

**Guide to  
Funding and Participation  
in European Union Programmes  
in the area of the Soros foundations network's  
activities**

**for  
Non-Governmental Organizations  
in Central and Eastern Europe  
and the Newly Independent States**

Prepared by the Open Society Institute-Brussels

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## **PREFACE**

Like any large bureaucracy, the European Commission can often appear daunting and inaccessible. It has been known to inspire fear and loathing among some, awe and admiration among others. Having said this, it is an institution that is playing an increasingly significant role in many of the countries of the Soros foundations network (SFN), especially in the ten candidate countries for accession to the European Union (EU). But the Commission's policies and activities are also significant in the Western Balkans, the Newly Independent States (NIS) and Mongolia.

With this guide we have tried to give an overview of the relevant programmes of the EU in the area of the SFN's activities that are open to non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Although applying for EU funding may not be recommended for the faint-hearted, efforts are underway within the European Commission to make the process less painful.

A copy of this guide is available on the OSI-Budapest website: <http://www.osi.hu> under "Donors/Funding" of the "Resouces" section.

We plan to update this guide regularly. Any comments, enquiries or suggestions should be sent to:

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## **Section 1: General Information for Applicants**

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

CEE	Central and Eastern European countries; for the purpose of this guide this refers to the 10 applicant countries in Central and Eastern Europe
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation; this refers to the countries of Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, FRY Macedonia and FRY)
CoE	Council of Europe
COREPER	Committee of Permanent Representatives
DG	Directorate General of the European Commission
EC	European Community
EEA	European Economic Area
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EP	European Parliament
EU	European Union
EURO or €	European Union single currency unit
ISPA	Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession
NPAA	National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NIS	Newly Independent States
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPO	Non for-Profit Organization
PHARE	Main channel for the EU's financial and technical cooperation with CEE countries. CEE countries eligible for assistance for economic reconstruction (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia)
RTD	Research and Technological Development
SAPARD	Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development
SEE	South Eastern Europe. The region including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, FRY Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia.
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
TACIS	Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan)

## INTRODUCTION

This guide is intended for use by the Soros national foundations, network programmes and their grantees. It was first produced and available on the OSI website in 1999 and was updated in April 2000 and again in August 2001, so as to reflect changes in EU programmes. It provides an overview of EU programmes that are open to NGOs from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), South Eastern Europe (SEE) and the Newly Independent States (NIS). It also includes programmes that, although not currently open to CEE and NIS, will soon be available for the candidate countries for accession. In some instances, NGOs based in the candidate countries are now eligible to participate as partners in programmes although they are not eligible for funding and this has been signaled where applicable. It should also be noted that the programmes open to CEEC “participation only” generally require the countries to have signed relevant agreements with the EU in order to participate. Information as to whether or not these agreements have been signed is most easily obtained from the EC delegations.

Although most EU funding to CEE and NIS is channelled through national governments, various programmes exist that provide direct financial support to NGOs (including institutes of higher education). Given the limited amount of resources of these programmes and the ‘well-funded’ image of SFN, it is unrealistic to think that the Soros national foundations themselves can apply for considerable levels of EU funding. However, collaboration is possible either by informing grantees about EU programmes that provide funding for NGOs or by the co-financing of our grantees with the European Commission through the programmes mentioned in the following pages.

It is worth noting that this guide only lists programmes managed by the EU in Brussels. Local collaboration and/or funding managed in-country by the EC’s delegations under such programme as PHARE, TACIS or CARDS may also be available. You should contact the EC delegations directly to ascertain what is available from them.

In preparing this guide, it quickly became apparent that one has to be extremely vigilant in following the publications of the Official Journal of the European Communities and the relevant websites for calls for proposals (see website addresses below). Often, a call for proposal is published only a couple of months before the deadline. OSI-Brussels has, however, been sending out email notices to the relevant SFN programme coordinators, informing them of upcoming deadlines, and will continue to do so. For your own benefit though, we would encourage you to keep a close eye on the website of any programme that is of particular interest to you.

We would also like to point out that this is not the only, nor the most comprehensive guide to funding from the EU. It is meant, rather, as a simplified introduction and overview of funding possibilities that is easily accessible on the internet. A more detailed guide for NGOs in the candidate countries, that also includes environmental programmes, is available from the Euro Citizen Action Service (ECAS) at the cost of €30. For further information on their publications please consult their website, [www.ecas.org](http://www.ecas.org), or email them at [admin@ecas.org](mailto:admin@ecas.org). However, it should also be noted that all the information concerning EU funding is available on the Europa website, and monitoring the relevant pages regularly will give you the most up-to-date developments. Links to specific programme websites are given under every programme entry, alternatively some important general sites are listed below.

Official Journal of the European Communities  
<http://www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/oj/index.html>

European Commission  
[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/index_en.htm)

EC Delegations  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/repdel/index\\_rep\\_en.cfm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/repdel/index_rep_en.cfm)

PHARE Multi-Beneficiary Programme  
<http://www.multi-bene.org/>

TACIS useful contacts

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/ceeca/tacis/contacts.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/ceeca/tacis/contacts.htm)

Education Programmes

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/education\\_culture/guide/liste\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/education_culture/guide/liste_en.html)

Justice Programmes

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/jai/prog\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/jai/prog_en.htm)

Health Programmes

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/health/index\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/health/index_en.html)

Social Issues

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/index_en.htm)

EuropeAid calls for proposals and tender

<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl>

## APPLICATION CHECK LIST

Before submitting an application for one of the programmes described in this guide, you might want to consider the following questions.

- If you are part of the Soros Foundations Network, have you consulted OSI-Brussels about your chances of obtaining EU funding?
- Have you looked at all possible programmes of the European Commission to ensure that you have chosen the best opportunity for funding? Remember that you **may not** apply to more than one programme for the same project.
- Have you checked the relevant website to ensure that you have the latest information and application forms?
- Does your project meet the eligibility requirements? Are you financially eligible?
- Does your project meet some or all of the priorities and selection criteria for the particular programme?
- If you are part of the Soros Foundations Network, you are welcome to submit a draft of your project to OSI-Brussels for a “common sense” check.
- If the programme you are applying under requires partners, have you found them?
- Can you meet the financial management requirements?
- Have you attached all required documents to your application? For example, resumes of relevant personnel, statutes and/or articles of association, and a project summary?
- Have you completed all questions on the application form? The European Commission will reject an incomplete application.
- Have you specified in your application how your project falls within the priorities of the particular EU programme? Does your project meet the needs of the country concerned and the target beneficiaries?
- Have you specified in your application how your project complements or differs from similar projects that are being or have been carried out by other organisations?
- Did you include a description of how you will implement the project?
- Have you calculated your budget in Euros?
- Have you specified how the results of your project will be disseminated?
- Do you have sufficient capacity to implement the project?
- Have you specified how you will evaluate the project?
- If you are part of the Soros Foundations Network, have you informed OSI-Brussels about your application and sent them a copy?

## FUNDING POSSIBILITIES

Programme	DG <sup>a</sup>	CEE	SEE	NIS	EU	Call for Proposals	Deadlines
<b>Education</b>							
Culture 2000	EAC	€			€	Aug 2001	15/30 November 2001
Leonardo II	EAC	€			€		19 Jan 2002
Socrates II	EAC	€			€		Variable
Tempus III	EAC	*	€	€	€	Mar 2002 ?	15 December 2002 ?
Youth	EAC	€	*	*	€		Variable
Integration Activities	EAC	€	€ ?	€ ?	€	Feb 2002 ?	30 April 2002 ?
ETF	ETF						
<b>Justice</b>							
Daphne	JHA	€			€	Feb 2002	
Falcone	JHA	*			€	Nov 2001	Feb 2002
Grotius II - Criminal	JHA	*			€		31 Aug 2001, March 2002
Grotius II - Civil	JHA					concluded	
Odysseus	JHA	*			€		31 March 2002
OISIN II	JHA	*			€		31 Aug 2001, March 2002
STOP II	JHA	*			€		31 Aug 2001, March 2002
<b>R &amp; D</b>							
FP5	R & D	€	€	€	€		Variable
<b>Equal Ops</b>							
Gender Equality	EMPL	* (€ ?)			€	Dec 2001 ?	
Discrimination	EMPL	*			€		April 2002 ?
Social Exclusion	EMPL	*			€		July 2002 ?
<b>Health</b>							
Public Health	SANCO	€			€	July 2001	30 October 2001
<b>Human Rights</b>							
EIDHR	EuropeAid	€	€	€	€	Dec 2001 ?	February 2002?
<b>Pre-Accession</b>							
PHARE	ENLG	€					Variable
Access	ENLG	€					Variable, contact delegation
<b>Tacis</b>							
Bistro	RELEX			€			Ad Hoc

€ = eligible for funding

\* = may participate, although not eligible for funding

? = probable, although unconfirmed

<sup>a</sup> = explained in glossary

## **Section 2: EU Programmes**

## INTRODUCTION

The following pages describe EU programmes that are either currently open to NGOs from CEE and NIS, or will be in the near future, for either funding or participation.

Each description begins with the title of the programme, and where available, the budget line number and the budget amount. The aims or goals of each programme are summarised in the section on objectives. The section concerning eligibility states what kinds of organisations are entitled to apply and under which conditions.

The section called geographical area specifies which countries are entitled to participate in the programmes. For the purpose of this guide, the geographical areas are:

- *EU*: the 15 countries that are members of the European Union;
- *CEE*: for the purpose of this guide CEE refers the applicant countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia);
- *NIS*: refers to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. In the context of this guide, Mongolia is also included in references to NIS countries;
- *SEE*: refers to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia

The section contact address includes the contact information for both the individual and/or the unit within the EU directorate general (DG) that administers the programme and the budget.

## **CULTURE 2000**

### **Budget Line Number**

B3-2008

### **Budget Amount**

€167 million (over 5 years)

### **Objectives**

Culture 2000 is a EU programme which grants support for cultural co-operation projects in all artistic and cultural sectors (performing arts, visual and plastic arts, literature, heritage, cultural history, etc). The objectives of the programme are the promotion of a common cultural area characterised by both cultural diversity and a common cultural heritage. Culture 2000 aims to encourage creativity and mobility, public access to culture, the dissemination of art and culture, inter-cultural dialogue, and knowledge of the history of the peoples of Europe. The programme also views culture as playing a role in social integration and socio-economic development.

Funding is available in three main areas:

1. Common European cultural heritage, such as, cooperation between museums, travelling exhibitions, conservation/restoration and projects involving the disadvantaged in non-movable and archaeological heritage;
2. European artistic and literary creation, such as, books and reading, artistic creation, new forms of expression in the field of performing, visual and applied arts, music and travelling exhibitions;
3. Mutual knowledge of the culture and history of the peoples of Europe.

### **Eligibility**

This programme is open to public or private cultural organisations in the EU and CEE countries as well as international organisations competent in the field of culture.

### **Geographical Area**

EU, CEE

### **Deadlines for Funding**

15 November 2001 for annual projects  
30 November 2001 for multiannual projects

### **Contact Name**

Antonios Kosmopoulos

## **Contact Address**

European Commission  
Directorate-General for Education and Culture  
Rue de la Loi 200  
B-1040 Brussels  
Tel: (32 2) 299 93 35  
Fax: (32 2) 296 69 74  
Websiste : [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/culture/index\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/culture/index_en.html)

Cultural contact point in the EU:  
[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/culture/contact-point\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/culture/contact-point_en.html)

## **LEONARDO DA VINCI II**

### **Important remark**

With the aim of creating a European “educational area”, which would provide the people of Europe with lifelong education and training, the Commission decided that for the period 2000-2004 there would be links between Community policies on education, training and youth. This means in effect that the programmes “Socrates”, “Leonardo”, and “Youth” include provisions for joint action to be taken with one or both of the other programmes.

In an effort to make participation in the Leonardo da Vinci programme simpler, the formal conditions for eligibility of the proposals have been reduced. Eligibility conditions can be found at:

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/leonardo/leonardo2/simpl\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/leonardo/leonardo2/simpl_en.html)

### **Budget Line Number**

### **Budget Amount**

B3-1021

€1,150 million

### **Objectives**

The Leonardo programme supports transnational co-operation projects in the field of vocational training. The broad objective is to raise the quality, innovation and the European dimension of vocational training systems and practices. Specific objectives are:

- the social and vocational integration of young people;
- broader access to skills;
- consolidation of procedures for reintegration in the job market.

In common with Socrates and Youth, there are 6 measures which can be used jointly, in combination, or separately:

- Physical mobility arrangements for young trainees and teachers;
- "Virtual mobility" to promote the use of the new information and communication technologies;
- Transnational pilot projects to encourage innovation, seek quality and organise ways of transferring them;
- European networks for pooling expertise at Community level and to ensure that the results achieve wide circulation;
- Improving language skills;
- Community terms of reference for a more systematic and programmed approach to the various studies, surveys and analyses.

### **Eligibility**

The Leonardo programme is open to private, public or semi-public organisations and institutions involved in vocational training. Proposals must involve partners from several participating countries, including a member state of the EU. There may be 2 or 3 partners depending on the type of measure. All proposals presented must be designed and implemented on a transnational basis.

### **Geographical Area**

EU, CEEC and Cyprus and Malta. Turkey may participate but is not yet a full member.

### **How to Submit an Application**

Application and selection procedures vary with each type of measures. All necessary information is contained in the guidelines which are available on the website.

### **Deadline for Funding**

19 January 2002 for the year 2002. Other calls for proposals will follow for the periods 2003-2004 and 2005-2006.

The Joint Actions' (with Socrates and Youth programmes) application deadline is 31 August 2001.

### **Contact Name**

Marta Ferreira Lourenco

### **Contact Address**

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Directorate-General Education and Culture  
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Website: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/leonardo/leonardo2\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/leonardo/leonardo2_en.html)

A list of national agencies' contact information can be found at:  
<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/leonardo/leonardo2/nalist2.html>

## **SOCRATES II**

### **Important Remark**

The Socrates programme is run in 31 European countries and will only support activities with a European dimension which are based on transnational cooperation. In practice, Socrates, through its various different actions, offers people grants to study, teach, undertake a placement, or follow a training course in another country. It provides support for educational establishments to organise teaching projects and to exchange experiences. It help associations and NGOs in organising activities on educational topics, etc. It targets all forums of learning irrespective of the level, ranging from nursery school to university.

With the aim of creating a European “educational area”, which would provide the people of Europe with lifelong education and training, the Commission decided that for the period 2000-2004 there would be links between Community policies on education, training and youth. This means in effect that the programmes “Socrates”, “Leonardo”, and “Youth” include provisions for joint action to be taken with one or both of the other programmes.

The Socrates programme is largely managed by the National Agencies in each of the participating countries. The details can be found on the website:  
<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/socrates/nat-est.html>.

### **Budget Line Number**

### **Budget Amount**

B3-1001

€1,850 million (2000-2006)

### **Objectives**

Socrates II places the emphasis on lifelong learning as a means of fostering active citizenship and enhancing employability. Its objectives are the following:

- to strengthen the European dimension in education at all levels and to facilitate broad transnational access to educational resources in Europe while promoting equal opportunities throughout all fields of education;
- to promote a quantitative and qualitative improvement of the knowledge of the languages of the European Union, in particular those languages which are less widely used and less widely taught;
- to promote cooperation and mobility in the field of education;
- to encourage innovation in the development of educational practices and materials and to explore matters of common policy interest in the field of education.

These objectives will be pursued by means of the following ‘actions’:

- school education (Comenius) - which contains an action for Roma children;
- higher education (Erasmus);
- adult education (Grundtvig);
- teaching and learning of languages (Lingua);

- open and distance learning - information and communication technologies in the field of education (Minerva);
- observation and innovation in education systems and policies;
- joint actions linking Socrates with other Community programmes;
- accompanying measures.

### **Eligibility**

Pupils, teachers, universities, schools and higher education establishments are eligible for funding.

### **Geographical Area**

EU and CEE

### **Deadline for Funding**

These depend on the various actions, and therefore it is best to consult the Socrates website, however, roughly for 2002 they are:

Erasmus, Lingua and Minerva	1 November 2001
Comenius and Grundtvig	1 November 2001 or 1 March 2002
Joint Actions	31 August 2001

### **How to Submit an Application**

Application and selection procedures for Socrates vary considerably with each action. All necessary details are contained in the official guidelines.

### **Contact Address**

The Socrates and Youth Technical Assistance Office  
 Rue Montoyer 70  
 B-1000 Brussels  
 Belgium  
 Tel: (32 2) 233 0111  
 Fax: (32 2) 233 0150  
 Email: [info@socrates-youth.be](mailto:info@socrates-youth.be)  
 Website: <http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/education/socrates.html>

Or at the European Commission the information correspondent is:

Laura Gatti  
 Directorate-General Education and Culture  
 Rue de la Loi 200  
 1049 Brussels  
 Tel. : (32 2) 296 57 65  
 Email: [Laura.Gatti@cec.eu.int](mailto:Laura.Gatti@cec.eu.int)

## TEMPUS III

### Important Remark

Under Tempus III, CEE countries are no longer eligible for Tempus funding. These countries instead have access to the Community programmes for higher education and training: Socrates and Leonardo. However, Tempus III will seek to maintain links with this group of countries by associating them in the programme by the transfer of their experience and know-how to the partner countries within Tempus.

The latest phase of the programme, known as 'Tempus III', covers the 2000-2006 period. This new phase aims at extending the range of participants beyond the traditional academic community to include policy makers and civil society at large. By targeting professionals as well as academics, the programme can help in providing up-to-date training in vital areas such as justice, the environment and public service development. In addition, Tempus projects are encouraged to incorporate a regional dimension into their activities and to co-operate with candidate countries wherever possible in order to exploit to the full the expertise gained over the past decade.

### Budget Line Number

### Budget Amount

B7-520

The figures for 2001 are roughly:  
€8 million for CARDS countries and €19 million for Tacis countries

### Objectives

The Tempus programme is the EU's cooperation scheme for higher education which facilitates the adaptation of higher education to the new socio-economic and cultural needs of the eligible countries.

Under the new phase of the programme Tempus seeks to contribute to:

- the reform of higher education structures and institutions and their management;
- issues of curriculum development and overhaul in priority areas;
- the development of administrative and institutional structures by providing the framework and resources for the training of staff;
- the development of skill-related training to address specific higher and advanced level skill shortages during economic reform, in particular through improved and extended links with industry;
- strengthening regional cooperation particularly in South East Europe but also between different partner countries from NIS and Mongolia, by encouraging the participation of several partner countries in the same project.

Funding is available for different types of programmes: Joint European Projects (JEP), Networking Projects (NP) and Individual Mobility Grants (IMG).

The overall aim of the **Joint European and Networking Projects** is to restructure and modernise higher education systems and their role in society by providing a

framework for partnerships between universities. The **Individual Mobility Grants** support visits which can take place either from partner countries to the EU member states or vice-versa, from partner countries to other partner countries, or to the candidate countries from CEE.

#### **Eligibility**

Universities, industries, companies, public authorities, business organisations, professional associations, social partners.

#### **Geographical Area**

EU, NIS and Mongolia, and SEE

The candidate countries of CEE, countries belonging to the G24 Group, Cyprus, Malta, and Turkey, may participate, but will not themselves receive funding from Tempus.

#### **Deadline for Funding**

The guide for applicants has been submitted to the Council of Ministers and is due to be approved and officially published around March 2002, the deadlines for applications are likely to be 15 December 2002. However, there may be an additional call for individual applications in Spring 2002.

#### **Contact Address**

Since the criteria differ from country to country, we suggest that you contact the Tempus support organisations in your country for application forms and more detailed information. Application forms and information can also be obtained on the following website: <http://www.etf.eu.int>.

Phare Countries: <http://www.etf.eu.int/etfweb.nsf/pages/Natempof>

Tacis Countries: <http://www.etf.eu.int/etfweb.nsf/pages/temptip>

The European Commission unit dealing with the Tempus programme:

Directorate-General Education and Culture, Unit A5

Rue de la Loi 200

B-1049 Brussels

Desk officer responsible for Tempus Programme: Susanne Buefing

Tel. (00 32 2) 295 06 04

Fax (00 32 2) 296 32 33

Email: [Susanne.Buefing@cec.eu.int](mailto:Susanne.Buefing@cec.eu.int)

## **YOUTH**

### **Important remark**

With the aim of creating a European “educational area”, which would provide the people of Europe with lifelong education and training, the Commission decided that for the period 2000-2004 there would be links between Community policies on education, training and youth. This means in effect that the programmes “Socrates”, “Leonardo”, and “Youth” include provisions for joint action to be taken with one or both of the other programmes.

### **Budget Line Number**

B3-1010

### **Budget Amount**

€520 million (2000-2006)

### **Objectives**

The programme “Youth” aims at allowing young people to acquire knowledge and skills and to exercise responsible citizenship. It pursues three specific objectives :

- inducing a greater sense of solidarity;
- involving young people in the European ideal;
- encouraging a spirit of initiative, enterprise, and creativity.

The following actions are covered under this programme:

- A. Youth for Europe (exchanges between groups)
- B. Youth initiatives (youth initiatives to encourage self-reliance)
- C. Joint actions
- D. European Voluntary Service (individual mobility)
- E. Support measures (cooperation between organisations and local and national authorities, exchanges of youth workers, etc)

### **Eligibility**

NGOs and youth organisations may apply. The transnational activities must include at least one organization based in one EU member state.

### **Geographical Area**

EU, CEE, SEE, NIS

In addition, it will be possible to carry out activities in the youth field involving cooperation with other countries.

### **How to Submit an Application**

There are two procedures that may be followed when submitting an application:

- decentralised actions – these should be addressed to the National Agencies;
- centralised actions – these should be addressed directly to the Commission in Brussels, with a copy sent to the Youth for Europe National Agency in your country for their information.

In order to ascertain which area your project falls under, please contact the National Agency in your country (see address below) or the European Commission in Brussels.

### **Deadline for Funding**

Deadlines vary greatly depending on which form of action you are submitting. Please contact the relevant National Agency for specific information. For example, Action 5, Support Measures call for proposals deadline is 1 October 2001.

### **Contact Name**

Pierre Mairesse

### **Contact Address**

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Website: <http://europa.eu.int./comm/education/youth.html>

Or the national agencies whose contact details can be found at:  
<http://www.europa.eu.int./comm/education/youth/programme/natage.html>

## **SUPPORT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY ACADEMIC WORLD**

### **Important Remarks**

This programme is open to the EU and candidate countries, however, discussion is currently underway about opening it to all other countries with relevant academic institutions.

### **Budget Line Number**

A-3022

### **Budget Amount**

€1-1.5 million

### **Objectives**

The main objective of this initiative is to reinforce European citizenship and the active participation of citizens in the process of European integration through reflection and discussion on the various aspects of this process.

For the year 2002 priority is likely to be given to projects which:

- (a) are focusing on such issues as enlargement, the euro and the future of the EU;
- (b) have the potential to mobilise, publicise and disseminate results and information, e.g. symposia, debates, meetings, joint projects for studies, reflection of research, projects designed to circulate information, publications, multimedia dissemination, Internet dissemination.

### **Eligibility**

Academic circles including institutes, study and research centres, organisations and associations of teachers, researchers, and students. To be eligible they have to meet the following four requirements:

- possess their own legal status at the time of submission of the application;
- be constituted and operate as centres, organisations, associations and networks run on a non profit-making basis;
- have experience in organising the activities proposed;
- substantiate a capacity for mobilisation and communication which will guarantee a multiplier effect.

### **Geographical Area**

EU and candidate countries. There is also discussion of opening this programme to other countries in 2002, however, this will only be known when the call for proposals is launched.

### **Deadline for Funding**

The call for proposals is likely to be launched in February 2002, and the deadline likely to be 30 April 2002.

### **Contact Name**

Pedro Martinez

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## **EUROPEAN TRAINING FOUNDATION (ETF)**

### **Budget Line Number**

B7-664

### **Budget Amount**

€16.2 million

### **Objectives**

This budget line funds the European Training Foundation, which promotes cooperation and co-ordination of EU assistance for vocational training reform in CEE, SEE and NIS.

### **Geographical Area**

EU, CEE, SEE, NIS and non-EU Mediterranean countries.

### **Special Remarks**

Some training schemes can be carried out in partnership between civil society training institutions. NGOs specialised in this field should contact the ETF for details of the work programme and procedures for NGO participation.

### **Contact Name**

Gisela Schürings

### **Contact Address**

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Website: <http://www.etf.eu.int>

## **DAPHNE PROGRAMME (MEASURES FOR COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN)**

### **Important Remark**

The Daphne Programme 200-2003 is open to CEE-based NGOs. Also note that although projects may be multi-annual, they must be re-approved on a yearly basis for budgetary reasons.

### **Budget Line Number**

### **Budget Amount**

B5-802

€5 million (each year from 2000 - 2003)

EC contributions may not exceed 80 percent of the total budget and will lie between €30-€125,000 for any 12 month period.

### **Objectives**

The Daphne Programme (2000-2003) is a four-year programme that supports preventive measures to fight violence against children, young people and women. More specifically, Daphne projects cover trafficking and sexual exploitation, all forms of domestic violence and abuse, as well as violence in schools and violence towards minority groups and migrants.

There are two main objectives:

- 1) To support and encourage NGOs, and other organisations, including public authorities, active in the fight against violence, to work together. This will be achieved through the establishment of multidisciplinary transnational networks and the exchange of information, best practice and cooperation.
- 2) To support the raising of public awareness of violence and the prevention of violence against children, young people and women, through transnational actions.

### **Eligibility**

The Daphne Programme is open to all CEE applicant countries. It is open to NGOs, the voluntary sector and public institutions. Projects that have already begun will not be eligible for support.

### **Geographical Area**

EU, CEE

### **Deadlines for Funding**

The call for proposals of the year 2001 is over. Another call with similar characteristics will be issued around February 2002.

### **Contact Name**

Patrick Trousson

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E-mail: [patrick.trousson@cec.eu.int](mailto:patrick.trousson@cec.eu.int)  
Website: [www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/project/daphne/en/index.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/project/daphne/en/index.htm)

## **FALCONE**

### **Important Remark**

Funding is currently only available to organisations from the EU, but projects can include participation of persons and institutions in the candidate countries, which are responsible for the fight against organised crime, as well as persons and organisations from other countries.

### **Budget Line Number**

B5-820

### **Budget Amount**

€2 million (each year from 1998-2002)

### **Objectives**

The programme aims at encouraging and reinforcing networks and practical cooperation, such as exchange and dissemination of information and experiences, between the various persons responsible for actions against trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children in the Member States. It seeks also in general to improve and adapt the training and skills of persons responsible for combating this form of crime in the Member States.

### **Eligibility**

Project leaders may be public or private bodies, such as institutions responsible for training for the legal profession and the judiciary or bodies whose task it is to prevent or combat trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children.

### **Geographical Area**

EU (with participation from CEE)

### **Deadline for Funding**

The next call for proposals will be published around November 2001, and the deadline for applications will be in mid-February.

### **Contact Name**

Jean-Jacques Nuss

### **Contact Address**

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Website: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/project/falcone\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/project/falcone_en.htm)

## **GROTIUS II - CRIMINAL**

### **Important Remark**

Although funding is currently only available to organisations from the EU, CEE-based NGOs are encouraged to participate as partners. The Commission may launch a proposal to open this programme fully to CEE countries, although this is not foreseen for the immediate future.

Grotius II – Criminal is the successor of the Grotius and will run for 2001-2002.

### **Budget Line Number**

B5-820

### **Budget Amount**

€2 million annually

### **Objectives**

The programme aims to foster mutual knowledge of legal and judicial systems and to facilitate judicial cooperation between EU member states. Projects should aim to improve awareness of other EU member states judicial procedures, institutions, and cultures. Projects should also incorporate the European dimension.

### **Eligibility**

National and international institutions, whether public or non-governmental, can apply. Projects must be of European interest and involve more than one EU member state.

### **Geographical Area**

EU (with participation from CEE)

### **Deadline for Funding**

31 August 2001

(The programme for 2001 is currently running behind schedule and the deadline is the end of August. However, in 2002 the deadline will likely be the end of March.)

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Anita Braun

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e-mail: [jai-grotius@cec.eu.int](mailto:jai-grotius@cec.eu.int) or [anita.braun@cec.eu.int](mailto:anita.braun@cec.eu.int)  
website: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/project/grotius\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/project/grotius_en.htm)

## **GROTIUS II - CIVIL**

### **Important Remark**

Grotius II – Civil was an offshoot of the original Grotius programme, however it will only run for 2001 and the application deadline has already passed. Discussions are currently underway for a renewal of this programme, that should be announced early 2002.

### **Budget Line Number**

B5-820

### **Budget Amount**

€650,000

### **Objectives**

The objective is to facilitate judicial cooperation between Member States by fostering mutual knowledge of legal and judicial systems. It is aimed at legal practitioners in the area of civil law. It has funded training programmes, exchanges and work experience, the organisation of meetings, studies and research and the dissemination of information.

### **Eligibility**

National and international institutions, whether public or non-governmental, can apply. Projects must be of European interest and involve more than one EU member state.

### **Geographical Area**

EU (with participation from CEE)

### **Deadline for Funding**

Already concluded

### **Contact Name**

Henrik Nielson

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website: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/project/grotius\\_civil\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/project/grotius_civil_en.htm)

## **ODYSSEUS**

### **Important Remark**

Although funding is currently only available to organisations from the EU, CEE-based NGOs are strongly encouraged to participate as partners. Priority will be given in all areas to projects that involve the CEE countries as partners. The Commission may launch a proposal to open this programme to the accession countries in the near future.

The programme is intended to run from 1998-2002, therefore the last deadline for the call for proposals will be March 2002.

### **Budget Line Number**

B5-820

### **Budget Amount**

€3 million annually

### **Objectives**

The programme aims to extend and strengthen existing cooperation in the matter of asylum, immigration and the crossing of external borders (and the security of travel and identity documents) within the Member States of the Union, and enhance cooperation in the same areas with accession countries.

In order to meet these objectives, the programme includes the following:

- training, ranging from basic training to top-level specialist training and training for instructors;
- exchanges of officials or those responsible for the matters to which the programme relates;
- studies and research and the dissemination of information.

Priority will be given to cooperation projects aiming to familiarise applicant countries with the accumulated body of EU law relating to the areas of asylum, immigration and the crossing of external borders.

### **Eligibility**

Administrations of EU member states responsible for asylum, immigration and the crossing of external borders, or other civil service departments, in particular those responsible for training officials in these fields, and higher education and research institutions, NGOs, associations and foundations.

### **Geographical Area**

EU (with participation from CEE)

### **Deadline for Funding**

31 March 2002

**Contact Name**

Mr Patrick Lefèvre

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e-mail: jai-odysseus@cec.eu.int or patrick.lefevre@cec.eu.int  
Website:  
[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/project/odysseus/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/project/odysseus/index_en.htm)

## **OISIN II**

### **Important Remark**

Funding is currently only available to organisations from the EU. The OISIN II programme is therefore not intended to provide assistance to CEE countries, although they are strongly encouraged to participate in it.

OISIN II is the successor to OISIN and runs for the period 2001-2002. Its budget has increased, as has its CEE country participation.

### **Budget Line Number**

B5-820

### **Budget Amount**

€4 million annually

### **Objectives**

The programme aims at encouraging cooperation between law enforcement authorities throughout the European Union through training and exchanges so each may pool knowledge on research methods, compare law enforcement techniques and improve understanding of other legal systems in the fight against drugs and terrorism. For the purposes of this programme, "law enforcement authorities" means all public bodies existing in member states which are responsible under national law for preventing, detecting and combating criminal offences.

### **Eligibility**

Project leaders may be national or international, whether public or private institutions including, in particular, research institutes as well as institutions responsible for training.

### **Geographical Area**

EU (with participation from CEE)

### **Deadline for Funding**

31 August 2001

(The programme for 2001 is currently running behind schedule and the deadline is the end of August. However in 2002 the deadline will likely be the end of March.)

### **Contact Name**

Michel Magnier

### **Contact Address**

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Website: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/project/oisin\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/project/oisin_en.htm)

## **STOP II**

### **Important Remark**

Funding is currently only available to organisations from the EU. The STOP II programme is therefore not intended to provide assistance to applicant countries although they are strongly encouraged to participate in it.

STOP II is the successor to STOP and runs for the period 2001-2002. Its budget has increased as has its CEE country participation, that currently stands at participation in 45 percent of projects.

### **Budget Line Number**

B5-820

### **Budget Amount**

€2 million annually

### **Objectives**

The programme aims at encouraging and reinforcing networks and practical cooperation, such as exchange and dissemination of information and experiences, between the various persons responsible for actions against trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children in the Member States. It seeks also in general to improve and adapt the training and skills of persons responsible for combating this form of crime in the Member States.

### **Eligibility**

Project leaders may be public or private bodies, such as institutions responsible for training for the legal profession and the judiciary, or bodies whose task it is to prevent or combat trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children.

### **Geographical Area**

EU (with participation from CEE)

### **Deadline for Funding**

31 August 2001

(The programme for 2001 is currently running behind schedule and the deadline is the end of August. However in 2002 the deadline will likely be the end of March.)

### **Contact Address**

Henrik Sjölander

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Website: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/project/stop\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/project/stop_en.htm)



## **FIFTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME**

### **Budget Line Number**

B6-6

### **Budget Amount**

€14.96 million (1998-2002)

### **Objectives**

The Fifth Framework Programme (FP5) establishes the EU's strategic priorities for Research, Technological development and Demonstration activities (RTD) for the period of 1998-2002. FP5 has been conceived to help solve problems and to respond to major socio-economic challenges such as increasing Europe's industrial competitiveness, job creation, and improving the quality of life for European citizens.

FP5 is divided into four thematic programmes covering a series of well-defined problems and three horizontal programmes responding to common needs across all research areas.

The four thematic programmes are the following:

- Quality of life and management of living resources
  - food, nutrition and health
  - control of infectious diseases
  - the 'cell factory'
  - environment and health
  - sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry and integrated development of rural areas including mountains
  - the ageing population and disabilities
- Promoting a User-friendly Information Society (IST)
  - systems and services for citizens
  - new methods of work and electronic commerce
  - multimedia content and tools
  - essential technologies and infrastructures
- Competitive and Sustainable Growth (GROWTH)
- Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (EESD)
  - sustainable management and quality of water
  - global change, climate and biodiversity
  - sustainable marine ecosystems
  - the city of tomorrow and cultural heritage
  - cleaner energy systems, including renewables
  - economic and efficient energy for a competitive Europe
  - controlled thermonuclear fusion
  - nuclear fission

The three horizontal programmes are as follows:

- Confirming the international role of European Community Research (INCO II).
- Promotion of innovation and encouragement of participation of small and medium enterprises (INNOVATION-SMEs).
- Improving human research potential and socio-economic knowledge base (IMPROVING).

Research and training activities in the field of nuclear energy are implemented under the Euratom section of FP5.

### **Eligibility**

Individuals, industrial and commercial firms, universities and research organisations may apply.

### **Geographical Area**

EU, CEE (if the country has agreed to participate).

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine may participate on a project-by-project self-financing basis.

Different rules apply for the second activity of the programme 'Confirming the international role of Community research'. Please check the website for the specifics.

### **Contact Address**

Since the specific requirements and deadlines vary from programme to programme, it is best to consult the website <http://www.cordis.lu/fp5/home.html> or send an e-mail to the addresses listed below:

- Quality of life and management of living resources: [life@dg12.cec.eu.int](mailto:life@dg12.cec.eu.int)
- User-friendly information society: [ist@dg12.cec.eu.int](mailto:ist@dg12.cec.eu.int)
- Energy, environment and sustainable development: [eesd@dg12.cec.eu.int](mailto:eesd@dg12.cec.eu.int)
- Confirming the international role of Community research: [inco@dg12.cec.eu.int](mailto:inco@dg12.cec.eu.int)
- Promotion of innovation and encouragement of SME participation: [innovation@lux.dg13.cec.eu.int](mailto:innovation@lux.dg13.cec.eu.int)
- Improving human research potential and the socio-economic knowledge base: [improving@dg12.cec.eu.int](mailto:improving@dg12.cec.eu.int)

## **COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK STRATEGY ON GENDER EQUALITY**

### **Important Remark**

The programme has been established for a six year period (2001-2005), and although funding is currently only available for organisations within the EU, NGOs based in accession countries may participate.

In June 2001, the Council of Ministers agreed a Framework Decision on the participation of candidate countries in Community Programmes and from autumn 2001 the Commission will enter into discussions with candidate country authorities with a view to establishing the terms and conditions for participation.

### **Budget Line Number**

B3-4012

### **Budget Amount**

€50 million (over 6 years)

### **Objectives**

The aim is to improve the understanding of issues related to gender equality by evaluating the effectiveness of policies and practice and to develop the capacity of the players to promote gender equality.

This will be achieved by three types of actions, namely: raising awareness; analysis and evaluation; and strengthening capacity.

### **Eligibility**

Open to public and private bodies and institutions such as local and regional authorities, NGOs, universities and research institutes and the media.

### **Geographical Area**

EU (with participation from CEE)

### **Deadline for Funding**

The next call for proposals should be issued around December 2001.

### **Contact Name**

Fatima Ribeiro

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[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/equ\\_opp/fund\\_en.html#prg](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/fund_en.html#prg)

## **COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMME TO COMBAT DISCRIMINATION (2001-2006)**

### **Budget Line Number**

B5-803

### **Budget Amount**

€1 million

### **Objectives**

The programme is designed to promote measures to prevent and combat discrimination and has three main objectives: understanding the issues; develop the capacity for prevention; and promoting the values and practices underlying the fight against discrimination.

The strategy is based on three strands:

- Strengthening analysis of the nature and consequences of discrimination;
- Supporting organisations taking part in combating and preventing discrimination;
- Raising awareness of the main decision-makers about the possibilities of increasing the effectiveness of anti-discrimination measures and practices.

### **Eligibility**

Governments, local and regional authorities, bodies promoting gender equality, social partners, NGOs, universities and research institutes, the media and national statistical offices.

### **Geographical Area**

EU (with participation from CEE).

### **Deadlines**

The last call deadline was April 2001. It is likely that next year will be the same, although it is best to check the website nearer the time.

### **Contact Name**

Barbara Nolan

### **Contact Address**

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Website: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/fundamri/prog/info\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/fundamri/prog/info_en.htm)

## **COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMME TO COMBAT SOCIAL EXCLUSION (2001-2006)**

### **Budget Line Number**

B3-4104

### **Budget Amount**

€9 million

### **Objectives**

The aim is to encourage cooperation which would make a decisive impact on the eradication of poverty and social exclusion. There are three strands of activity. The first involves conducting and disseminating studies making for a better understanding of social exclusion. The second covers action to assist the most vulnerable. The third is aimed at fostering innovative approaches in policies combating exclusion through exchanging good practice.

Proposals have to explicitly relate to just one strand of activity.

### **Eligibility**

Governments, local and regional authorities, bodies promoting gender equality, social partners, NGOs, universities and research institutes, and national statistical offices.

### **Geographical Area**

EU (with participation from CEEC)

### **Deadlines**

The last call deadline was July 2001. It is likely that next year will be the same, although it is best to check the website nearer the time.

### **Contact Name**

Aviva Silva

### **Contact Address**

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Website : [http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment\\_social/soc-prot/soc-incl/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/soc-prot/soc-incl/index_en.htm)

## **PUBLIC HEALTH**

### **Important Remark**

In May 2000, the European Commission put forward a new strategy on public health that will take shape in 2003. Meanwhile the current eight EC programmes in public health (listed below) have been extended until the end of December 2002.

These eight programmes are open to CEE countries, i.e. funding is available for them provided their country has adopted the necessary legal instruments. For this information please contact the EC delegation in-country. A joint call for applications has been published with the same procedures for each programme.

### **Budget Line Number**

B3-4303

### **Budget Amount**

€45 million for all programmes

### **Objective**

The programmes are, Programme of Community Action on...

- Health Promotion, Information, Education and Training
- Prevention of Cancer
- Prevention of AIDS and Certain Other Communicable Diseases
- Prevention of Drug Dependence
- Health Monitoring
- Injury Prevention
- Rare Diseases
- Pollution Related Diseases

For the specifics of each programme please see:  
[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/health/index\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/health/index_en.html)

### **Eligibility**

Public bodies and non-governmental organisations active in the above areas are eligible to apply.

### **Geographical Area**

EU and CEE

### **Deadline for Funding**

30 October 2001 for all programmes.

### **Contact Name**

There are three different units dealing with the eight programmes. Please consult the relevant heads of unit.  
Prevention of Cancer; Prevention of Drug Dependence; and Pollution Related Diseases – unit G/2, Matti Rajala

Tel: (352) 4301 38502  
Email: [Matti.Rajala@cec.eu.int](mailto:Matti.Rajala@cec.eu.int)

Health Promotion; Health Monitoring; and Injury Prevention – unit G/3 Horst  
Kloppenborg  
Tel: (352) 4301 33282  
Email: [Horst.Kloppenborg@cec.eu.int](mailto:Horst.Kloppenborg@cec.eu.int)

AIDS and other communicable diseases; and Rare Diseases – unit G/4 Roland  
Haigh  
Tel: (352) 4301 32734  
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### **Contact Address**

European Commission  
Directorate General for Health and Consumer Protection  
Directorate G  
EUROFORUM  
Rue Alcide de Gasperi  
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Web site: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/health/index\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/health/index_en.html)

An information pack containing all the documents needed for submitting an application is available on written request by letter to the above address, or by fax to (352) 4301 34511.

## **EUROPEAN INITIATIVE ON DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS (EIDHR)**

### **Important Remark**

This initiative brings together the budget lines for promoting human rights, democracy and conflict prevention in countries outside the EU. The Commission identifies themes to which it gives priority.

### **Budget Line Number**

B7-70

### **Budget Amount**

€ 38 million

### **Objectives**

EIDHR budget covers promotion and protection of human rights; support for democratisation; prevention of conflict and dealing with the consequences of conflict; international criminal courts and free and fair elections.

It has three principle means of implementation:

- Projects identified through the call for proposals, that are projects of €300.000 or more that are implemented by civil society operators;
- Targeted projects, that are identified by the European Commission in the pursuit of specific objectives; and
- Micro-projects, which may not exceed €50.000 that are administered directly by European Commission delegations in the countries concerned.

### **Eligibility**

NGOs & NPOs, private or public sector operators and/or local authorities.

### **Geographical Area**

Global

### **Deadline for Funding**

The call for proposals for 2002 is expected to be launched in December 2001, and the deadline would follow two months later.

### **Contact Name**

Tim Clarke

### **Contact Address**

European Commission  
Europe Aid Co-operation Office  
Democracy and Human Rights Unit  
Rue de la Loi 200  
B-1049 Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: (32 2) 296 17 04  
Fax:(32 2) 299 28 47

Email: [Timothy.Clarke@cec.eu.int](mailto:Timothy.Clarke@cec.eu.int)

Last years guidelines for applicants can be found at

Website: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl>

In the search options click, Status: closed; Type: grants.

NB : EuropeAid manages all technical aspects of all the Commission's external relations DGs (i.e. External Relations, Development, ECHO, except Enlargement), including the preparation and signing of contracts, financial transfers, interim and final reporting, audits, and evaluations. In practical terms, this means that NGOs will be in contact with the relevant DG concerning policy priorities. Programme guidelines, application process and, once a project has been selected for funding, the signing of the contract, payments, extensions and reports will be handled by EuropeAid.

## PHARE PROGRAMMES

### Background

The Phare Programme is currently the main channel for the European Union's financial and technical cooperation with the accession countries. Set up in 1989 to support economic and political transition, Phare had, by 1996, been extended to include 13 partner countries from the region

Phare's assistance takes the form of grants, and its work has grown to encompass a wide range of activities. Since 1994, the Programme has been characterised by a large increase in support for the legislative framework and administrative structures, as well as for projects promoting democratisation and civil society, and for investment in infrastructure, including cross-border cooperation.

Under the "reinforced pre-accession strategy", all the different forms of support available (including Phare) for each country are brought together within a single framework, called an Accession Partnership (AP) <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/pt/ap.htm>. Individual APs have been drawn up with each candidate country, and outline the priority areas in which each country needs to make progress in order to prepare for accession.

The first priority is to help the administrations of the candidate countries acquire the capacity to implement the 'acquis communautaire' (the European Communities' body of legislation). This process is known as institution-building. Phare will thus help the national and regional administrations, as well as regulatory and supervisory and other bodies, in the candidate countries to familiarise themselves with Community objectives and procedures and to prepare for their implementation.

The second priority is to help the candidate countries bring their industries and major infrastructure up to Community standards by mobilising the investment required. This effort will be largely devoted to areas where Community norms are becoming increasingly demanding: environment, transport, industrial plants, quality standards in products, working conditions, and so on. Please see <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/pt/invsup.htm> for further details on this priority.

In addition to Phare (€1.5 billion per year), since 2000 there have been two additional programmes: aid for agricultural and rural development (SAPARD) will amount to €500 million per year, while structural aid (ISPA) will total €1 billion per year. The structural aid will be directed mainly towards aligning the candidate countries with Community infrastructure standards, particularly in transport and environment. It will also help familiarise the candidate countries with the arrangements for implementing structural measures. Please see the Special Preparatory Programme for Structural Funds: <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/pt/spp.htm> for further details on targeted Phare support in this area.

## Programmes

The PHARE programme is divided into three main categories:

- National Programmes. This covers the majority of programmes and are agreed bilaterally with the 13 partner countries and therefore implemented at government level.
- Multi-Beneficiary Programmes. These involve several accession countries at a time.
- Cross-Border Co-operation Programmes. These support co-operation between PHARE countries and the adjoining border regions of the EU.

Few of the PHARE programmes are open to proposals from NGOs and those that are, are organised at national level by the European Commission's delegations. For this reason the only programme falling under PHARE outlined in this guide is the Access programme. This is specifically aimed at strengthening civil society, although here again, priorities are defined on a country-by-country basis.

For an outline and details of all the programmes, past and present, under the multi-beneficiary programmes, please see <http://www.multi-bene.org/>.

General information on the PHARE programme is available on the European Union website at <http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/index.htm>.

## Contact Address

For more specific inquiries there is a PHARE and TACIS Information Centre in Brussels, for details see

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/contacts/info\\_centre.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/contacts/info_centre.htm)

Or contact :

PHARE and TACIS Information Centre

Rue Montoyer 19

B-1000 Brussels

Belgium

Tel: (32 2) 545 90 10

Fax: (322) 545 90 11

Email: [phare-tacis@cec.eu.int](mailto:phare-tacis@cec.eu.int)

## **ACCESS**

### **Budget Line Number**

B7-500

### **Budget Amount**

€19 million (ranging from €0.3 to €5.3 million per country)

### **Objectives**

Access combines and replaces the former LIEN-Phare and Partnership programmes, and is designed to assist in preparing the candidate countries in Central and Eastern Europe for accession. It is an “institution building” programme aimed, through co-financing, at developing civil society and strengthening the operational capacities of NGOs active in:

- a) sectors relevant to the implementation of the *acquis communautaire* (particularly in the fields of consumer protection or environmental protection); or
- b) certain areas of the social sector, namely contributing to the social reintegration and/or to promote sustainable health and social support for marginalised groups of the population.

Projects may be either transnational “macroprojects” or local “microprojects”. Macroprojects will receive an EC contribution of up to €200,000, and must be submitted by at least two partner organisations from different countries. The maximum size of an EC grant for microprojects is €50,000, and projects may be submitted by a single CEE-based eligible organisation. ACCESS will also provide support for participation costs in EU-wide NGO networks. Delegations have the responsibility for dividing their national allocation between macroprojects, microprojects and the networking facility.

The Access programme has only received budgetary allocation in 1999 and 2000. Once the funds have been spent the programme will end. Instead national governments will be heavily encouraged to set aside a proportion of the funds allocated under the national PHARE programme for civil society. The programme is implemented by the EC delegations which are also responsible for identifying the specific priorities as well as preparing the detailed programme guidelines, the delegations in the eligible countries are responsible for issuing the calls for proposals, and for project selection, contracting, and payments.

### **Eligibility**

NGOs established and run in a candidate country of CEE or in an EU country, and which are non exclusive organisations, i.e. organisations which do not condition their support or actions to ideological, doctrinal or religious adherence. Local and regional authorities may be partners or co-financiers of projects, but may not apply as the lead applicant.

### **Geographical Area**

CEE

## **Deadline for Funding**

Each EC delegation will launch one or more calls for proposal per year, therefore the timing will vary from country to country. The delegations will also evaluate and select projects for funding, conclude contracts and follow up the project through their implementation.

## **Contact Address**

Please consult the relevant task manager in the EC delegations in the accession countries for questions related to the implementation of the programme.

Programming issues can also be addressed with the following responsible person:

Mirko Puig Bender  
Directorate-General Enlargement  
European Commission  
Rue de la Loi 200  
B-1049 Brussels  
Belgium  
Tel: (32 2) 295 37 60  
Fax: (32 2) 296 28 29  
Email: [Mirko.Puig@cec.eu.int](mailto:Mirko.Puig@cec.eu.int)

## **CONSENSUS III (PHARE)**

### **Important Remark**

The Consensus programme is a two year multi-national programme financed under Phare to provide technical assistance to the CEE countries. It aims to support the sustainability of social protection reform in Central and Eastern Europe. The programme focuses on designing an inter-institutional social protection reform policy, preparing adequate tools for its implementation and encouraging exchanges of experience on a multi-country basis. The multi-country approach is a tool to capitalise on experience gained through national Phare programmes in the field of social protection.

Consensus III will continue to monitor social policy developments in the candidate countries and help guide the social security reform process depending on each country's needs and state of progress. From 2000, assistance in adopting and implementing the social acquis will be supported under Phare national programmes, following the priorities set out in each country's Accession Partnership. Consensus III will act as a bridge between this new approach and the previous Consensus programmes.

The Central Financing and Contracting units in the partner countries will be responsible for the procurement of contracts and payments in relation to the grant-funding component of the programme. Twinning fiches will be prepared by the countries' ministries of labour and social affairs for approval by the European Commission; the ministries will have responsibility for technical implementation. It is therefore not open to NGOs.

## **BISTRO (TACIS)**

### **Budget Line Number**

B7-520

### **Budget Amount**

Variable

### **Objectives**

The Tacis Bistro programme is designed to respond quickly to requests for support to small-scale projects (with a duration of no more than six months and a budget of up to 100,000 Euro) anywhere in Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine.

The priority areas include enterprise support and financial services, human resources (education and training, public administration), social protection, food production, processing and distribution, agriculture, energy, transport, telecommunications and environment.

The projects may involve:

- study tours, to enable Russian/Ukrainian participants to access western know-how;
- conferences and seminars, to bring together people with particular expertise and knowledge;
- written expertise (studies, reports);
- small pilot projects.

Bistro does not pay for scholarships or other individual educational activities, nor does it support equipment purchases only. Bistro projects should also not benefit just one actor but should have a systemic impact, with results that can benefit a number of actors in the sector either directly or through the dissemination of results.

### **Eligibility**

Any organisation based in the EU, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian or Ukrainian may propose a project. Bistro does not provide complementary funding for projects already financed through the main Tacis programme. Application forms and guidelines are available from the EC delegations mentioned below.

### **Geographical Area**

Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, and Ukraine.

## Contact Address

<b>Country</b>	<b>Street</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Fax:</b>
Russia	2/10, Pevchesky Pereulok (ex-Astakhovsky) <a href="http://www.eur.ru/eng/tacis/bistro.html">http://www.eur.ru/eng/tacis/bistro.html</a>	109028 Moscow	(7) (095) 956 39 39
Ukraine	10, Kruglouniversiteska Street <a href="http://www.delukr.cec.eu.int/en/tass/bistro/">http://www.delukr.cec.eu.int/en/tass/bistro/</a>	252024 Kiev	(380) (44) 462 09 20
Georgia (and Armenia)	38, Nino Chkheidze Street <a href="http://www.eu-delegation.org.ge/">http://www.eu-delegation.org.ge/</a>	380002 Tbilisi	(995 32) 94 37 68
Kazakhstan	20A Kazybek Bi St.	480100 Almaty	(7) (3272) 91 07 49

## **Section 3: Glossary**

## **BY ALPHABETICAL ORDER**

### **Accession Countries**

Those countries that have applied for membership of the EU and have been accepted as candidates. They are: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey. These are also known as the applicant or candidate countries. ([http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/agenda2000/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/agenda2000/index_en.htm))

### **Accession Partnership**

An Accession Partnership exists for each accession country. It is a document that sets out: the priority areas for further work identified in the Commission's Regular Report on the country (specifying short and medium term priorities); the financial assistance available to help the relevant accession country implement these priorities; and the conditions that will apply to that assistance. Each AP is drafted by the European Commission in consultation with the government of the relevant country and on the basis of the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives, and conditions, that have been decided by the Council. The first Accession Partnerships were drafted on the basis of the Commission's Opinion on the accession country, and were approved in March 1998. The second Accession Partnerships were prepared on the basis of the Commission's Regular Reports of October 1999, and were issued in late 1999. New Accession Partnerships will be issued late 2001. (<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/docs/index.htm>).

### **Acquis Communautaire**

Approximately 20,000 laws and regulations that have been developed over the years by the EU member states. The adoption of these laws and the ability to implement them is an important aspect of the accession process.

### **Agenda 2000**

The document which contains the European Commission's recommendations for the Union's financial framework for the years 2000-2006; the future development of the Union's policies; and the strategy for enlargement of the Union. Submitted to the Council and European Parliament on 15 July 1997. [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/intro/ag2000\\_opinions.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/intro/ag2000_opinions.htm)

### **Applicant Countries**

See accession countries.

### **CARDS**

The European Union's CARDS programme provides assistance to the countries of the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM and FRY). The main objective is to support the participation of the recipient countries in the stabilization and association process and to achieve close regional co-operation. Assistance will be given to reconstruction and stabilization in the region; support for democracy, the rule of law, human rights and minorities; economic development and market-economy-orientated reforms; and developing closer relations between the recipient countries and the EU.

For the period 2000-2006, the CARDS budget is €4.65 billion. Programming takes place in close consultation between the European Commission and the government of the recipient country.

### **Copenhagen Criteria**

In June 1993, the European Union's Heads of State and Government met in Copenhagen for the European Council, and agreed on a set of criteria that must be met by countries posing their candidature for EU membership. These criteria are:

- The achievement of stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities (also known as the political criteria);
- The existence of a functioning market economy as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union (also known as the economic criteria); and
- The ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political and monetary union. This involves the adoption of the *acquis communautaire* (see above).

## **Council of Europe (CoE)**

The Council of Europe is an international organization (separate from European Union) based in Strasbourg, France. Comprising forty member states, its main role is to strengthen democracy, human rights and the rule of law throughout its member countries. Its most important instrument is the adoption of conventions, in particular the European Convention on Human Rights. On 1 November 1998, a permanent European Court of Human Rights was established to enforce the European Convention on Human Rights.

## **Council of the European Union**

The Council of the European Union (Council) is the organ that represents the fifteen EU member states. It performs the role of legislative chamber and also has executive powers.

The Council is comprised of one representative at ministerial level from each member state. Council members are politically accountable to their national parliaments. Each of the members countries of the EU acts as President for a period of six months, according to a pre-determined rotation system.

The Council exerts legislative and decision-making powers. It is also the forum in which the representatives of the governments of the EU member states can declare their interests and try to reach compromises.

The Council ensures general co-ordination of the activities of the European Union, in particular the establishment of an internal market. The Council is also responsible for intergovernmental cooperation, in common foreign and security policy and in the areas of justice and home affairs, including matters such as immigration and asylum, combating terrorism and drugs and judicial cooperation.

Each member state has a Permanent Representation (equivalent to an embassy) to the European Union in Brussels. The heads of the Permanent Representations are called Permanent Representatives. The fifteen Permanent Representations meet each week in the Permanent Representative Committee (COREPER). This Committee is divided into two parts, one composed of ambassadors and the other of their deputies. This Committee is tasked with preparing the Council's work.

NB: The **European Council**, otherwise referred to as the European Summit, is a gathering of the Heads of State or Government of the fifteen Member States of the European Union and the President of the European Commission. It should not be confused with the Council of Europe (which is an international organisation) or with the Council of the European Union (which consists of the Ministers of the fifteen Member States).

## **Delegations**

EC delegations are representative offices of the EC, staffed by EU officials with diplomatic status. Equivalent to embassies.

## **Directorates-General (DGs)**

The European Commission's administration is composed of 36 departments, most of which are referred to as directorate-generals (DGs) that cover all areas of Community policy. They are structured hierarchically on a departmental basis similar to a national ministry. In principle, the DGs covering areas of interest to NGOs are:

- DG Development (contributes to the design of the Community's development cooperation policy for all developing countries and Overseas Territories (OCTs). It also manages and co-ordinates the Community's relations with the 71 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and 20 OCTs);
- DG Education and Culture (DG EAC);
- DG Enlargement (DG ENLG);
- DG Employment and Social Affairs (DG EMPL);
- DG Environment (DG ENV);
- DG External Relations (this DG co-ordinates **all** the external relations activities of the Commission and administers more than 120 Commission delegations in third countries. The abbreviation used is DG RELEX);
- DG Health and Consumer Protection (DG SANCO);
- Humanitarian Aid Office – European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO);
- DG Justice and Home Affairs (JHA);
- European Aid Co-operation Office (manages all aspects - technical and operational, financial and accounting, contractual and legal - of the Community's aid to non-member countries. It is also responsible for audits and evaluations. Known as EuropeAid).

## **Europe Agreements**

Bilateral agreements between the EU and non-member countries providing for cooperation in political, economic, trade, cultural, and other areas such as competition, state aids, and approximation of laws. These agreements form the legal basis for the EU's relationships with the relevant countries. Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia have all signed Europe Agreements.

## **EuropeAid**

EuropeAid manages all technical aspects of all the Commission's external relations DGs (i.e. External Relations, Development, ECHO, except Enlargement), including the preparation and signing of contracts, financial transfers, interim and final reporting, audits, and evaluations. In practical terms, this means that NGOs will be in contact with the relevant DG concerning policy priorities. Programme guidelines, application process and, once a project has been selected for funding, the signing of the contract, payments, extensions and reports will be handled by EuropeAid.

## **European Commission**

The European Commission is the executive body of the European Union. The European Commission fulfils three main functions:

- It initiates European policies, by making proposals for all new legislation on the basis of what is considered best for the Union and its citizens. Once a Commission proposal has been submitted to the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, the three institutions work together to produce a law.
- It acts as the guardian of the EU treaties to ensure that EU legislation is applied correctly by the EU member states. If necessary, it may take action against those who fail to respect their treaty obligations.

- It is the executive body of the EU responsible for implementing and managing policy. For instance, it is responsible for managing the Union's annual budget and running the Structural Funds. The Commission also negotiates trade and cooperation agreements with non-EU countries and groups of countries on behalf of the Union.

Leading the Commission are 20 Commissioners, persons who have often either sat in national parliaments or the European Parliament, or who have held high office in their home countries. The EU heads of state or government, meeting in the European Council, choose the President of the Commission. The remaining Commissioners are nominated by the governments of the 15 EU member states in consultation with the new Commission President. The President and other Commissioners must be approved by the parliament. The current president is Romano Prodi, the Commissioner responsible for enlargement is Günter Verheugen, and the Commissioner responsible of external relations is Chris Patten.

## **European Economic Area (EEA)**

The European Economic Area was created in January 1994. It is currently comprised of all EU member states and Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. The EEA agreement grants the three countries the freedoms of the single market (free movement of goods, services and people) and requires them to adopt most EU policies on mergers, state aids, consumer protection, labour markets and the environment.

## **European Parliament (EP)**

The power of the European Parliament is divided into three categories:

- Legislative – originally given only a consultative role, the EP now has the power to amend and adopt legislation.
- Budgetary – the EP jointly approves the European Union's annual budget with the Council. It can propose modifications and amendments to the Commission's initial proposals and positions taken by the EU member states in the Council. In extraordinary circumstances, the EP may even vote to reject the budget. The President of the Parliament signs the budget into law.
- Supervision – the EP exercises overall political supervision over the manner in which the Union's policies are conducted.

The current Parliament (re-elected in June 1999) consists of 626 members from approximately 100 political parties, organised in eight political groups. Most of the work of the EP is conducted in its 20 committees covering all areas of the Union's activities from agriculture to common foreign and security policy.

## **ISPA**

The Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession (ISPA) is a programme of assistance for the accession countries. ISPA has been effective from the year 2000 until each country's date of accession. The assistance from this fund is targets two areas: the environment (help to the candidate countries to meet with the investment requirements needed to conform to the Community legislation) and transport (to improve connections between CEE countries and trans-European networks). The annual budget for ISPA will be €1 billion per year (2000-2006).

## **Member States**

There are fifteen member states of the European Union. The EU member states are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

## **National (PHARE) Programme**

An annual programme agreed bilaterally between the European Commission and each applicant country, which defines how the Phare funds for a specific country will be allocated.  
(<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/pas/phare/publications/publist.htm>)

## **National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis (NPAA)**

The NPAA is the document adopted by each applicant country that sets out a timetable for achieving the priorities and intermediate objectives as defined in the Accession Partnership and, where possible and relevant, indicates the staff and financial resources necessary for achieving this. Thus, the NPAA is the applicant country's response to the Accession Partnership and outlines how it aims to adopt and apply the acquis.

## **Newly Independent States (NIS)**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Although technically not part of NIS, Mongolia is often grouped with these countries for the purposes of EU programmes.

## **Opinion**

The European Commission's analysis of the situation in each applicant country and the candidate's capacity to assume obligations of EU membership, designed to assist the Council in its decision on opening negotiations. Published as part of Agenda 2000 in July 1997.

([http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/intro/ag2000\\_opinions.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/intro/ag2000_opinions.htm))

## **PHARE**

The overall objective of the Phare programme is to help the candidate countries prepare to join the European Union. Initially covering only Poland and Hungary, it has since been extended to Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, the Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.

Following the publication of the European Commission's Opinions (July 1997) on accession of the applicant states to the EU, the Phare Programme switched from being 'demand driven' to 'accession driven'. From 1998 onwards, the Phare programme is based on the Accession Partnerships, which indicate the areas of the Copenhagen criteria (see above) where candidate EU member states need to make further progress in order to become full members of the EU. Phare provides both technical assistance and investment support to help candidate EU member states implement their own National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis. The five-year financial allocation for Phare for 1995-99 was €6.7 billion. For the period 2000-2006, the annual budget of the Phare programme for the CEE accession countries will be approximately €1.5 billion per year.

## **Regular Report from the Commission on Progress towards Accession (Regular Report)**

The Regular Reports, prepared by the European Commission for submission to the Council, describe the progress of each candidate country towards accession in the light of the Copenhagen criteria, in particular the rate of adoption of the acquis. The report is based on numerous sources of information, including the governments of the candidate countries, reports and resolutions of the European Parliament, international organizations, and NGOs. The reports are published in October or November of each year, and the Commission welcomes information to help in drafting the reports in June of that year.

(<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/docs/index.htm>)

## **SAPARD**

The Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD) will help candidate countries deal with the implementation of the acquis communautaire in the area of common agricultural policy and structural development for the agricultural sector and rural areas. The annual budget for SAPARD will be approximately €500 million per year. Funds will be available from 2000 until each country has joined the EU. At the time of writing only Bulgaria and Estonia have so far received funds from SAPARD. The other candidate countries are still working on the detailed plan for its implementation without which no funds will be released. Among the priorities for funding under this programme are diversifying economic activities in rural areas, and improving vocational training.

## **Structural Funds**

The structural funds are used to finance Community structural aid, mainly to the poorer regions of the EU, in order to strengthen the EU's economic and social cohesion and make a single market across the EU possible. The structural funds were reviewed in 1998 and now cover three objectives:

Objective 1: development of regions that are progressing at a slower pace and the development of regions with extremely low population density (regions in Finland and Sweden) (approximately 70 percent of funds);

Objective 2: economic and social conversion of regions in structural crisis (approximately 12 percent);

Objective 3: development of human resources (approximately 12 percent).

At present, these funds are only available to EU member states. However, the candidate countries are being encouraged to build up structures for the use of funds they currently receive which can then be used on accession for implementing and managing the structural funds.

([http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/regional\\_policy/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/index_en.htm))

## **TACIS**

The Tacis Programme is an initiative for the Newly Independent States and Mongolia, which promotes the development of economic and political links between the European Union and partner countries. Since its inception in 1991, it has launched more than 3,000 projects worth over 3.3 billion Euro.

A new regulation was adopted on 29 December 1999 for the years 2000-2006. The new programme focuses on the following areas: support for institutional, legal and administrative reform; support to the private sector and assistance for economic development; support in addressing the social consequences of transition; development of infrastructure networks; promotion of environmental protection and management of natural resources; and development of the rural economy.