3. EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA – TACIS

Assistance to partner countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (19 06 01)

Cross-border co-operation in structural matters (19 06 02)

Rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in the partner countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (19 06 04)

Assistance in the nuclear sector (19 06 05)

Budget allocation: 371.61 / 53.00 / p.m. / 66.23 million respectively

These budget lines cover the financing of technical assistance designed to support the transition to market economies and strengthen democracy and the rule of law in the partner States. Measures include support for institutional, legal and administrative reform, private sector and economic development, addressing the consequences of change in society, infrastructure networks, and promotion of environmental protection and management of natural resources, and development of the rural economy. Furthermore, projects shall aim to promote support for nuclear safety, inter-state, inter-regional and cross-border co-operation, and equal opportunities for women, as well as taking into consideration the social impact of reform measures.

The beneficiary countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Since 2003 Mongolia has been included in operations concerning Asian and Latin American countries instead. As mentioned before, TACIS will be replaced by ENPI as of 2007. There are three types of TACIS Programmes:

- National country programmes: These are indicative programmes, valid for 3-4 years, which identify priorities and areas of co-operation as well as both annual and bi-annual action programmes setting out the projects to be supported and the funding available, within the guidelines defined by the indicative programme.
- Regional programmes: Multi-country programmes are used for areas like environmental protection and the promotion of transport networks. Cross-border programmes have also been set up to promote the co-operation and the development of links between neighbouring communities in different countries. These regional programmes are based on the indicative and the action programmes.
- Small projects programmes: A limited number of small project programmes are used to address very specific tasks, such as advice to governments in particular fields: trade regulation, co-operation in higher education, or encouraging EU investment in the partner countries. Since their objectives are not set with pre-defined beneficiaries in mind, they are organised in a different manner, with specific priorities set each year.

Once agreed by the Member States, technical assistance projects are put on the EuropeAid Website: europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl. Organisations from the EU are selected to implement projects, transferring their know-how to beneficiaries in the partner countries.

TACIS Regional Action Programme:

The regional programme addresses problems which are regional in nature and concern specific issues. Therefore, thorough programmes and sub-programmes have been developed to meet the specific needs in question. These include the Institution Building Partnership Programme (IBPB), TEMPUS and Cross Border Co-operation, all of which will be described below.

Institution Building Partnership Programme (IBPP): Sharing the TACIS general objectives, this programme supports the transition into market economies, and democracy and the rule of law through the development of non-profit organisations from civil society, local and regional authorities and public institutions. The IBPP is based on international partnership and exchanges between organisations or institutions. Two types of partnership is supported:

- Partnerships between institutions that play a key role in the transition process i.e. executive (Ministries, national agencies), legislative or regulatory bodies.
- Partnerships between civil society organisations (NGOs or professional associations) or local and regional authorities. This involves carrying out a project together with a EU partner organisation, with the aim of strengthening the local partner and obtaining sustainable results.

Please check europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/ibpp/index_en.htm for more information, or contact EuropeAid – A3 Ms Carla Montesi, Email: carla.montesi@cec.eu.int or Europeaid-ibpp@cec.eu.int.

Tempus programme: This programme supports partnerships between higher education institutions of the Member States and the Partner countries and hence promotes the reform and restructuring of the partner countries' higher education systems and their adaptation to

the new socio-economic needs. Fields of interest include: curriculum development; reform of structures and institutions; skill-related training to address specific needs; and contributions of education and training to citizenship and democracy.

Types of activities financed under Tempus are Joint European Projects (JEPs), Networking Projects (NPs) and Individual Mobility Grants (IMGs). JEPs and NPs are funded for a period of two or three years with the aim to restructure and modernise higher education systems and their role in society by providing a framework for partnerships between universities in the partner countries and the EU Member States. IMGs, on the other hand, are complementary to the two other types of activity, and aim at helping individuals (e.g. teachers, trainers, university administrators, senior ministerial officials, education planners and other experts) to work on certain specified activities in other countries.

The Tempus programme is open to all countries eligible under the TACIS programme and all recognised higher education institutions can apply. It is managed by the European Commission, Directorate-General Education and Culture—B6, Mr. Augusto Gonzalez Hernandez (Head of Unit), E-mail augusto.gonzalez-herandez@cec.eu.int, Tel: +32 2 296 6319. Please see www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/tempus/home.html for more information.

TACIS cross-border co-operation (CBC): The CBC programmes aim at improving the economies of and social links between border regions, with an emphasis on cross-border and long-lasting cooperation. Assistance is available within the following areas: administrative reform, local economic development, social affairs, and environment and energy efficiency. The objective is to support these priority areas by enabling the different partners to work together on a common problem on both sides of the border, or developing the partners' competencies in the priority areas.

The Small and Micro Project Facility is part of the CBC programmes. This Facility supports small-scale co-operation projects between regions, cities and local authorities in the NIS (Russian Federation, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova), candidate countries and the European Union.

Check europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/tacis/cbc_en.htm for further information, or contact the EC delegation in the relevant country. Links to delegations can be found at europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/tacis/links_del_en.htm.

All calls for proposals for grants and tenders under TACIS are published on the EuropeAid Website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl.

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6.3.4. USEFUL WEBSITES

IPA Website:

http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/financial_assistance/ipa/index_en.htm

Phare website

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/index.htm>

ISPA (Instrument for Structural policies for Pre-Accession)

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/ispa/ispa_en.htm

SAPARD (Special Assistance programme for Agriculture and Rural Development)

http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/external/enlarge/index_en.htm

Calls for tender for EC external aid and pre-accession assistance

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl>

Tenders Electronic Daily

<http://ted.publications.eu.int/official>

Practical guide to Phare, ISPA and Sapard contract procedures

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/gestion/index_en.htm

Phare publications

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/publist.htm>

Cross border cooperation programmes

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/programmes/index.htm>

MEDA

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/euromed/meda.htm

TACIS

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/ceeca/tacis/index.htm

ENP

http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/index_en.htm

Useful links and Contacts

For further information on funding and grants

EU Budget

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/budget/index_en.htm

Grants and Loans

http://www.europa.eu.int/grants/info/introduction_en.htm

Funding and application/contract procedures

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/index_en.htm

Procedures and standard documents (manuals for fundraising)

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/gestion/index_en.htm

Projects and programmes

(divided by geographical area and sector)

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/index_en.htm

Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/budget/publications/other_en.htm#financial_regulation

Evaluation Methods

<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation/methods/index.htm>

External Representation of the Commission

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/repdel

European Commission delegations in third countries

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/delegations/intro/web.htm

General information on the Structural Funds

The European Regional Development Fund

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/prord/prord_en.htm

The European Social Fund

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/prord/prords/prdsb_en.htm

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/prord/prords/prdsc_en.htm

The Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/prord/prords/prdsd_en.htm

The Cohesion Fund

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/procf/cf_en.htm

Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/funds/ispa/ispa_en.htm

Community Initiatives

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/intro/regions5_en.htm#3

Innovative actions

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/intro/regions5_en.htm#5

Regulations concerning the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund

Structural Funds Regulations 2000-2006

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/regulation/regul_en.htm

Cohesion Funds Regulations 2000-2006

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/regulation/cf_en.htm

Proposal for new Structural Funds regulations in the period 2007-2013

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/regulation/intronewreglo713_en.htm

Regulations concerning pre-accession (ISPA)

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/regulation/ispa_en.htm

Regulations concerning pre-accession (SAPARD)

http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/external/enlarge/leg/index_en.htm

Projects in different Member States and Regions

Information about European regional policy (initiatives, projects and funds) in each Member State

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/country/prordn/index_en.cfm

Examples of European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund success stories

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/projects/stories/index_en.cfm

European Social Fund activities in the Member States

http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/esf2000/member_states-en.htm

Interreg III

http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/interreg3/index_en.htm

Useful contact points in the Commission

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Web: http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/index_en.htm
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Directorate C – Thematic development, impact, evaluation and innovative actions
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Directorate D – Territorial Cooperation, urban actions and outermost regions
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Directorate E – Programmes and Projects in Austria, Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Sweden and

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Directorate F – Programmes and Projects in Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Spain
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Directorate G – Programmes and Projects in Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta and the Netherlands
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Directorate H – Programmes and Projects in France, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and ISPA
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DG Employment and Social Affairs:

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Website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/index_en.html
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Directorate I – International and Horizontal Affairs
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Directorate I/1 – International affairs and Enlargement
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Directorate I/2 - Communication
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DG Agriculture:

Rue de la Loi 130, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
Mailing address: Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 200, 1049 Brussels,
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Website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/index_en.htm
E-mail : agri-library@cec.eu.int

Directorate K/3 – Relations with agricultural NGOs
Mr Gerard KIELY
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Directorate B/2 - Enlargement
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DG Fisheries:

Rue de la Loi 170, 1040 Brussels, Belgium
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Website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/policy_en.htm
E-mail: fisheries-info@cec.eu.int

Directorate E/2 – Communication and Information
Ms Chiara GARIAZZO
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Useful websites

Third report on economic and social cohesion
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/cohesion3/cohesion3_en.htm

Regional Policy and the Lisbon strategy
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/themes/lisbon/lisbon_en.htm

Community Strategic Guidelines 2007-13
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/2007/osc/index_en.htm

Links to EU15 national websites providing information on European and regional development programmes
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/country/gateway/index_en.cfm

Links to national Managing Authorities
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/manage/authority/authority_en.cfm?pay=other

Links to acceding countries' national websites containing documents for Structural and Cohesion Funds
http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/themes/doc/progdoc.doc

EUROPEAN CITIZEN ACTION SERVICE (ECAS)

WHO ARE WE?

ECAS was created in 1990 as an international non-profit organization, independent of political parties, commercial interests and the EU Institutions. The association's mission is to enable NGOs and individuals to make their voice heard with the EU.

ECAS' members cover different areas of activity in the EU and applicant countries: civil liberties, culture, development, health and social welfare.

ECAS is at 83 rue du Prince Royal, 1050 Brussels. However our documentation centre is at rue de la Concorde, 53 where it shares premises with the European Foundation Centre (EFC). The libraries of the two organizations contain a unique collection of EU and foundation funding information.

OUR OBJECTIVES

1. To strengthen the European Strategy of NGOs in member states and applicant countries of the EU.
2. To defend free movement rights and promote a more inclusive European citizenship
3. To campaign for transparency and reform of the EU Institutions

For more information do visit our website.

CONTACT

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BALKAN CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT NETWORK (BCSDN)

Balkan Civil Society Development Network

is a network of 11 civil society and ecumenical organizations from 7 countries and territories in the Balkan region (Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and Kosovo).

Balkan Network's members are: Albanian Civil Society Foundation, Diaconia Agapes, Macedonian Center for International Cooperation, Women's Alliance for Development, Pokrov Foundation, Opportunity Associates Romania, AIDRom, Ecumenical Humanitarian Organization, NIT, EOS and We Are With You.

Background

Balkan Network was initiated in 2001 as Capacity Building Hub Programme, a part of a larger initiative called the WCC South-East Europe Ecumenical Partnership. By bringing together churches, ecumenical and civil society organizations, this initiative aimed at promoting their co-ordination and co-operation. The Capacity-Building Hub Programme focused on strengthening individual/staff and organizational capacities and skills of involved agencies.

The initial pilot programme ran from 2001 to 2003, in which 5 country visits and accompanying reports, 3 partnership meetings, 5 trainings, 7 exchange and consultancy visits were held and web training-directory and addressbook were published. Thus, Balkan Civil Society Development Network was launched in December 2003 as a result of successful cooperation in strengthening capacities of partner organizations.

Vision

Sustainable peace, harmony and prosperity of societies in the Balkan region.

Mission

Empowering civil society through sharing and developing local practices, concepts and strengthening civil society actors.

Goals and objectives

1. To increase communication with civil society actors in the region as a basis for bi/multilateral cooperation;
2. To increase mobilization of resources and support;
3. To increase knowledge and skills as a base for higher quality of our work;
4. To increase promotion of intercultural exchange and culture of resource-sharing as a base for efficient/effective network.

Activities

In the period 2003-2004, activities were directed at strengthening individual/staff and organizational capacities and skills of partner organizations through tailor-made packages of trainings, exchange and consultancies. As a result of these, a joint pool of trainers and courses has been established and capacities of all partners have been strengthened through exchange of best practices and information. While maintaining focus on individual/staff and organizational strengthening, network's activities in the period 2004-2006 are to focus on thematic cooperation through 3 common priority themes (EU funding, lobbying and advocacy; training and consultancy standards and ethics, resource mobilization) and specific themes (e.g. women and anti-trafficking; corporate social responsibility and anti-corruption; decentralization; diaconal practices). This cooperation is to entail trainings, exchanges/exposures, workshops, publications and WG as task forces on specific issues with the aim to strengthen capacities and skills as well as cooperation, exchange of information and platform of action on these areas. Additionally, activities are to be performed, which will promote intercultural and resource-sharing such as civil society dictionary, case study exchange, regional visits.

Structure

Balkan Network consists of partner organizations, which are equal in their rights and duties as members of the network. Principle of cooperation, partnership, tolerance, dialogue and respect for others are the main working principles in the network. This consists of the Steering Group, Core Group, Working Groups and Secretariat.

The Steering Group is composed of directors or senior representatives of partner organizations and meets on annual meetings (each spring) to discuss the management and strategy of the work. Principle of rotating Chairperson is applied to each meeting.

The Core Group consists of contact persons from partner organizations and meets on annual meetings (each autumn) to coordinate concrete activities.

Working Groups are thematic mechanisms for cooperation on specific issues and themes. Each partner can initiate, lead and join any Working Group.

The Secretariat, which is currently situated in Macedonian Center for International Cooperation in Skopje, Macedonia, manages the daily functioning and coordination of the network.

MISSION

The Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC) is a civic society organization that operates in the domain of sustainable development, awareness raising and social - humanitarian (basic) assistance.

The goal of MCIC is the promotion, support and development of local, national and international initiatives for encouraging sustainable development of human resources in Macedonia and abroad.

For the implementation of its goals and tasks, MCIC mobilizes and organizes human resources, financial and material assets, both in the country and abroad.

MCIC provides funding for the activities from numerous agencies of the World Council of Churches and from governmental and international organizations.

GOALS, SECTORS AND METHODS

The strategic goals of MCIC are:

- promotion of peace;
- further development of civic society;
- help to groups in need.

MCIC is active in the following sectors:

- water supply and sanitation;
- education;
- rural development;
- employment and income generation;

- civic society and democratization;
- emergency aid.

MCIC implements its activities through:

- support of projects;
- training and consulting;
- information;
- advocacy and lobbying;
- management

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