

# EU



## FUNDING IN BRIEF

FEBRUARY 2007

NEW **UPDATED** EDITION ON  
2007-2013  
EU FUNDING SYSTEM

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## EUROPA MEDIA TRAININGS 2007

"EU Funding in Brief" is a free electronic publication available for Europa Media training participants ([www.eutrainingsite.com](http://www.eutrainingsite.com)) and registered users of Europa Media fund watch services ([www.myeucenter.org](http://www.myeucenter.org)).

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## New funding opportunities from 2007

The priorities for the EU are to ensure the success of enlargement, increase competitiveness, create better jobs, attain the idea of an area of freedom, justice and security, and strengthen the EU's role on the global stage. The main challenges are reflected in the Financial Framework for 2007-2013.

The Financial Framework establishes the maximum ceilings for each year under each category of spending. Four out of six budgetary headings for 2007-2013 correspond to the EU's priority areas while the last two cover administration and compensation expenditures.

The 864.316 billion euro (2004 year's prices) for the period 2007-2013 is allocated under the following headings<sup>2</sup>:

- >> 1.a Competitiveness for growth and employment
- >> 1.b Cohesion for growth and employment
- >> 2. Preservation and Management of Natural Resources
- >> 3. Citizens, Freedom, Security and Justice
- >> 4. The EU as a global partner

The funding scheme is categorized into three main areas of interest for the EU: regional policy, external policies and thematic policies.

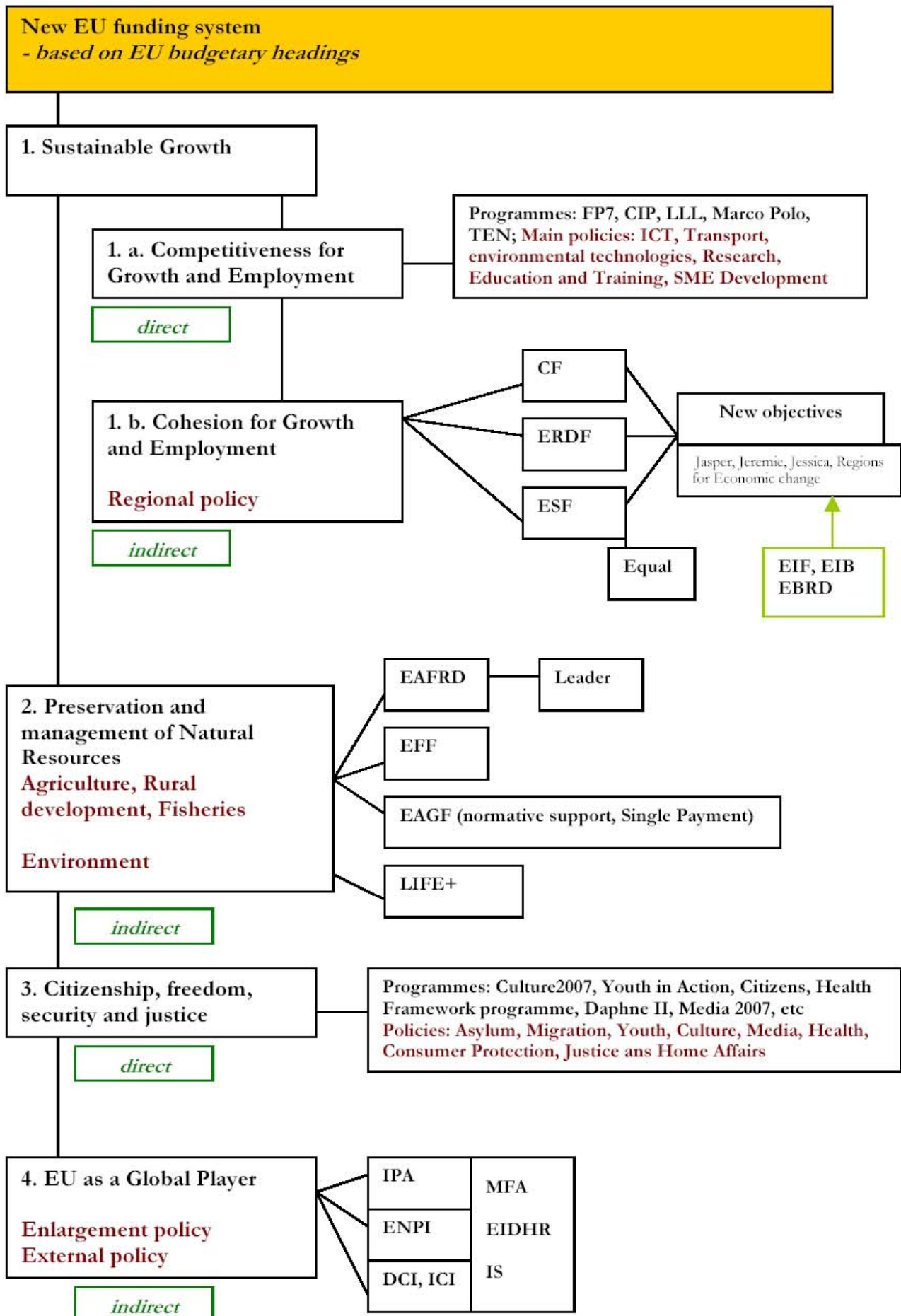
Financial Framework 2007-2013

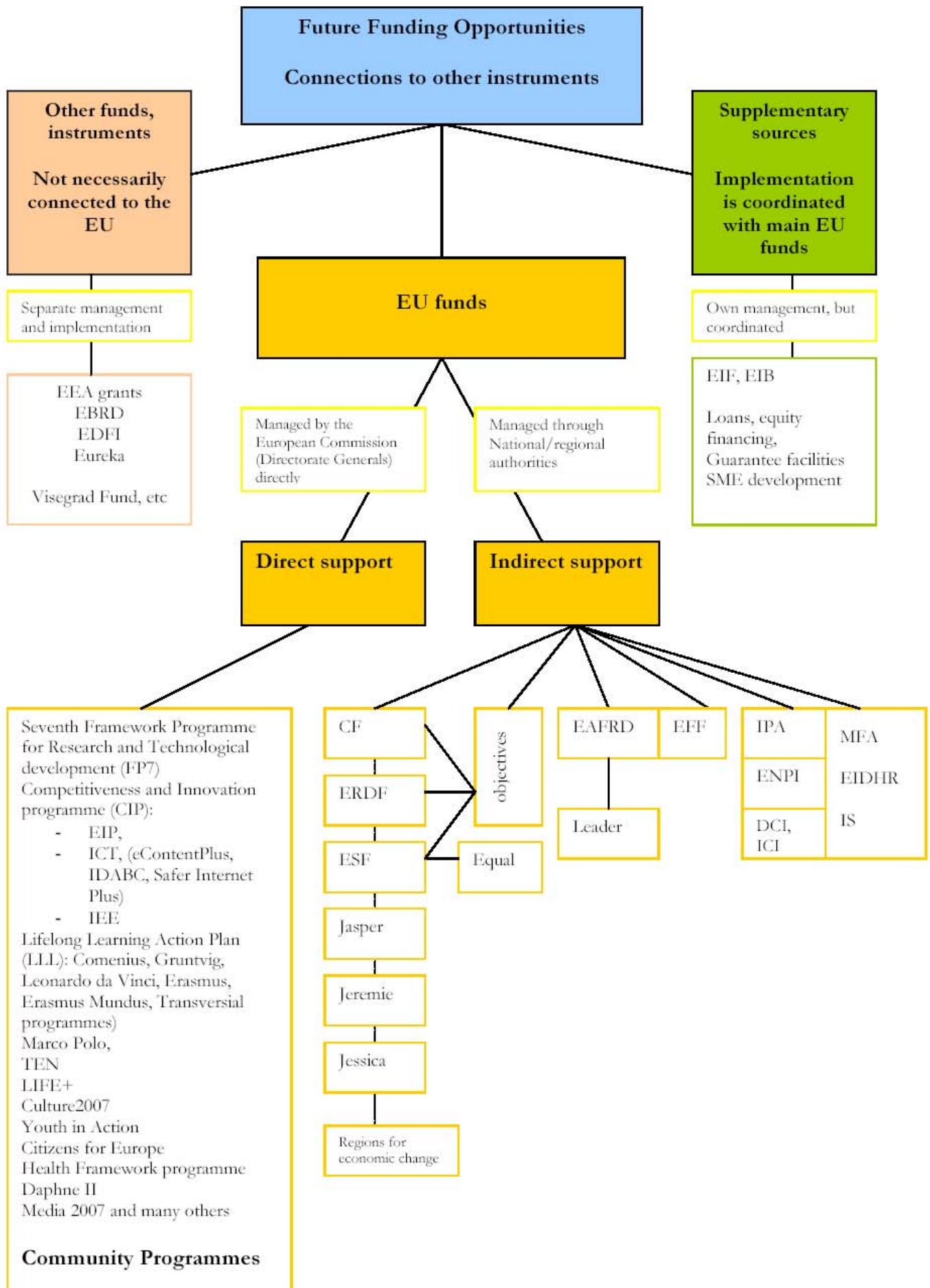
(EUR million — 2004 prices)

Commitment appropriations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total 2007-2013
<b>1. Sustainable Growth</b>	<b>51 267</b>	<b>52 415</b>	<b>53 616</b>	<b>54 294</b>	<b>55 368</b>	<b>56 876</b>	<b>58 303</b>	<b>382 139</b>
1a Competitiveness for Growth and Employment	8 404	9 097	9 754	10 434	11 295	12 153	12 961	74 098
1b Cohesion for Growth and Employment	42 863	43 318	43 862	43 860	44 073	44 723	45 342	308 041
<b>2. Preservation and Management of Natural Resources</b>	<b>54 985</b>	<b>54 322</b>	<b>53 666</b>	<b>53 035</b>	<b>52 400</b>	<b>51 775</b>	<b>51 161</b>	<b>371 344</b>
of which: market related expenditure and direct payments	43 120	42 697	42 279	41 864	41 453	41 047	40 645	293 105
<b>3. Citizenship, freedom, security and justice</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>1 645</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>1 988</b>	<b>10 770</b>
3a. Freedom, Security and Justice	600	690	790	910	1 050	1 200	1 390	6 630
3b. Citizenship	599	568	590	593	595	597	598	4 140
<b>4. EU as a global player</b>	<b>6 199</b>	<b>6 469</b>	<b>6 739</b>	<b>7 009</b>	<b>7 339</b>	<b>7 679</b>	<b>8 029</b>	<b>49 463</b>
<b>5. Administration <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>6 633</b>	<b>6 818</b>	<b>6 973</b>	<b>7 111</b>	<b>7 255</b>	<b>7 400</b>	<b>7 610</b>	<b>49 800</b>
<b>6. Compensations</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>190</b>					<b>800</b>
<b>Total commitment appropriations</b>	<b>120 702</b>	<b>121 473</b>	<b>122 564</b>	<b>122 952</b>	<b>124 007</b>	<b>125 527</b>	<b>127 091</b>	<b>864 316</b>
as a percentage of GNI	1,10 %	1,08 %	1,07 %	1,04 %	1,03 %	1,02 %	1,01 %	1,048 %
<b>Total payment appropriations</b>	<b>116 650</b>	<b>119 620</b>	<b>111 990</b>	<b>118 280</b>	<b>115 860</b>	<b>119 410</b>	<b>118 970</b>	<b>820 780</b>
as a percentage of GNI	1,06 %	1,06 %	0,97 %	1,00 %	0,96 %	0,97 %	0,94 %	1,00 %
Margin available	0,18 %	0,18 %	0,27 %	0,24 %	0,28 %	0,27 %	0,30 %	0,24 %
Own Resources Ceiling as a percentage of GNI	1,24 %	1,24 %	1,24 %	1,24 %	1,24 %	1,24 %	1,24 %	1,24 %

(1) The expenditure on pensions included under the ceiling for this heading is calculated net of the staff contributions to the relevant scheme, within the limit of EUR 500 million at 2004 prices for the period 2007-2013.

<sup>2</sup>"Inter Institutional agreement" (IIA) between the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission signed on 17 May 2006 - source of table





- >> Regional policy focuses on the social and economic development and is financed under budgetary heading 1b “Cohesion for Growth and Employment”.
- >> External policy aims to strengthen the EU's role in the world and is financed under heading 4, “the EU as a Global Player”.
- >> Thematic policy, supported by community programmes, is mainly financed under heading 1a, “Competitiveness for Growth and Employment” and 3b “Citizenship”.
- >> The agricultural, rural development, fishery and environmental policies are financed under the second budgetary heading.

The Financial Framework is an annex of the Interinstitutional Agreement

You can find more information about the financial perspectives and the 2007-2013 financing period on:

[http://ec.europa.eu/financial\\_perspective/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/financial_perspective/index_en.htm)

## 1. Sustainable Growth

Sustainable Growth consists of two subcategories: Competitiveness for Growth and Employment, and Cohesion for Growth and Employment. The two subcategories are connected and aim to increase the Union's competitiveness, boost the European economy and create better jobs.

Various Community Programmes pertaining to research, innovation, education, the internal market and the EU networks are financed under the first subcategory. The second subcategory finances the regional policy and is comprised of the two structural funds and the Cohesion Fund. This policy aims to enhance convergence of the least developed Member States and regions and contribute to sustainable development.

### 1.a Competitiveness for Growth and Employment

The Community has the objective to create a knowledge-based society and become the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world (according to the Lisbon-strategy). The triangle of knowledge, education, research and innovation, is a principle tool in achieving this goal.

This subcategory covers actions promoting the competitiveness of firms within an integrated single market, the creation of a European research area, the improvement of the standard of education and training, with an emphasis on mobility, and the achievement of the social policy agenda, combining legislation, the open method of coordination and social dialogue. Financial assistance under this subcategory concerns Research and Development, the Trans-European Transport and Energy Networks (TEN), entrepreneurship, the growth of small businesses, the innovative potential of the EU, education and training investment in information technology for public services, and cost effective energy purchasing and consumption.

The main community programmes within this subcategory are:

- >> 7th Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (FP7)
- >> Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP)
- >> Lifelong Learning Programme

## 1.b Cohesion for Growth and Employment

This subcategory finances the regional policy, which aims to make regions more attractive, innovative and competitive places to live and work. It focuses on growth and jobs for all regions and cities of the European Union and promotes a harmonious, balanced and sustainable environment for the Community.

The Regional Policy aims to strengthen the economic, social and territorial cohesion of the Union by reducing socio-economic disparities in development between regions. It is financed by the two structural funds, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) and also by the Cohesion Fund.

The previous objectives will be replaced by three new objectives reflecting the priorities for the budgetary period 2007-2013 namely: Convergence, Regional Competitiveness and Employment and Territorial Co-operation.

## 2. Preservation and Management of Natural Resources

This heading covers expenditures for the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP), the Common Fishery Policy (CPF) and the Environmental policy. A large portion of the money within this category finances direct support to farmers and other market related expenditures.

- >> European Agriculture Guarantee Fund
- >> European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
- >> European Fisheries Fund
- >> LIFE +

Within the CAP, there are two newly created funds: the European Agriculture Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). These two funds have replaced the European Agriculture Guarantee and Guidance Fund.

A new instrument, the European Fisheries Fund has replaced the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) and finances the fishery policy. The new LIFE + programme for environmental actions, incorporates several smaller previous financial instruments in the environmental domain.

## 3. Freedom, Security and Justice, and Citizenship

The Community aims to create an area of freedom, justice and security where the free movement of persons is assured and appropriate measures are taken for issues regarding external border controls, asylum, immigration and prevention and combating crime. This budgetary heading consists of two subcategories: 3a. Freedom, Security and Justice 3.b Citizenship

### 3a. Freedom, Security and Justice

Under the subcategory Freedom, Security and Justice, there are three framework programmes for the 2007-2013 period, namely Security and Safeguarding Liberties, Fundamental Rights and Justice and Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows.

The Fundamental Rights and Justice Framework Programme is comprised of five specific programmes for combating violence, drug prevention and information, fundamental rights and citizenship, criminal justice, and civil justice.

The Solidarity of Migration flows Framework Programme encompasses four new funds related to refugees, external borders, integration of Third-country Nationals and returns.

The Security and Safeguarding Liberties Framework Programme includes two specific programmes in relation to terrorism and crime prevention.

### 3.b Citizenship

The subcategory Citizenship is comprised of Community Programmes concerning the improvement of the quality of life for EU citizens, investing in public health, promoting consumer protection, and fostering European culture and diversity.

Some of the Community Programmes within this subheading are listed here:

- >> Public health,
- >> Culture 2007,
- >> Youth in Action,
- >> Media 2007,
- >> Europe for Citizens.

### 4. EU as a global player

The EU's external policy covers trade, development assistance and cooperation agreement and also humanitarian assistance and support to areas in crisis. The EU's trade agreements with third countries are signed within the framework of the World Trade Organization and on a bilateral level with countries or groups of countries. The EU seeks to promote respect for human rights including, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the rights of women and children, minorities and displaced persons.

For the 2007-2013 budgetary period, the EU seeks to strengthen its role in the world. In order to better achieve this goal, the financial structure has been simplified for the next budgetary period; Approximately 30 legislative instruments have been reduced to eight, with six being completely new.

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), serves to build stronger relations with our nearest neighbours (including Russia). The Instrument for Pre Accession (IPA) finances actions aimed at facilitating the accession procedure for candidate countries (Turkey and Croatia) and potential candidate countries (Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia Herzegovina and Kosovo).

The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) finances European Community development cooperation policy. Instrument for cooperation with industrialised countries (ICI) supports actions aiming to strengthen the Community's relationships with other developed countries. The previous European Initiative for Human Rights and Democracy has been replaced by the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, using the same acronym (EIDHR).

Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and Macro Financial Assistance (MFA) , have not been revised and will be applicable during the 2007-2013 period.

**For all other funding opportunities available in the 2007-2013 period  
please refer to [www.2007-2013.eu](http://www.2007-2013.eu) and [www.myeucenter.org](http://www.myeucenter.org)**

## 1.A. COMPETITIVENESS FOR GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

The knowledge-based economy has been identified by the EU as an important base for sustainable economic growth and employment, investment in research and education. In order to encourage and promote European competitiveness, especially in topics related to Research and Development, in the field of Information and Communication Technologies, trans-European transport and energy networks (TEN) and activities connected to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) will be financially supported in the 2007-2013 period.

### a) Seventh Framework Programme on Research and Technological Development, FP7

The Seventh Framework programme for research, technological development and demonstrations activities (FP7) has a budget of 50 521 million euro for the seven year period. In addition, Euroatom has been allocated a budget of 2 751 million euro.

Six main specific programmes - including novelties - were introduced together with topics for each programme under four main headings:

#### >> **Cooperation specific programme**

The programme is designed to achieve leadership in key scientific and technological areas by supporting cooperation between universities, industrial players, research centres and public authorities across and outside the EU. The support for technological development will be further given by Joint Technology Initiatives. The ERA-NET scheme is focusing on the coordination of national research programmes. FP7 is both following up FP6 proposals and introducing new themes. A more targeted approach to international cooperation is foreseen and a component allowing a flexible response to emerging needs and unforeseen policy needs will be supported under each of the themes.

#### >> **Ideas specific programme**

This programme will support creative scientists, engineers and scholars, whose discoveries can change the course of human understanding and open up new vistas for technological progress. The newly established European Research Council implements the Idea specific programme.

#### >> **People specific programme**

It is built on the Marie Curie actions, however the intention within this programme is to stimulate people to embark on and pursue research careers, encourage researchers to stay in Europe, and attract the best minds to Europe. Strong focus will be put on increasing the structuring effect, for example through co-funding of regional, national and international programmes and participation of the industry. Here stronger emphasis will be put on training and career development in different sectors, although the international dimension will also be expanded through international co-operation with researchers from third countries.

#### >> **Capacities specific programme**

Research and innovation European capacities will be enhanced within this programme. Building on the work by the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructure (ESFRI), the EC will identify priority projects to which possible EU support could be given. Two schemes to support research for the benefit of SMEs will be pursued.

In addition, there will be a Specific Programme for the **Joint Research Centre** (non-nuclear activities) and one for **Euroatom** nuclear research and training activities. To the latter one comprising two themes - Fusion energy research and Nuclear fission and radiation protection.

The new elements in FP7 include the following:

- >> Emphasis on research themes rather than on "instruments"
- >> Significant simplification of its operation

- >> Focus on developing research that meets the needs of European industry, through the work of Technology Platforms and the new Joint Technology Initiatives
- >> Establishment of the European Research Council, funding the best of European science
- >> Integration of International co-operation in all four programmes
- >> Development of regions of knowledge
- >> A Risk-Sharing Finance Facility aimed at fostering private investment in research

<http://www.cordis.lu/fp7/>

## **b) Competitiveness and Innovation framework Programme, CIP**

The new created Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP) is the main Community programme in the field of competitiveness and innovation for the period 2007-2013. The programme takes its point of departure from the Lisbon objectives and is open to EU Member States as well as EEA Member States, Candidate Countries and countries of the Western Balkans. The budget for the CIP is 3.6 billion euro. It has three blocks:

### **>> Entrepreneurship and Innovation**

This programme will bring together a wide range of activities including entrepreneurship, SMEs, industrial competitiveness and innovation. It will contribute to the encouragement of young entrepreneurs, the implementation of the Environmental Technologies Action Plan and support of mutual learning for excellence in national and regional innovation policy-making. CIP will also address market gaps leading to poor access to venture capital and loans for SMEs. The financial allocation for this programme is 2.2 billion euro.

### **>> Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Policy Support**

The programme supports actions developing the single European information space and strengthening the internal market for information products and services. ICT Policy Support includes Community funding for the eTEN (TEN Telecom) scheme, which supports the validation and deployment of trans-European ICT-based services. It also comprises the eContent programme, which aims at fostering the development of innovative European digital content as well as MODINIS, which provides direct support to benchmarking activities, studies, forums and promotion and awareness actions that help implement eEurope. The financial allocation for ICT Policy Support is 740 million euro.

### **>> Intelligent Energy Europe**

The main objectives of this programme are to facilitate the development and implementation of energy regulations, to increase the level of investment in new and best performing technologies, as well as to increase the uptake and demand for energy efficiency, renewable energy sources and energy diversification.

The programme is structured around three specific fields: energy efficiency and the rational use of energy, in particular in the building and industry sectors (SAVE); new and renewable energy sources for centralised and decentralised production of electricity and heat, including their integration into the local environment and energy systems (ALTENER); energy aspects of transport, the diversification of fuels, through new developing and renewable energy sources, and renewable fuels and energy efficiency in transport (STEER).

Moreover, the Programme provides funding for horizontal initiatives integrating energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in several sectors of the economy and/or combining various instruments, tools and actors within the same action or project. The international dimension of the Intelligent Energy Programme (COOPENER) continues within the frame of Community external assistance. The financial allocation for this programme is 724,2 million euro.

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/enterprise\\_policy/cip/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/enterprise_policy/cip/index_en.htm)

<http://www.cipprogram.com/>

### c) Integrated Action Programme in Lifelong Learning

The Integrated Action Framework Programme in Lifelong Learning comprises five programmes related to education. The new Integrated Action Programme in the field of lifelong learning comprises sectoral programmes on school education (Comenius), higher education (Erasmus), vocational training (Leonardo da Vinci) and adult education (Grundtvig) and an additional Jean Monnet programme focusing on European integration. The budget is 6.97 billion euro for the total period 2007-2013.

Several changes were introduced within the Lifelong learning programme:

- >> Advanced vocational education transfers from Leonardo to Erasmus;
- >> Comenius actions include the school twinning activity hitherto supported under the eLearning programme;
- >> Erasmus actions, reflecting the incorporation of advanced vocational training, include higher education student placements in enterprises (formerly in Leonardo da Vinci) and envisage specific mobility arrangements for students in Joint Masters programmes;
- >> Leonardo da Vinci projects mostly focus on the transfer of innovation between countries. Networks action, supporting reflection at the European level on key issues in the field of vocational training, has been significantly reinforced;
- >> Under Grundtvig, new mobility actions are proposed to support the mobility of adult learners, staff exchanges, and European assistantships in addition to adult educators;
- >> The Jean Monnet Programme targets the academic field of European integration and also supports institutions and associations active in education and training at the European level. The list of institutions that the Commission proposes to directly support under this programme is limited to four, which are included in the existing Community action programme to promote bodies active at the European level and to support specific activities in the fields of education and training.

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/newprog/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/newprog/index_en.html)

### d) Safer Internet Plus

The Safer Internet Plus Programme is a Community programme running from 2005 to 2008 with a budget of 45 million euro, promoting safe use of new online technologies and the Internet, especially by children. The programme also focuses on eliminating illegal content, such as child pornography and racist material and stopping the spreading of unwanted material to internet users. The programme strives to make the Internet and new online technologies safer for users within the European Union, especially for children. It intends to develop protection related technologies and services (e.g. filtering technologies, hot-lines), set up a self-regulating system and educate all affected users (teachers, parents, children) on the dangers of the Internet and new online technologies.

Supported actions: 1) Fight illegal content - Measures increasing the effectiveness of hotlines, which allow the public to report illegal content. 2) Promote a safer environment- Encourage the European Internet and online technology industries to set up a system of self-regulation and codes of conduct. 3) Tackle unwanted and harmful content -Promote technical tools to enable users to make their own decisions on how to deal with unwanted and harmful content (user empowerment). 4) Raise awareness - Awareness-raising actions addressing a range of illegal, unwanted and harmful content

[http://ec.europa.eu/information\\_society/activities/sip/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/sip/index_en.htm)

### e) IDABC (Interoperable Delivery and European eGovernment Services to public Administrations, Businesses and Citizens)

The IDABC program is supporting the delivery of cross-border public sector services between public administrations, and to citizens and enterprises in Europe using new information and communication services. It also aims at improving the collaboration between European public administrations. The programme has a budget of 148.7 million euro for the 2005-2009 period.

The overall objective of the programme is to encourage and improve the use of information and communication technologies within the public sphere in Europe. It offers support for the Member States and the Community for the implementation of a pan-European eGovernment services and the underlying interoperable telematic networks, for the benefit of public administrations, businesses and citizens.

<http://ec.europa.eu/idabc>

### f) Marco Polo II

Marco Polo II seeks to reduce road congestion, improve the environmental standards maintained by the EU freight transport system and enhance intermodality, with the goal of establishing an efficient and sustainable transport system. Marco Polo is the successor of PACT (Pilot Actions on Combined Transport, 1997-2001) and Marco Polo I (2003-2006). Marco Polo II. is broader in scope than its processors, both in terms of country coverage and type of actions included in the programme. It has a budget of 400 million euro for the 2007-2013 period.

Marco Polo II continues to address the issue of constricted international road freight transport through short-term (mainly 3-4 years) practical logistics services projects. The nature of the programme, providing risk-reducing subsidies to market driven services through Public-Private Partnerships, will remain.

[http://ec.europa.eu/transport/marcopolo/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/marcopolo/index_en.htm); [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/marcopolo/legal/doc/com\\_2004\\_0478\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/marcopolo/legal/doc/com_2004_0478_en.pdf)

### g) Customs 2013

Customs 2013 was established to assist Custom administrations in facilitating legitimate trade and to simplify and speed up procedures, whilst protecting the security and safety of citizens and the financial interests of the Community. Customs administrative bodies can apply for the 323.8 million euro budget in the 2007-2013 period.

The programme aims to reduce the administrative burden and the cost of compliance for economic operators by improving the standardisation and simplification of custom systems and controls. It supports the creation of a pan-European electronic customs environment via the development of inter-operable communication and information exchange systems coupled with the necessary legislative and administrative changes.

[http://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/customs/cooperation\\_programmes/customs\\_2007/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/customs/cooperation_programmes/customs_2007/index_en.htm)

COM (2006) 201 [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006\\_0201en01.pdf](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006_0201en01.pdf)

### h) Fiscalis 2013

The Fiscalis 2013 programme aims to improve the proper functioning of taxation systems in the internal market by increasing the cooperation between participant countries, their administrations and other entities. Tax authorities can apply for the 175.3 million euro budget in the 2007-2013 period.

The objective of the programme shall be to ensure efficient, effective and extensive information exchange for improving the proper functioning of taxation systems. The programme would provide the better application of national and Community law by enabling officials to better understand the legal background of the taxation system. The programme's main objective is to help to Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries to prepare for accession and to reach Member States' level in the field of taxation.

[http://ec.europa.eu/taxation\\_customs/taxation/tax\\_cooperation/fiscalis\\_programme/fiscalis\\_2007/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/taxation/tax_cooperation/fiscalis_programme/fiscalis_2007/index_en.htm)  
COM (2006) 202 [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006\\_0202en01.pdf](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006_0202en01.pdf)

### i) TEN-T, TEN-E

The thought of creating the Trans-European Networks (TEN) emerged at the end of the 1980s. The EU promotes the development of Trans-European Networks in the interest of creating the Internal Market and reinforcing Economic and Social Cohesion as well as aid the connection and cooperation between national networks.

Trans-European Networks consists of three initiatives:

TEN-T: Trans-European Transport Networks: The European Parliament and Council approved the decision on the Trans-European Transport Network in 1996, which contains the 14 transport corridors (most important projects to be realised by 2010) approved in Essen in 1994. In 2004 the programme's efficacy was revised and the number of projects was increased to a total of thirty, with an extension of the deadline to 2020. Calls are published to support these activities every year. [http://ec.europa.eu/ten/transport/projects/doc/2005\\_ten\\_t\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/ten/transport/projects/doc/2005_ten_t_en.pdf)

TEN-E: Trans-European Energy Networks: The Trans-European Energy Networks Guidelines were accepted in 1996 together with a list of common interest (the so-called Essen projects). This list was revised twice, once in 1997 and again in 1999. The latest revision of the guidelines took place in 2003 and changed the original bottom-up approach to a top-down approach. The list of the projects of priority and common interest are determined by the above strategy. The objective of TEN-E is to support the creation of an Internal Energy Market in order to reinforce cohesion and secure a dependable supply. Calls are published every year.

eTEN: Trans-European Telecommunications Networks (see CIP)

[http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

### j) Galileo

GALILEO is a joint programme between the European Union and the European Space Agency. As Europe's greatest infrastructural investment, its aim is to create the world's first explicitly civil satellite navigation and positioning system.

ESA provides the infrastructure necessary for development, building, placing in orbit and controlling the satellites and the system's ground components. The EU is responsible for the political dimension of the programme and offers background support. Its scope of duties further extends to the economic impact of the programme as well as determining the sectors of application and user demands and their validation. The GALILEO programme encompasses part of the TEN programme and the financial resources budgeted for it.

The European Commission's Directorate-General Energy and Transport Galileo website - [www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy\\_transport/galileo/](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy_transport/galileo/) The European Space Agency Galileo website - [www.esa.int/esaNA/galileo.html](http://www.esa.int/esaNA/galileo.html) The Galileo Joint Undertaking website - [www.galileoju.com](http://www.galileoju.com)

## 1.B. COHESION FOR GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

Financed by the subheading Cohesion for Growth and Employment, regional policy plays an important role in the development of all the regions of the EU, especially in the enlarged Union of 27 Member States with even greater disparities between regions than before. In light of this, the EU spends almost 1/3 of its budget on regional policy, striving to reduce the gaps by investing in the regions. The Member States agreed at the Spring 2005 Council meeting to mobilise all appropriate national and community resources in pursuit of the objectives of the renewed Lisbon strategy, including the regional policy instruments.

The priorities for the regional policy for 2007-2013 are to make Member States, regions and cities more attractive, allow for innovation, entrepreneurship and a larger knowledge economy and create more, better quality jobs.

The two structural funds, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) as well as the Cohesion Fund finance regional policy. The ERDF supports regional development, enhanced competitiveness and territorial cooperation while the ESF finances measures related to the labour market such as increased adaptability of workers and enterprises and social inclusion. The Cohesion Fund (CF) co-finances projects in the field of transport and environment in the least developed Member States. In addition to these three funds, the Commission has launched four initiatives, Jeremie, Jaspers, Jessica and Regions for Economic change with the aim of using public resources, both EU and national funds, in a more efficient way.

It should be noted that the terms regional and cohesion policy are often used as synonyms in many EU texts. In this publication, the term regional policy is used and the term regional policy instrument refers to the two structural funds, the Cohesion fund and the initiatives altogether. For the 2007-2013 period, three objectives have been identified, replacing objective 1, 2 and 3 from the last period.

The **Convergence objective** replaces the first objective from the previous period and strives to stimulate growth and employment in the less developed regions, with a GDP less than 75 % of the community average. This objective therefore concerns 154 million inhabitants in 84 regions within 17 Member States, with most of the regions falling in the new Member States. This objective is financed by the European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund and Cohesion Fund. This objective has an important role to play in narrowing the development gap between regions within the EU, which is crucial in an enlarged EU.

**Regional competitiveness and employment objective** replaces objective 2 and 3 from the previous period and supports innovation, sustainable development, better accessibility and training projects in all regions that are not eligible for the Convergence objective. It works to strengthen regions' competitiveness and attractiveness by anticipating economic and social change as well as help workers and companies adapt to change and encourage the development of job markets that award priority to social inclusion. The European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund finance actions under this objective.

**The European territorial cooperation objective** is based on the Interreg Community initiative from 2000-2006 and strives to ensure a balanced and sustainable development of the EU territory. It works to strengthen cooperation at three levels:

- Cross-border through joint programmes
- Cooperation between trans-national zones
- Networks for cooperation and the exchange of experiences throughout the Union

In this way, development strategies can be transferred and mainstreamed into national and regional cohesion programmes. It should be noted that outside the European territorial cooperation objective the programmes under the two other objectives cover specific inter-regional actions between the participating authorities and those in at least one other Member State. The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) finances this objective.

### European Regional Development Fund - ERDF

The European Regional Development Fund supports measures seeking to achieve growth, competitiveness, employment and sustainable development, focusing on the policy objectives of "Convergence", "Regional competitiveness and employment" and "European territorial cooperation". The role of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) is to encourage public and private investments as a way of reducing regional disparities across the Union. The ERDF supports regional development, economic change, enhanced competitiveness and territorial cooperation programmes throughout the EU. Funding priorities include research, innovation, environmental protection and risk prevention, while infrastructure investment remains important in the least developed regions.

### European Social Fund - ESF

The European Social Fund focuses on achieving worker and business adaptability, improving employment access, reducing social exclusion and promoting reform partnerships. The European Social Fund (ESF) will be implemented in line with the European Employment Strategy and it will focus on four key areas:

- 1) Increase the adaptability of workers and enterprises
- 2) Improve access to employment and participation in the labour market
- 3) Fight discrimination to allow for social inclusion and ensure disadvantaged groups have fair access to the labour market
- 4) Promote reform partnerships in employment and inclusion

The ESF will fund up to 75% of public spending in areas covered by the Convergence objective and 50% in those covered by Regional competitiveness and employment.

### Cohesion Fund

For 2007-2013, the Cohesion Fund provides programme rather than project based support and supports projects for energy efficiency, renewable energy and intermodal, urban and collective transport, in addition to environment and transportation projects. It applies to Member States with a Gross National Income (GNI) of less than 90% of the Community average, which covers the new Member States, while Greece, Portugal and Spain will receive transitional funds. The Fund will contribute alongside the ERDF to multi-annual investment programmes managed in a decentralised way and not subject to individual project approval by the Commission.

DG Regio [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index_en.htm)

### New initiatives

**JASPERS (Joint Assistance in Supporting Projects in European Regions)** [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/funds/2007/jjj/jaspers\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/2007/jjj/jaspers_en.htm)

Jaspers is a technical assistance partnership among the Commission, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Rural Development with the goal of improving preparation for major projects. It is co-financed by the Cohesion Fund and the European Regional Development Fund and focuses on projects in the new Member States.

**JEREMIE (Joint European Resources for Micro and Medium Enterprises)** [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/funds/2007/jjj/jeremie\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/2007/jjj/jeremie_en.htm)

As a joint initiative between the European Commission, the EIF and the EIB, JEREMIE aims to provide micro to medium enterprises (SMEs) in all regions the ability to benefit from tailored financial engineering products.

**JESSICA (Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas)** [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/funds/2007/jjj/jessica\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/2007/jjj/jessica_en.htm)

Jessica provides cities with financing for urban renewal and development and social housing through a combination of grants and loans. The Jessica initiative allows managing authorities the possibility of providing funding for public-private partnerships or other urban development projects that are capable of being repaid in the long-term.

**Regions for Economic Change** [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/conferences/regionseconomicchange/index\\_en.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/conferences/regionseconomicchange/index_en.cfm)

Regions for Economic Change is a new initiative encouraging regions and cities to test best practices for increasing competitiveness and economic modernisation. Allocated a budget of 375 million euro for 2007-2013 and falling under the European Territorial Co-operation Objective, the REC initiative will work alongside the two existing instruments of the *European Regional Policy- the Interregional Co-operation* and the *Urban Development network programmes*, setting economic development themes to encourage economic modernisation.

## 2. PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

This heading is dedicated mainly to the topics of agriculture, fisheries and environment. The Commission's intentions for future measures in this area are to increase spending on Rural Development in order to boost growth and create jobs in rural areas (Common Agricultural Policy, CAP) as well as to integrate the environment into other policy areas (LIFE+), and to ensure balanced marine environment and the well-being of coastal fishing communities (Common Fisheries Policy, CFP).

### a) Common Agricultural Policy, CAP

Expenditure for the Common Agricultural Policy is an integral part of the budgetary heading by financing both market support and rural development.

CAP consists of two pillars:

- The 1st pillar concentrates on providing basic income support to farmers
- The 2nd pillar supports agriculture as a provider of public goods in its environmental and rural functions and rural areas in their developments.

CAP has been reformed several times in order to adopt the agriculture policy to today's needs and constraints.

[http://ec.europa.eu/comm/agriculture/capreform/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/agriculture/capreform/index_en.htm)

The Council regulation on financing the Common Agriculture Policy (1290/2005) brings the financial rules for both pillars into one legal text and creates two funds: The European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) for the 1st pillar and The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).

**The European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)** The main priorities that are managed by both the Member States and the Commission include refunds for exports to third countries, agriculture market intervention measures, direct payments to farmers, and informational and promotional measures for farm produce. The Commission will also have the additional function of managing certain veterinary measures and inspections, inspections of foodstuffs and animal feed, animal disease control and plant health measures, farm produce promotion, establishing and running farm accounting measures and farm survey systems.

**The European Agricultural Rural Development Fund (EAFRD)** finances all measures concerning rural development during the programme period 2007-2013. The Council regulation 1698/2005 facilitates and simplifies the community rural development support system. It brings together the existing five types of programming and the three types of financial management and control systems under one single funding, programming, financial management and control framework for rural development.

This new rural development policy consists of four axes, whereof the first three are objectives and the fourth is a proposed overall approach.

Axis 1: Improvement of the competitiveness of the agriculture and forestry sector through support for restructuring and innovation

Axis 2: Improvement of the environment and the countryside through better forms of land management and the conservation of natural resources

Axis 3: Improvement of the quality of life in rural areas and promotion of the diversification of the rural economy

Axis 4: The Leader approach may be applied in a wider scale to the three other axes if Member States wish so. This approach has been in use since 1989 and contributes to innovation, employment and growth in rural areas by promoting a local development strategy through a bottom up approach and public-private partnership.

[http://ec.europa.eu/comm/agriculture/rur/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/agriculture/rur/index_en.htm)

## b) Common Fisheries Policy, CFP

In order to achieve better economic viability of the European fishing fleets, protect the marine environment and conserve fish stocks, two instruments will be applied within the new CFP.

The **European Fund for Fisheries (EFF)** aims to restructure the fisheries sector and develop coastal areas dependent on fishing. This fund will focus on a limited number of key areas (e.g. adaptation of the fishing fleet or the sustainable development of coastal areas). The second instrument will put together all areas where CFP reform should be supported. These comprise for example measures to promote easily available scientific advice and technical data or investments in control measures to allow modern control techniques to be put in place in all controlled waters.

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/reform/proposals\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/reform/proposals_en.htm)

## c) LIFE+

LIFE+ aims to contribute to the implementation, updating, and development of Community environmental policy and legislation, and support the implementation of the 6th Environmental Action Programme. LIFE+ replaces the LIFE, Urban, NGO and Forest Focus programmes managed by the Environment DG. The foreseen budget is 1.911 billion euro for the seven year period.

LIFE+ comprises three components:

**LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity:** focuses on the implementation of the EU directives on the conservation of habitats and of wild birds, as well as further strengthening the knowledge needed for developing, assessing, monitoring and evaluating EU nature and biodiversity policy and legislation;

**LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance:** covers the other 6th EAP priorities besides nature and biodiversity, as well as strategic approaches to policy development, implementation and enforcement;

**LIFE+ Information and Communication:** supports information dissemination and awareness raising activities, communication actions and campaigns, and organization of conferences and trainings.

Change the link to be: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/news/futureoflife.htm>

## 3. CITIZENS, FREEDOM, SECURITY AND JUSTICE

The increasing importance of issues related to Freedom, Security and Justice in the EU as well as Citizenship is evidenced by the establishment of this new budgetary heading, which will receive a budget of 10.77 billion euro for the 2007-2013 period. The heading can be subdivided into four actions and programmes related to Freedom, Security and Justice, and Citizenship. Freedom, Security and Justice covers all issues related to ensuring a secure external border as well a safe internal environment for citizens, businesses and the functioning of the internal market.

For the new budgetary period (2007-2013), the programmes falling under Freedom, Security and Justice will be allocated 6.63 billion euro and are divided under a new Framework Programme structure, according to the programme's area of focus. The area of Citizenship seeks to bring citizens together through a number of programmes designed to celebrate Europe's unique history and the Union's cultural diversity, with a budget of 4.14 billion euro. Citizenship includes programmes focusing on Health, Youth, Culture, Media, Citizenship and Social Welfare.

### a) Programme of Community action in the field of Health 2007-2013

Directly in line with the EU's aim of providing prosperity, solidarity and security for its citizens, the second programme in the field of health (2007-2013) was established to improve citizens health security, advance prosperity through health and educate citizens regarding health concerns and initiatives. The budget is 356.6 million EUR for the 2007-2013 period.

Serving as a complement to Member States public health policies, the objectives of the Public Health programme can be identified as

- >> Improve health security for citizens
- >> Promote health for prosperity and solidarity
- >> Collect and disseminate health information

Supported actions, project types::

- >> Actions intending to protect citizens against health threats including working to develop the EU's and MS's capacity to respond to threats;
- >> Actions in the field of patient safety, injuries and accidents;
- >> Actions identifying the causes of health inequalities within and between the MS with particular emphasis on the new MS;
- >> Promoting a healthier way of life;
- >> Actions targeting issues where the Community can provide genuine added-value in bringing together expertise from different countries, or cross-border issues related to co-operation between health systems.

[http://ec.europa.eu/health/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/health/index_en.htm)

### b) Programme of Community Action in the field of Consumer Policy 2007-2013

In the frame of this programme, the Community seeks to contribute to protecting the health, safety and economic interests of its citizens. The programme intends to integrate consumer interests in all Community policies, and emphasises consumer protection and consumer awareness in the new Member States (countries that have acceded after 1 May 2004). Its budget is 156.8 million euro for 2007-2013 period.

Main objectives are:

- >> Ensuring a high level of consumer protection (through better representation of consumer interests);
- >> Ensuring the effective application of consumer policy rules (through enforcement cooperation, information, redress and education).

[http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/index_en.htm)

### c) Culture 2007

The Culture 2007 programme seeks to enhance cooperation between the creators, cultural players and cultural institutions active within Europe today, demonstrating Europe's common cultural heritage with the hopes of building a European citizenship. The budget is 400 million euro for the 2007-2013 period.

The main objectives are:

- >> Encourage the transnational mobility of cultural players
- >> Promote the transnational circulation of works of art and cultural/artistic products
- >> Develop an intercultural dialogue

To reflect these three objectives, the programme will coordinate three action areas, which will guide the activities and projects of the programme.

- >> Cultural Actions
  - Multi-annual Cooperation Projects
  - Cooperation measures
  - Special measures
- >> European Cultural Organisations
- >> Information regarding Cultural Cooperation

The budget is divided among the three actions in the following manner.

- >> Cultural Actions- 77%
- >> European cultural organisations - 10%
- >> Cultural cooperation information - 5%
- >> Programme management- 8%

[http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/culture2007/cult\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/culture2007/cult_en.html)

#### d) Media 2007

The programme aims at stimulating private financing for the sector (particularly to SMEs) in order to enable companies active in the audiovisual sector to improve their competitiveness. The programme focuses on supporting the creative process with the objective of exploiting the economic and cultural potential of the European Internal Market.

Budget: 671 million euro for the 2007-2013 period

Main objectives are:

- >> Preserve and enhance Europe's cultural diversity and audiovisual heritage;
- >> Increase the circulation of European audiovisual works inside and outside of the European Union;
- >> Strengthen the competitiveness of the audiovisual sector.

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

#### e) Europe for Citizens

The programme Europe for Citizens aims to bring citizens together with the hopes of establishing a more closely united Europe as well as provide citizens with a sense of tolerance, mutual understanding and respect for Europe's cultural and linguistic diversity. The total budget of the programme for 2007-2013 is 215 million euro.

Main objectives:

- >> Give the citizens the opportunity to interact and participate in constructing "an ever closer Europe";
- >> Bring European citizens together to exchange experiences, opinions and values
- >> Employ the help of European civil society organisations in prompting action and creating an exchange of ideas relating to European citizenship
- >> Encourage citizens to experience and learn about Europe's unique history, diversity and achievements
- >> Create an intercultural dialogue among citizens and civil society organizations to highlights Europe's diversity and unity, ensuring the inclusion of new Member States

[http://www.eu.int/comm/dgs/education\\_culture/activecitizenship/new\\_programme\\_en.htm](http://www.eu.int/comm/dgs/education_culture/activecitizenship/new_programme_en.htm)

## f) Youth in Action

The Youth in Action programme seeks to encourage active citizenship among European youth, as well as promote mutual understanding and tolerance among young people throughout the enlarged EU. The programme also seeks to build a strong support system for youth activities and increase civil society organisations capabilities as well as encourage cooperation in the field of youth. Budget: 885 million euro for the 2007-2013 period

Main objectives are:

- >> to promote young people's active citizenship in general and their European citizenship in particular;
- >> to develop solidarity among young people;
- >> to foster mutual understanding among people through youth;
- >> to contribute to developing quality support systems for youth activities and the capabilities of civil society organisations in the youth field;
- >> to promote European cooperation in youth policies.

[http://ec.europa.eu/youth/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/youth/index_en.html)

## g) Progress

In order to meet the objective of building a stronger EU economy through social cohesion, full employment, better work productivity and an inclusive labour market agreed upon at the Lisbon European Council, the Commission established PROGRESS, the Community Programme for Employment and Social Solidarity, which brings together four former Community Action Programmes in the following areas:

- >> Combating discrimination
- >> Combating Social Exclusion
- >> Gender Equality
- >> Employment Incentive Measures

The new programme running from 2007-2013 simplifies the above funding instruments by merging them into a single streamlined programme.

The allocated budget for the 2007-2013 period is 657.6 million euro

[http://ec.europa.eu/employment\\_social/progress/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/progress/index_en.html)

With the new budgetary period comes changes to the structure of the Freedom, Security and Justice division, as a new Framework structure will be introduced that groups programmes into three, distinct groups.

## h) Fundamental Rights and Justice Framework Programme

Working towards setting up an area of freedom, security and justice by combating violence and drug use, this framework programme also encourages judicial cooperation in criminal and civil matters and respect for the rights afforded citizens under the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Subprogrammes

- >> **Fight against violence (Daphne):** The programme aims to combat and prevent violence against children, young people and women through the exchange of information and good practices at the EU level.
- >> **Drug prevention and information:** This programme encourages Member States to establish a network of cooperation

and combine their resources in order to decrease illegal drug traffic, ensuring that drugs from one state cannot travel into another state.

- >> **Fundamental Rights and Citizenship:** The programme follows the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union to ensure EU citizens are receiving and enjoying the protection and rights promised by the Charter.
- >> **Criminal justice:** The programme seeks to build a network of judicial cooperation among legal, judicial and administrative authorities for the efficient exchange of information and good practices with the goal of harmonizing Member States' existing judicial systems and establishing mutual recognition of judicial decisions.
- >> **Civil justice:** Focusing on judicial cooperation in civil matters, this programme seeks to harmonize Member States' existing judicial systems and build a network among legal, judicial and administrative authorities for the exchange of information and good practice.

Period: 2007-2013, Budget: 543 million euro

### i) Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows Framework Programme

In order to ensure free movement and security within the Schengen area, this framework programme ensures the external borders of the EU are secure and consistent. The programme also aims to ensure a fair share of responsibilities between Member States in managing the external borders, asylum and immigration, while also working to develop common return, integration and asylum policies.

#### Subprogrammes

- >> **European Refugee Fund:** The European Refugee Fund seeks to build a common asylum policy through mutual understanding, solidarity and balance between states in receiving refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons.
- >> **External Borders Fund:** The External Borders Fund programme aims to secure the external borders of the EU and Schengen Member States to ensure a secure internal EU area of free movement.
- >> **Integration of Third-country Nationals (INTI):** Due to the large role migration plays in the EU, with each state having varying numbers of migrants, ensuring these third-country nationals are integrated into society plays an important role for both economic and social cohesion in the EU.
- >> **Return Fund:** It aims to establish effective return procedures for both illegal immigrants as well as those asylum seekers whose application has been turned down.

Period: 2007-2013, Budget: 4,020 million euro

### j) Security and Safeguarding Liberties Framework Programme

To assist in setting up an area of Freedom, Security and Justice, the Security and Safeguarding Liberties Framework Programme aims "to ensure effective operational cooperation in the fight against terrorism, including its consequences, organised crime and general crime, to support the provision of intelligence on a European scale and to strengthen the prevention of crime and terrorism, in order to promote secure societies based on the rule of law."

#### Subprogrammes

- >> **Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism:** In light of the increased threat of terrorism, this programme aims to both prevent a terrorist attack as well as ensure crisis management tactics are in place should an attack happen, thereby protecting EU citizens and society.
- >> **Prevention and Fight against Crime:** In order to establish an area of freedom, security and justice for its citizens, the EU must work together to prevent and fight crime, focusing on eliminating crimes against children, terrorism, human, arms and drug trafficking, corruption and fraud.

Period: 2007-2013, Budget: 745 million euro

## 4. THE EU AS A GLOBAL PLAYER

The protection of European citizens, and the stability and prosperity of countries beyond the EU borders is of crucial importance. This heading covers all programmes related to EU External Assistance. Previous Instruments for External Action (MEDA, TACIS, CARDS) and assistance to Candidate and Accession Countries (PHARE, SAPARD, ISPA) are merged into six specific instruments:

- >> Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA)
- >> European Neighbourhood and partnership Instrument (ENPI)
- >> Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)
- >> Instrument for Cooperation with Industrialised Countries (ICI)
- >> Instrument for Stability (IS)
- >> European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIHDR)

Two existing instruments - Humanitarian Aid and Macro Financial Assistance - will continue as before.

For more information about the reform of the Management of EU External Assistance please visit:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/reform/intro/index.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/reform/intro/index.htm)

### a) Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance, IPA

What today is the European Union with 27 Member States, started in 1957 as an Economic Community (Treaty of Rome) consisting of six countries. Six enlargement rounds have since been completed, with the latest one in January 2007 bringing Bulgaria and Romania to the Union, but more countries are waiting to join the EU. The accession procedure is long and both the acceding country and the EU need to prepare for accession carefully. Financial assistance is provided in order to enable the acceding country to comply with EU standards and regulations and to help the candidate country to approximate their legislation to the *acquis communautaire*.

The Instrument for Pre-Accession has a budget of 11.47 billion euro for the seven years' period that is to be shared by the following countries:

1. Candidate countries - Croatia, Turkey, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
2. Potential candidate countries ("pre-candidates") - Albania, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo under UN Security Council Resolution 1244

The IPA is a combination of the existing pre accession financial instruments (PHARE, ISPA, SAPARD, CARDS and Turkey pre-accession instrument), allowing for a simplified funding system and coherent strategy.

The five IPA components are:

For all countries listed above:

1. Transition Assistance and Institution Building
2. Cross-Border and Regional Co-operation

Only for Candidate Countries:

3. Regional Development Component
4. Human Resources Development Component
5. Rural Development Component

Period: 2007-2013, Budget: 10.2 billion euro

[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/financial\\_assistance/ipa/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/financial_assistance/ipa/index_en.htm)

## b) European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, ENPI

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument provides financial support for the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and also for the implementation of the Strategic Partnership with Russia. ENPI is intended for those countries which do not have opportunities for EU membership in the near future, thereby aiming to create political, economic, cultural, and security cooperation between the EU and its neighbours. ENPI targets sustainable development and approximation to EU policies and legislation, and brings a radical improvement to the EU's capacity to support cross-border cooperation along the EU's external borders, aiming to avoid new dividing lines in Europe. ENPI replaces MEDA and TACIS and other existing instruments such as the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

The European Neighbourhood and Partnership instrument (ENPI) has two main objectives:

- >> Promote progressive economic integration and deeper political cooperation between the EU and partner countries;
- >> Address the specific opportunities and challenges arising between the EU and its neighbours.

The European Neighbourhood Policy covers the EU's neighbours to the East and along the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean

- >> Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Morocco, the Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Ukraine. (However, the full benefits of the European Neighbourhood Policy cannot currently be extended to Belarus, Libya or Syria.)

Even though Russia is not technically covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy, they can still benefit from the ENPI due to their Strategic Partnership with the Community.

Period: 2007-2013, Budget: 10.6 billion euro

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/index_en.htm)

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/funding\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/funding_en.htm)

## c) Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)

The Development Cooperation Instrument finances the European Community development cooperation policy, which aims to reduce poverty, achieve sustainable economic and social development as well as ensure a gradual integration of development countries into the world economy. The overall objective of the Instrument is to eliminate poverty in partner countries and regions and help them to reach the Millennium Development Goals. The instrument is implemented through both geographic and thematic programmes. The geographic programmes support the development of and reinforce the cooperation with countries and regions in Latin America, the Middle East and South Africa.

The thematic programmes are designed to complement the geographical programmes of the DCI, ENPI and cooperation activities under the European Development Fund. They address specific activities of interest for a group of countries not united geographically. Thematic programmes also help develop Community policies externally and ensure sectorial consistency and visibility.

As such, the DCI has five thematic programmes:

- >> Investing in people
- >> Environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including energy
- >> Non state actors and local authorities in development
- >> Food security
- >> Migration and asylum

The total budget for the 2007-2013 period is 16.897 million euro

#### **d) Instrument for Cooperation with industrialised countries (ICI)**

The Financing Instrument for Cooperation with Industrialised and other High-income Countries and Territories (ICI) aims to strengthen the Community's relationships with other developed countries. The rationale behind it is to develop long-lasting political and trading ties and to strengthen the EU's role as a global player

The budget for the seven-year period is 172 million euro

The following 17 countries are eligible for funding under the ICI:

Australia, Bahrain, Brunei, Canada, Chinese Taipei, Hong-Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Macao, New Zealand, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, United States

#### **e) European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights**

Financing instrument for the promotion of democracy and human rights worldwide

This newly created instrument supports the promotion, development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law as well as the respect for human rights. It falls within the framework of the Community's policy on development cooperation with third countries and seeks to help the creation of a favourable environment for democracy and encourage the respect of human rights. The new European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights not only replaces the previous European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) but also keeps the same acronym- EIDHR.

The allocated budget for the 2007-2013 period is 1,104 million euro.

#### **f) Instrument for Stability, IfS**

In line with the EU's commitment to the UN Millennium Development Goals and aim of establishing international peace and security, the Instrument for Stability is a new instrument designed to provide an effective response to instability and crisis situations as well as to longer term stability or security threats. Instrument for Stability is designed to complement the IPA, ENPI, DCI and EIDHR and assist with the implementation of these instruments.

The Instrument for Stability will be an effective, immediate and integrated response to situations of crisis and instability in third countries. The instrument is also designed to improve the flexibility of the Commission's disaster response.

Areas of support:

The instrument provides support to third countries in the following areas:

- >> Protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law, allowing for effective implementation of the Community's development and economic cooperation policies, neighbourhood policy and pre-accession strategy
- >> Overcome and combat global and regional trans-border challenges that threaten citizen's security and fundamental rights
- >> Prevent the development of nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological weapons, in order to protect against widespread technological threats
- >> Promote international agreements and Treaties, which assist in meeting the instrument's objectives

[http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external\\_relations/reform/document/com04\\_630\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/reform/document/com04_630_en.pdf)

## Thematic Programmes

When the new six tool framework for external assistance was introduced, the Commission extended the Thematic Programmes with a new structure, after the European Parliament, Council and NGO's requested the programmes be continued. A thematic programme addresses an area of interest to a group of regions, partner countries or international operation not united geographically and includes multilateral or global programmes promoting the Union's policies. It will be used when the existing geographic instruments do not meet the needs of the situation, particularly in the fields of education, environment, immigration and asylum, customs and taxation.

There are 7 thematic programme areas:

### 1. Democracy and human rights

Supports the EU's international role this area by ensuring respect for human and fundamental rights at global, national, regional and local levels, working with civil society organisations

### 2. Investing in People- Human and social development

Provides support in the following priority areas: health, knowledge and skills, culture, employment and social cohesion, gender equality, children and youth.

### 3. Environment and sustainable management of natural resources including energy

Emphasizes sustainable development, supports EU and global environmental issues, Multilateral Environmental Agreements and International Organisations as well as helps developing countries meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and promotes international environmental governance.

### 4. Non-state Actors and Local Authorities in Development

Supports non-state actors' role in the development process, promotes awareness among EU citizens regarding the situation in developing countries and builds a civil society network of cooperation.

### 5. Food Security

Seeks to achieve the first MDGs on hunger by supporting global programmes for food security, provides security in countries or regions with non-existing or a weak government and develops policies and strategies.

### 6. Cooperation with industrialised and other High-income Countries

Supports cooperation with industrialised countries with similar political, economic and institutional structures and values and are important political and trading partners as well as newly industrialised countries.

### 7. Cooperation with Third Countries in the areas of Migration and Asylum

Assists third countries to effectively manages their migration flows as well as protects migrant's rights, supports asylum and international protection, manages labour migration and combats illegal immigration.

## f) Humanitarian Aid and Macro-Financial Assistance

These two instruments remain unchanged except for the new inclusion of all Humanitarian Food Aid under Humanitarian Aid rather than a separate regulation. As the world's largest donor of humanitarian aid, EU Humanitarian Aid policy is already an efficient, well-defined tool with clear objectives that did not require any changes for the 2007-2013 financial period, during which its budget will be 5.6 billion euro. Since its inception in 1990, Macro Financial Assistance has proved to be an efficient instrument for economic stabilisation and structural reforms and therefore no change was warranted for the new financial period, for which its budget is 753 million euro.

## Humanitarian Aid

Based on the Council Regulation 1257/96, Humanitarian Aid provides assistance, relief and protection operations in third countries, including transporting aid to those affected by emergencies and natural disasters and providing aid for those affected by long-term crises. The European Office for Emergency Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) was established in 1992 to

direct and distribute aid, but it is also responsible for monitoring aid operations, providing training, running pilot micro-projects and provides information regarding humanitarian issues.

EU Humanitarian aid responds to natural disasters, wars, conflicts or structural crises, such as political, economic or social collapses in third countries. The assistance is reactive, providing food, medicine, clothes, shelter and rehabilitation and is proactive, attempting to prevent crises or lessen the damage of disasters.

[ECHO: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm)

### **Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)**

Originally MFA started as an intra-Community balance-of-payment support but in 1990 MFA was extended to third countries to support political and economic reforms and now focuses on responding to the needs of the enlarged Union's neighbouring countries. MFA provides medium/long term loans that complement assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank with the overall objective of stabilising the financial situation and establishing market-oriented economies in the receiving country. TMFA is a policy-based tool providing short term balance-of-payments and budget support, which is granted on a case-by-case basis when the receiving country fulfils economic and financial policy conditions set out in the Memorandum of Understanding. While MFA is not designed to provide support for structural, economic and social development of the beneficiary countries, it can be combined with other EU assistance programmes to begin structural reform.

[http://ec.europa.eu/economy\\_finance/about/activities/activities\\_macrofinancialassistance\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/about/activities/activities_macrofinancialassistance_en.htm)

## **5. EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK, EIB**

The EIB offers various financial services to support projects, depending on eligibility and the project category.

### **I. Global loans**

These are credit lines made available for banks, leasing companies or financial institutions, which lend the proceeds for small or medium-scale investment projects meeting the Bank's criteria. Here local authorities or SMEs can get support for new capital investment projects worth up to 25 million euro, undertaken by SMEs or, in the case of small infrastructure projects, by local authorities, (e.g. investments in advanced technologies, R&D projects, rational use of energy, environmental protection and water supply and sanitation projects). It is possible to apply directly to one of the intermediary banks and financing institutions, which operates at the national, regional or local level.

### **II. Venture capital**

Aims to strengthen the equity base of high-technology SMEs and those with strong growth potential. Operations under this heading encompass financing for: venture capital funds, security packages for such funds, conditional and subordinated loans. From December 2000, the European Investment Fund (EIF) is the only contact point for all venture capital and SME portfolio guarantee transactions within the EIB group as agreed in the Master Agreement between the EIB and EIF.

### **III. Individual loans**

Applicants can be both from the public and private sectors, including banks. The project topic is a matter of agreement. If the amount required exceeds 25 million euro and up to 50% of the investment costs, the capital investment project has to be agreed directly with the EIB.

#### IV. Structured Finance Facility

Total reserves of 750 million euro have been set aside under this heading over the next three years for the purpose of generating operations amounting 1.5 to 2.5 billion euro, providing a broad mix of financial products: senior loans and guarantees incorporating pre-completion and early operational risk, subordinated loans and guarantees ranking ahead of shareholder subordinated debt, mezzanine finance, including high-yield debt for industrial companies in transition from SME scale or in the course of restructuring and project-related derivatives.

These operations are undertaken chiefly in the countries of the European Union, but also in non-member countries.

<http://www.eib.org/>

#### 6. EUROPEAN INVESTMENT FUND, EIF

The European Investment Fund (EIF) was founded in 1994 as a joint venture between three shareholder groups: the European Investment Bank, the European Commission and the European financial institutions. It is a member of the EIB Group. Its main task is to provide financial institutions with infrastructure and SME guarantees. The EIF is active in the Member States of the European Union and in countries that have applied to become a member and which the accession process has commenced.

The EIF's activity is centred upon two areas, venture capital and guarantees:

- EIF's venture capital instruments consist of equity investments in venture capital funds and business incubators that support SMEs, particularly those that are early stage and technology-oriented;
- EIF's guarantee instruments consist of providing guarantees to financial institutions that cover credits to SMEs.

Both instruments implemented by the EIF for SMEs are complementary to the Global Loans provided by the European Investment Bank to financial intermediaries in support of SME financing. EIF's instruments are implemented on commercial terms.

<http://www.eif.org/>

...and many more

**For all other funding opportunities available in the 2007-2013 period**

**please refer to [www.2007-2013.eu](http://www.2007-2013.eu) and [www.eucenter.org](http://www.eucenter.org)**

## 7. INFORMATION SOURCES

### The European Union On-Line

<http://www.europa.eu>

#### INFORMATION ABOUT FUNDING SCHEME FOR 2007-2013:

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/financial\\_perspective/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/financial_perspective/index_en.htm)

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

#### INFORMATION BY TOPICS

##### Agriculture

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

Common Agriculture Policy reform:

[http://www.eu.int/comm/agriculture/capreform/index\\_en.htm](http://www.eu.int/comm/agriculture/capreform/index_en.htm)

##### Audiovisual

[http://www.europa.eu.int/pol/av/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/pol/av/index_en.htm)

##### Media 2007:

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

##### Budget

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

[http://www.europa.eu.int/pol/financ/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/pol/financ/index_en.htm)

Budget for the next programming period:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/budget/documents/multiannual\\_framework\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/budget/documents/multiannual_framework_en.htm)

##### Education and Culture

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

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

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/programmes\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/programmes_en.html)

**New Culture 2007, Lifelong learning and Youth in Action programmes:**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/education\\_culture/newprog/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/education_culture/newprog/index_en.html)

**New Citizens for Europe programme:**

[http://www.eu.int/comm/dgs/education\\_culture/activecitizenship/new\\_programme\\_en.htm](http://www.eu.int/comm/dgs/education_culture/activecitizenship/new_programme_en.htm)

##### Energy

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

**Intelligent Energy for Europe programme:**

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

##### Enlargement:

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

##### Enterprise:

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

**Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme:**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/enterprise\\_policy/cip/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/enterprise_policy/cip/index_en.htm)

**External Relations:**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/index.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/index.htm)

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

#### A] Pre-Accession

**Website of the Phare Pre-Accession Fund**

[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/financial\\_assistance/phare/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/financial_assistance/phare/index_en.htm)

Practical Guide to Phare/ISPA/Sapard contract procedures

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/gestion/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/gestion/index_en.htm)

**Website of the Ispa Pre-Accession Fund**

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/funds/ispa/ispa\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/ispa/ispa_en.htm)

**Website of the Sapard Pre-Accession Fund**

[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/external/enlarge/back/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/external/enlarge/back/index_en.htm)

**Website of CARDS**

[http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/financial\\_assistance/cards/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/financial_assistance/cards/index_en.htm)

**Website of MEDA**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/index_en.htm)

**Website of TACIS**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/tacis/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/tacis/index_en.htm)

**Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance, IPA:**

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/ipa\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/ipa_en.htm)

#### B] Other

**EuropeAid Co-operation Office:**

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

**Humanitarian Aid:**

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

**Macro-financial assistance:**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/economy\\_finance/about/activities/activities\\_macrofinancialassistance\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/economy_finance/about/activities/activities_macrofinancialassistance_en.htm)

**European Neighbourhood Policy Instrument, ENPI:**

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/funding\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/world/enp/funding_en.htm)

**Echo - EC Humanitarian Aid**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/humanitarian\\_aid/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/humanitarian_aid/index_en.htm)

Reforms of the management of EU External Assistance:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/external\\_relations/reform/intro/index.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/reform/intro/index.htm)

**Fisheries**

[http://www.europa.eu.int/pol/fish/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/pol/fish/index_en.htm)

**Justice**

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/fsj/intro/fsj\\_intro\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/fsj/intro/fsj_intro_en.htm)

**Public Health**

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

**New Health and Consumer Protection Programme:**

[http://www.eu.int/comm/health/ph\\_overview/pgm2007\\_2013\\_en.htm](http://www.eu.int/comm/health/ph_overview/pgm2007_2013_en.htm)

**Information Society**

[http://www.europa.eu.int/information\\_society/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/information_society/index_en.htm)

**eEurope:**

[http://ec.europa.eu/information\\_society/eeurope/2005/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/eeurope/2005/index_en.htm)

European e-Learning Portal:

<http://elearningeuropa.info/>

**Regional policy**

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

European grouping of cross-border cooperation groupings:

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/g24235.htm>

Reform of regional policy:

<http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/g24231.htm>

**Research and Innovation****FP6:**

<http://fp6.cordis.lu/fp6/home.cfm>

<http://partners-service.cordis.lu>

[http://cordis.europa.eu.int/national\\_service/en/candidate\\_countries.htm](http://cordis.europa.eu.int/national_service/en/candidate_countries.htm)

<http://www.cordis.lu/marketplace>

<http://trendchart.cordis.lu/>

**FP7:**

<http://www.cordis.lu/fp7/>

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/inco/newsletter/candidate\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/inco/newsletter/candidate_en.html)

Grants, funds and programmes by EU Policy

[http://www.europa.eu.int/grants/index\\_en.htm#comp](http://www.europa.eu.int/grants/index_en.htm#comp)

Tenders Electronic Daily Database (the database of the EU tenders)

<http://ted.publications.eu.int/official/>

**TAIEX** (Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office)

<http://taiex.be>

**Anna Lindh** Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures

<http://www.euromedalex.org/En/AboutUs.htm>

**EUREKA**

<http://www.eureka.be>

Open Society Institute (OSI) and the **Soros foundations** network

<http://www.soros.org/about>

**European Economic Area (EEA) Financial Mechanism**

<http://www.eeagrants.org/index.php>

**European Investment Bank (EIB)**

<http://www.eib.org/>

**European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)**

<http://www.ebrd.com/index.htm>

**European Development Finance Institutions, EDFI**

<http://www.edfi.be/>

**The World Bank**

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

**International Visegrad Fund**

<http://www.visegradfund.org/>

**FURTHER IMPORTANT SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

Council Presidency (Finland)

[http://www.eu2006.fi/en\\_GB/](http://www.eu2006.fi/en_GB/)

Directorates-General and Services

[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs_en.htm)

Official Journal

[http://publications.eu.int/general/oj\\_en.html](http://publications.eu.int/general/oj_en.html)

Publications office

[http://publications.eu.int/index\\_en.html](http://publications.eu.int/index_en.html)

EFTA European Free Trade Association

[www.efta.int](http://www.efta.int), [www.efta.be](http://www.efta.be)

Dialogue with Citizens and Business

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

Euractiv.com website with the latest news and linksdossiers

<http://www.euractiv.com>

The Centre of the European Reform

<http://www.cer.org.uk>

Deutsche Bank (Enlargement Monitor)

<http://www.dbresearch.com>

Centre for Economic Policy Research

<http://www.cepr.org>

Austrian Institute of Economic Research

<http://www.wifo.ac.at>

The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies - WIIW

<http://www.wiiv.at>

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EU Observer <a href="http://www.euobserver.com">http://www.euobserver.com</a>	European Commission <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm</a>
BIS - Bank for International Settlements <a href="http://www.bis.org">www.bis.org</a>	European Parliament <a href="http://www.europarl.europa.eu/">http://www.europarl.europa.eu/</a>
Centre for European Policy Studies - CEPS <a href="http://www.ceps.be">www.ceps.be</a>	European Volunteer Centre <a href="http://www.cev.be">www.cev.be</a>
European Economic and Social Committee <a href="http://eesc.europa.eu/">http://eesc.europa.eu/</a>	Europol <a href="http://www.europol.eu.int/">www.europol.eu.int/</a>
Central Library of the European Commission <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/libraries/doc/catalogues/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/libraries/doc/catalogues/index_en.htm</a>	Eurostat Data Shop <a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/">europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/</a> , <a href="http://www.planistat.com">www.planistat.com</a>
Committee of Regions <a href="http://www.cor.eu.int/">http://www.cor.eu.int/</a>	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN <a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a>
Council of the European Union <a href="http://www.consilium.europa.eu">http://www.consilium.europa.eu</a>	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, ICPDR - Permanent <a href="http://www.icpdr.org/danubis">www.icpdr.org/danubis</a>
Court of Auditors <a href="http://www.eca.eu.int/">http://www.eca.eu.int/</a>	ILO - International Labour Organisation <a href="http://www.ilo.org">www.ilo.org</a>
Court of Justice <a href="http://curia.europa.eu/">http://curia.europa.eu/</a>	NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) <a href="http://www.nato.int">www.nato.int</a>
EBN - European Business and Innovation Centre Network <a href="http://www.ebn.be">www.ebn.be</a>	OECD <a href="http://www.oecd.org">www.oecd.org</a>
ECRE - European Council on Refugees and Exiles <a href="http://www.ecre.org">www.ecre.org</a>	Office for South East Europe - Joint Office EU/World Bank <a href="http://www.seerecon.org">www.seerecon.org</a>
Energy Charter Secretariat <a href="http://www.encharter.org">www.encharter.org</a>	Organization for Security & Co-operation in Europe - OSCE <a href="http://www.osce.org">www.osce.org</a>
Eurochambres <a href="http://www.eurochambres.be">www.eurochambres.be</a>	Trialog - Database of those European non-profit organisations which work in the field of international development <a href="http://www.clong-trialog.at">www.clong-trialog.at</a>
Eurocontrol European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation <a href="http://www.eurocontrol.be">www.eurocontrol.be</a>	UNICE - Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe <a href="http://www.unice.org">www.unice.org</a>
Europe Direct - Your direct line to the European Union <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/europedirect/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/europedirect/index_en.htm</a>	UNICEF Brussels <a href="http://www.unicef.org">www.unicef.org</a>
European Central Bank <a href="http://www.ecb.int">www.ecb.int</a>	Western European Union <a href="http://www.weu.int">www.weu.int</a>
European Foundation Centre <a href="http://www.efc.be">www.efc.be</a>	World Tourism Organisation <a href="http://www.wto.org">www.wto.org</a>
European Ombudsman <a href="http://www.euro-ombudsman.eu.int/">http://www.euro-ombudsman.eu.int/</a>	

## 8. ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Associated Candidate Countries	IRC	Innovation Relay Centre
ACP	African, Caribbean and the Pacific countries, parties to the Lomé Convention	IS	Instrument for Stability
ALA	Asia and Latin America	ISPA	Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession
AP	Accession Partnership	IST	Information Society Technologies
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	Jasper	Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions
CAP	Common Agriculture Policy	Jeremie	Joint European Resources for Micro to Medium Enterprises
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation	Jessica	Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas
CEEC	Central and Eastern European Countries	JHA	Justice and home affairs
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy	JRC	Joint Research Centre
CIP	Competitiveness and Innovation framework Programme	JTI	Joint Technology Initiatives
DG	Directorate General	LAG	Local Action Group (LEADER)
DCECI	Development Cooperation and Economic Cooperation Instrument	LEADER+	From French: Liaison Entre Actions pour le Development de <sup>3</sup> Economie Rurale - Community Initiative for development of rural policy and economy
DIS	Decentralized Implementation System	LFA	Logframe matrix
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development	LIFE	Financial Instrument for the Environment (in French)
EAGF	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund	Lingua	Programme to promote training in foreign languages
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF-G Guidance or Guarantee section)	LLL	Lifelong Learning Programme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	MEDA	Financial instrument of the European Union for the implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership
EC	European Community, European Communities In some cases we refer EC to European Commission	MEDIA	Measures to encourage the development of the audiovisual production industry
ECHO	European Office for Emergency Humanitarian Aid	MFA	Macro-Financial Assistance
EDF	European Development Fund	MS	Member States of the EU
EEA	European Economic Area	NEST	New and emerging science and technology
EEC	European Economic Community	NGO	Non-governmental Organisation (not-for-profit)
EECA	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	NIS	Newly Independent States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)
EEIG	European Economic Interest Groups		
EES	European Employment Strategy	NMS	New Member States
EFF	European Fisheries Fund	NUTS	Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics
EGCC	European Grouping of Cross-border Cooperation	OCT	Overseas Countries and Territories
EIB	European Investment Bank	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
EIF	European Investment Fund	OECC	Organisation for European Economic Cooperation
EIP	Entrepreneurship & Innovation Programme	OJ	Official Journal of the European Communities/European Union
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument	OLAF	European AntiFraud Office
EP	European Parliament	OPOCE	Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
EPSO	European Communities Personnel Selection Office EQUAL Community Initiative for new ideas to the European Employment Strategy and the Social inclusion process.	OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
Erasmus	European Community action scheme for the mobility of university students	OSI	Open Society Institute
ERA	European Research Area	PCA	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (with the NIS)
ERC	European Research Council	PHARE	Poland Hungary Assistance for the Reconstruction of the Economy
ERDF	The European Regional Development Fund	SAPARD	Special Action Programme for Pre-Accession Aid for Agricultural and Rural Development
ESF	European Social Fund	R&D	Research and Development
ESFRI	European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructure	RES	Renewable Energy Sources
EU	European Union	RTD	Research and Technological Development
Eureka	European Research Coordination Agency	SAP	Stabilisation and Association Partnership
EURES	European Employment Services	SAPARD	Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development
EVS	European Voluntary Service	SF	Structural Funds
EYF	European Youth Foundation	SIMAP	Systeme d'Information pour les Marches Public
FIFG	Financial Instrument of Fisheries Guidance	S&T	Science and Technology
FP6	Sixth Framework Programme for research and Technological Development	SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
FP7	Seventh Framework Programme for research and Technological Development	TACIS	Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States
FYROM	Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia	TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies	TED	Tenders Electronic Daily
IDABC	Interoperable Delivery of European eGovernment Services to public Administration, Businesses and Citizens	Tempus	Trans-European mobility scheme for university studies
IEE	Intelligent Energy for Europe	TEN	Trans-European Networks
IMF	International Monetary Fund	V4	Visegrad four (countries) The Czech Republic, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovakia
INCO	International cooperation projects	WBC	Western Balkan Countries
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance		
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights Helpdesk		