

EU FUNDING

CIP, FP7, LIFE+, LLP

UNDERSTANDING IS THE FIRST STEP.



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EU FUNDING STRUCTURE IN SHORT

EU Funds fully correspond with the main priorities of the EU, with most of the money allocated to Community programmes earmarked for Research, Innovation and Education.

The main Community programmes are the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP), the Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Development (FP7), LIFE+, and the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP). This publication elaborates on these four programmes, but it is also important to understand the entire funding structure of the EU.

Regional support has been restructured and funding is now available through two Structural Funds (European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF)) and the Cohesion Fund. New initiatives have been created in order to try new solutions to solve common problems at EU level while some of the old ones have been incorporated under different funding mechanisms (example Equal, Interreg).

Agricultural support continues to receive a large amount of the EC budget but changes have been introduced progressively and new funds have been created aiming to place more focus on rural development and competitiveness.

Support for third countries has been highly simplified with the creation of one single instrument for pre-accession, the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) for Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries.

DIRECT VS. INDIRECT SUPPORT

In total, several million euros are available for projects at various levels.

How is all the EC money handled? It all depends on the scope.

Programmes covering the whole EU or seeking the common interest of the Community are typically managed by the Commission or by an implementing authority appointed by the EC. 22% of the budget is allocated to direct support managed at European level. In these cases, competition is at EU-level. Interested potential applicants should refer to the website of the relevant programme.

If money is allocated to a country, a national authority is responsible for implementation, from issuing the calls, to evaluation, grant agreement negotiation, payment and audits. This is the case for the Structural Funds, agricultural support and some parts of the IPA.

Indirect support accounts for more than 76% of the budget. In case of indirect support, competition is on a national level and interested proposers should contact the implementing authority to get information on application procedures and priorities.

The image on page 7 shows how the different funds are managed.

There are many basic differences between the two forms of implementation, (direct and indirect) but common for both is that the profound reading of all supporting documents is indispensable for a successful application. Make sure that you have the latest version at your disposal!

TWO TYPES OF FINANCING

For most of the programmes, two types of financing are possible:

GRANTS - Projects are selected through call for proposals and correspond to the objectives set out by the EC. This is the common procedure for trans-national projects under Community programmes. The expected results are outlined in the call for proposal and the proposer puts together an international consortium and describes the project concept and impacts in a proposal.

TENDERS /PUBLIC PROCUREMENT - Calls for tender are published for purchase of services, goods or work. For a tender, the description of work is given and the proposer gives a bid on the price for undertaking this specific work and outlines its qualifications for this specific task.

Neighbouring countries to the EU such as Countries of the South and Eastern Mediterranean, the Western Commonwealth of Independent States and countries from the Southern Caucasus benefit from the European Neighbourhood Policy and can receive funding from the ENPI. They can also participate in several other programmes such as Erasmus Mundus, TEN-E, etc., and also in specific calls under certain programmes (e.g. FP7).

Several external action programmes exist for the support of development in third countries. These programmes can be of thematic or country specific character. Support can also be provided on a bilateral basis. Funding is also allocated to areas in crisis through the Instrument for Stability.

Countries can become associated countries to a programme if they contribute to the budget of the programme and sign a Memorandum of Understanding. Entities based in an associated country can participate in the specific programme on equal basis as entities based in Member States.

THEMATIC COVERAGE

EU funding is available for almost every thematic area from agriculture and environment, to human rights and democratic reforms, to high technological space and security matters. Typically, there is one Community programme for each thematic area but do not limit your search for funding to the most obvious programme or area. The main Community programme for environment is the LIFE + programme, but environmental funding can be obtained from so many more sources, from Structural Funds to FP7 or CIP. It will all depend on the scope of the project.

In conclusion, EU funding covers basically the whole world and every type of organisation. Do not wait; start today and discover what type of funding you can receive!

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Basically the whole world is open to EU funding. Entities based in any EU Member States can participate and receive funding from all Community Programmes (exceptions can be found in some of the Justice programmes) while the same is applicable for specified third countries signing a Memorandum of Understanding and contributing to the particular programme's budget. Regarding the Structural Funds, and Agricultural and Fisheries Support, only EU Member States are eligible to receive funding according to their National Strategic Reference Document. Moreover, within regional support, only the New Member States, Greece, Portugal and Spain can benefit from the Cohesion Fund.

A special instrument has been created for the Candidate Countries and Potential Candidate Countries, IPA, but they can also participate in Community programmes in accordance with general principles, terms and conditions for the participation in Community Programmes established in respective Framework Agreements and Association Council Decisions.

EEA countries (Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland) signed an agreement for participation in Community programmes on a per programme basis and they contribute to the budget of the agreed-to programmes. Read more about their participation in Community programmes on the next page.

THE SPECIAL CASE OF EEA EFTA STATES: ICELAND, LIECHTENSTEIN AND NORWAY

The EU comprises today most European countries, however there are a few states that are not members, but still reap some of the benefits. The non-EU Member States based in Western Europe are organized in other economic and cooperation agreements. The European Free Trade Agreement (EFTA) consists today of four states: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland whereof the first three are referred to as EEA EFTA states as they have signed the Agreement on European Economic Area together with the EU Member States. The EEA establishes a single market covering the four freedoms: the free movement of goods, capital, services and persons. The agreement also includes competition rules and other horizontal measures related to the realization of the internal market. The three EEA EFTA countries negotiate jointly their condition for participation in certain EU Community programmes, while Switzerland negotiates its agreements separately.

In addition to the four freedoms, the EEA Agreement allows for cooperation in the following areas:

- ◆ Research and Technological Development
- ◆ ICT
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Social Policy
- ◆ Consumer Policy
- ◆ Enterprise and entrepreneurship
- ◆ Tourism
- ◆ Audiovisual sector
- ◆ Civil protection
- ◆ Trade facilitation
- ◆ Transport and mobility
- ◆ Culture
- ◆ Energy and environmental -related energy activities
- ◆ Employment
- ◆ Public Health
- ◆ Telemetric interchange of data
- ◆ Exchange between administrations of national officials
- ◆ Reduction of economic and social disparities

Any new Community programme (in general) in the above-mentioned fields allows for possible participation of EEA EFTA countries. The EEA Joint Committee takes a formal decision to enable EEA EFTA countries to participate in the given Community programme once it has been adopted. This procedure can take up to six months, but there are often flexible solutions to enable those countries to participate in the programme from the very beginning. EEA EFTA countries can participate in the selected programmes on the same basis as EU Member States once the legal procedure has been completed.

The EEA EFTA states contribute financially to the EU's budget in order to be able to participate in Community programmes. The financial contribution is estimated to be 1.5 billion euro for the seven-year period, 2007-2013.

At present EEA EFTA countries can participate in the following programmes:

- ◆ Seventh Framework Programme (FP7)
- ◆ Lifelong Learning Programme
- ◆ Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP)
- ◆ PROGRESS
- ◆ Daphne
- ◆ Public Health Programme
- ◆ Drugs Prevention and Information Programme 2007-2013
- ◆ Consumer Programme
- ◆ Civil Protection Financial Instrument 2007-2013
- ◆ Youth in Action Programme
- ◆ Culture 2007
- ◆ Media 2007
- ◆ Safer Internet Plus
- ◆ IDABC
- ◆ Marco Polo

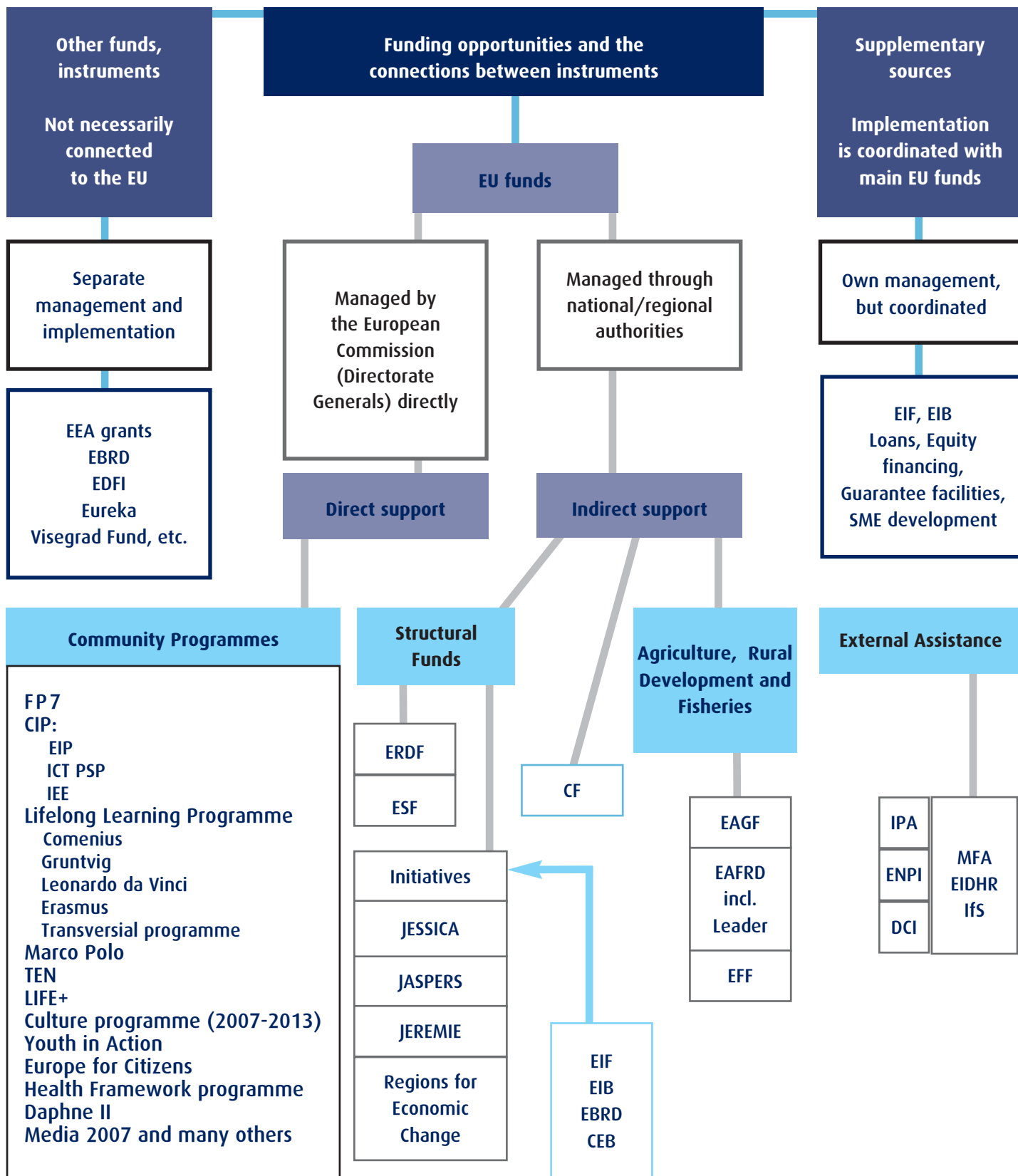
EEA Countries: Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway



Switzerland is a special case, being an EFTA country but not an EEA country. EU and Switzerland have several bilateral agreement and Switzerland can participate in several programmes such as Media 2007, LIFE +, Lifelong Learning, FP7 etc.

MORE INFORMATION

EFTA
<http://www.efta.int>
 EEA Financial Grants
<http://www.eeagrants.org>



COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES

The EU has established Community programmes in almost every field in order to promote cooperation between Member States in the fields related to the different EU policies. Community programmes are multi-annual programmes with well-identified objectives. They are implemented via call for proposals or public procurement. Each programme establishes its own rules for participation; financial and reporting rules are outlined in the supporting documents. All Member States are eligible to participate in the Community programmes, except in the rare case when they opt out, one example being Denmark and UK in justice related programmes. Third countries can become associated to a specific programme via signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Commission and contributing financially to the programmes' budget. Associated Countries can thereafter participate in the programme at the same level as Member States.

COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME (CIP)

Period: 2007-2013
Budget: EUR 3 621.3 million

The Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP) works to increase the competitiveness of European enterprises. The main target group of CIP is small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), and it offers better access to finance, supports innovative activities, including eco-innovation, and provides business support services.

CIP is divided into three operational programmes, each managed by a different Directorate General (DG): Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme, ICT Policy Support Programme and Intelligent Energy Europe

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME (EIP)

Period: 2007-2013
Budget: EUR 2 172.78 million

Managed by the DG Enterprise and Industry, the main objectives of EIP are to facilitate access to finance for SMEs, from start-up to business transfer, to create an favourable environment to SME cooperation, promote innovation, support eco-innovation, promote entrepreneurship, innovation, and enterprise and innovation-related economic and management reforms.

3) Initiative for Entrepreneurship and Innovation - transnational networking of innovative companies and all actors in order to exchange best practices.

4) Ecoinnovation - has a separate budget of 430 million euro specifically to support products, processes and services that will reduce environmental impacts, such as pollution and better use of natural resources.

5) Support for Policymaking - conferences and other such events can be organised in order to assemble and publicise sectoral knowledge, which in turn will assist in policymaking.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the EIP programme are to:

- ◆ Facilitate access to finance for SMEs
- ◆ Support creation of favourable environment for SME cooperation
- ◆ Promote innovation including eco innovation
- ◆ Promote entrepreneurship

IMPLEMENTATION

EIP is implemented through call for proposals and for tenders that can be found in the annual workprogramme.

SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

EIP operates in five main areas of activity in order to achieve its objectives.

1) Access to Finance for SMEs - EU instruments that target SMEs in various stages of their lifecycles and encourage innovation. The European Investment Fund (EIF) manages these activities.

2) Network of Business and innovation Service Centres - regional services providing integrated services to make businesses more competitive will form a European network, building on the experiences of Euro Info Centres and Innovation Relay Centres.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES POLICY SUPPORT PROGRAMME (ICT PSP)

Period: 2007-2013

Budget: EUR 730 million

ICT PSP builds on the previous e-Ten, Modinis and e-Content, and supports the aims of the i2010 initiative, namely, to encourage the uptake and effective use of ICT by citizens, governments and businesses. ICT PSP is managed by DG Information Society and Media.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the ICT PSP programme are to:

- ◆ Encourage the uptake and best use of ICT by citizens, governments and business
- ◆ Develop an inclusive information society
- ◆ Reinforce the European internal ICT market

SUPPORTED ACTIONS

For 2007 the ICT PSP will focus on three themes:

- ◆ Efficient and interoperable eGovernment services
- ◆ ICT for accessibility, ageing and social integration
- ◆ ICT for sustainable and interoperable health services

The Horizontal Actions include:

- ◆ Sharing experiences
- ◆ Sustainable growth
- ◆ Intelligent cars
- ◆ Privacy protection

IMPLEMENTATION

The programme is implemented through calls for proposals and calls for tenders, which in turn are implemented through three types of actions:

- ◆ Pilot A Actions will work to ensure the EU-wide interoperability of ICT-based solutions
- ◆ Pilot B Actions will support implementation of ICT-based solutions
- ◆ Thematic Networks will support sharing experiences and consensus building on ICT policy implementation

ELIGIBILITY -CIP

Member States and associated countries can participate in CIP. At present, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein are associated countries to CIP. CIP is open to Candidate Countries, Western Balkan countries and other third countries with signed agreements to participate in Community programmes. Israel can participate in EIP.

INTELLIGENT ENERGY EUROPE (IEE)

Period: 2007-2013

Budget: EUR 730 million

Intelligent Energy for Europe is the EU's tool to fund actions that will make Europe more energy intelligent through energy saving measures and promoting the uptake of renewable energy sources and technologies. It is managed by the DG-Energy and Transport.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the IEE programme are to:

- ◆ Encourage energy efficiency and rational use of energy sources
- ◆ Promote new and renewable energy sources and energy diversification
- ◆ Promote energy efficiency and new energy sources in transport

SUPPORTED ACTIONS

Projects are supported in the following areas:

- ◆ Renewable Energy
- ◆ Energy Efficiency
- ◆ Transport
- ◆ Developing Countries
- ◆ Horizontal/cross-cutting projects

IEE replaces the previous SAVE II and ALTENER II programmes. IEE does not fund technical research and development projects!

IMPLEMENTATION

IEE is implemented through an annual call for proposals. For the 2007-2013 period, funding rates are up to 75% EC contribution on direct costs for projects, with a flat rate of 60% on direct staff costs to calculate indirect costs.

LEGAL BASIS -CIP

Decision No 1639/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006 establishing a Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007 to 2013).

MORE INFORMATION - CIP

CIP

http://ec.europa.eu/cip/index_en.htm

SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT (FP7)

Period: 2007-2013

Budget: EUR 50 521 million

The Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development is the main Community instrument for financing transnational research and technological development actions in almost all scientific disciplines, in particular by encouraging undertakings by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), research centres and universities in their research and technological development activities.

FP7 not only finances research projects, but also actions aiming to support or coordinate research, as well as building and maintaining networks. Support is also available for actions aimed at enhancing research capacities for frontier research and for the mobility of researchers.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to strengthen the scientific and technological basis of Community industry, thereby ensuring a high level of competitiveness at international level in order to create synergies in European research.

SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

FP7 is divided into specific programmes corresponding to the main areas of EU research policy: Cooperation, Ideas, People and Capacities. In addition, the non-nuclear research activities of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) are grouped under a specific programme with individual budget allocation, and Euratom research activities are carried out under a separate treaty with a separate budget.

Cooperation - transnational collaborative research strengthening European industries' competitiveness

Ideas - supports frontier research by financing investigator-driven research projects carried out across all fields by individual teams

People - training, mobility and career development of researchers

Capacities - enhancement and optimal use of research and innovation capacities throughout Europe

Euratom has its own Framework Research Programme and budget - 2 751 million euro for five years, 2007-2011.

In FP7 Euratom there are two related specific programmes: one covers indirect actions in the fields of fusion energy research and nuclear fission and radiation protection, while the other targets direct actions in the field of nuclear power carried out by the Joint Research Centre (JRC). The JRC was originally established by the Euratom Treaty which is today the leading institute of nuclear research in Europe.

IMPLEMENTATION

FP7 is implemented through different types of actions:

Collaborative Projects: Research projects undertaken by an international consortium

Coordination and Support Action: Coordination and support of research activities and policies by projects facilitating exchange of experiences, organisation of conferences, network construction, studies and international access to research infrastructure

Network of Excellence: Long term research cooperation in order to help research entities pool and coordinate their resources and efforts in a given field

Support for Frontier Research: Managed by the European Research Council, support is given to individual researchers on the sole criteria of excellence

Marie Curie Fellowships: Mobility of researchers

Research Activities for the Benefit of a Specific Group: example SMEs

Article 169: Implementation of national research policies

Joint Technology Initiatives: JTI projects supported through various types of funding (individual, European and National)

Individuals and organisations that intend to participate in FP7 through submitting project proposals do so in response to "call for proposals" announced on the official web site of FP7 CORDIS (<http://cordis.europa.eu>)

Work programmes, Guides for Applicants and other supporting documents are available on the FP7 homepage of CORDIS.

ELIGIBILITY

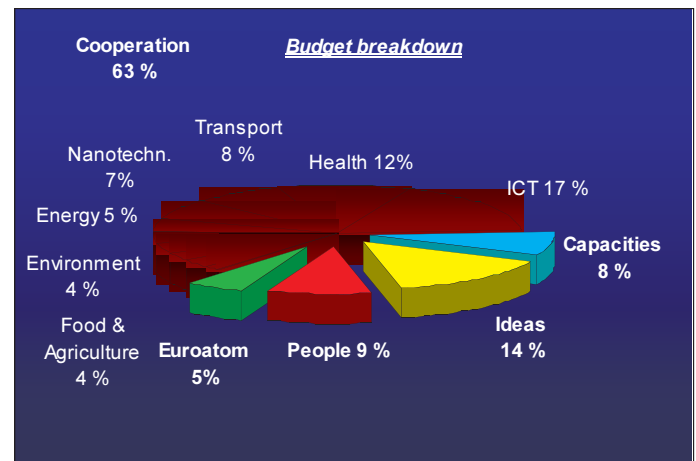
- ◆ Basically every country in the world can participate in FP7, but the level of funding will differ depending on the country.
- ◆ Associated Countries to FP7 who sign a Memorandum of Understanding and contribute to the FP7 budget can participate and receive funding just as Member States can. At present following countries are Associated to the FP7: EEA countries, Switzerland, Israel, Turkey, Croatia, Serbia, Republic of Macedonia
- ◆ Specific calls are published for International Cooperation Partner Countries (ICPC), which are Low- and Middle-income non-EU countries. The ICPC countries receive funding as Member States when participating in basically any call under Cooperation and Capacities.

More than half of the total budget of FP7 is allocated to 10 thematic areas under the Cooperation specific programme. (Health, Food Agriculture Fisheries and Biotechnology, ICT, Nanosciences and Nanotechnologies Materials and New Production Technologies, Energy, Environment, Transport, Socio-Economic Sciences and the Humanities, Space, and Security).

The co-financing by the European Commission will depend on the funding scheme, the type of activity, the type of entity and geographical location of the partner, and can be up to 100% of eligible costs.

LEGAL BASIS

Decision No 1982/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013)



MORE INFORMATION

CORDIS

http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/home_en.html

Network of NCPs

http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ncp_en.html

LIFE +

Period: 2007-2013

Budget: EUR 2 143 million

EC financial assistance has supported European environmental policy-making and institution building since the 1970s. Today, Community co-financing for the environment is mainly through the EU's horizontal funds: European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Social Fund (ESF), Cohesion Fund (CF), European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EARDF), European Fisheries Fund (EFF), Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP), Seventh Framework Programme (FP7)

Nevertheless, these financial instruments do not cover all environmental priorities of the EU, and LIFE+ has been established on this basis in order to provide specific support for developing and implementing Community environmental policies and legislation, in particular the objectives of the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme (6th EAP). LIFE+ is the only separate financial instrument dedicated to funding actions of a uniquely environmental nature.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of LIFE + are to:

- ♦ Contribute to the achievement of objectives of the 6th Environmental Action Programme (EAP)
- ♦ Contribute to the implementation of Community policies on nature and biodiversity
- ♦ Disseminate information and raise awareness on environmental issues

SUPPORTED ACTIONS

LIFE+ consists of 3 components:

LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity

The objective of LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity is to contribute to the implementation of the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), and to support the further development and implementation of the Natura 2000 network including marine habitats and species.

LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance

This component supports projects that contribute to the implementation of Community environmental policy, the development of innovative policy approaches, technologies, methods and instruments, the knowledge base as regards environment policy and legislation, and the monitoring of environmental pressures.

LIFE+ Information and Communication

This component co-finances projects that implement communication and awareness raising campaigns on environmental, nature protection and/or biodiversity conservation issues, as well as projects related to forest fire prevention

IMPLEMENTATION

LIFE+ is implemented through two multi-annual strategic programmes (2007-10 and 2011-13), drawn up at EU level. These programmes shall define the principal objectives, priority areas of action, types of measures and expected results for Community funding. In addition, Member States may also submit national annual priorities to the Commission. The Commission announces an annual call for proposals and selects the projects with the help of external experts.

Community funding may be in the form of:

- ♦ Grant Agreements
- ♦ Public procurement contracts (tenders)

Action grants are co-financed with 50% of eligible costs except for the LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity pillar for which the rate can be up to 75% in the case of projects concerning priority habitats or species for the implementation of the Birds and the Habitats directives.

ELIGIBILITY

Public and/or private bodies, actors and institutions may receive financing through LIFE+.

LIFE+ is open to the participation of the EU Member States and the following countries provided that supplementary appropriations are received:

- ♦ EFTA States which have become members of the European Environment Agency: Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein
- ♦ Candidate Countries
- ♦ Western Balkan countries included in the Stabilisation and Association Process: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia including Kosovo (under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244)

LEGAL BASIS

Regulation (EC) No 614/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 May 2007 concerning the Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE+)

MORE INFORMATION

LIFE +

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/lifepius.htm>

DG Environment

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/environment/index_en.htm

LIFELONG LEARNING PROGRAMME (LLP)

Period: 2007-2013

Budget: EUR 6 970 million

The Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP) is comprised of four sectoral programmes, a transversal programme, and the Jean Monnet Programme for European integration. LLP works towards contributing, through lifelong learning, to the development of the EU as an 'advanced knowledge society, with sustainable economic development, more and better jobs, and greater social cohesion.' The four sectoral programmes have their own specific target groups as well as quantified goals: Comenius, Erasmus, Leonardo da Vinci, Grundtvig, Jean Monnet and Transversal programme.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of LLP are to:

- ◆ Develop a quality European life long learning
- ◆ Promote creativity competitiveness, employability and entrepreneurial spirit
- ◆ Promote language learning and linguistic diversity
- ◆ Support the development of innovative ICT-based content, services, pedagogies and practices for Lifelong Learning
- ◆ Create a sense of European citizenship with tolerance and respect for peoples and cultures
- ◆ Encourage the best use of results, innovative products and processes and to exchange good practice in the educational field

SUPPORTED ACTIONS

LLP is implemented through five programmes:

Comenius - primary/secondary school education - to involve at least three million pupils in joint education activities - supports mobility of individuals, development of partnerships, multilateral projects and networks

Erasmus - university education - to achieve the participation of at least three million students in student mobility by the year 2012 - supports mobility of individuals, multilateral projects focusing on innovation, experimentation and the exchange of best practices, networks of higher education institutions

Leonardo da Vinci - vocational training - to increase placements in enterprises to 80 000 per year - supports mobility of individuals, theme focused partnerships, multilateral projects that aim to improve training systems, thematic networks, study and preparatory visits for mobility

Grundtvig - adult education - to support the mobility of 7 000 individuals in adult education per year - supports mobility of individuals, theme focused partnerships, multilateral projects that aim to improve adult education and preparatory visits

The Transversal Programme covers horizontal measures in the following activities:

- ◆ Policy cooperation and innovation - to support policy development and cooperation at the EU level
- ◆ Languages - to promote language learning
- ◆ ICT - to support the development and innovation of ICT-based content and solutions
- ◆ Dissemination and exploitation of results - to ensure results are appropriately recognized

The specific objectives of the transversal programme are to support cooperation across sub-programmes and to promote quality and transparency in Member States' education systems.

The Jean Monnet Programme continues from the previous funding period and works to support efforts in European integration through university programs. The specific objectives of the programme are to stimulate teaching, research and reflection activities in the field of European integration, and to support the existence of an appropriate range of institutions and associations focusing on European integration. The programme is unique in LLP as third countries with institutes of higher education with European integration programmes are invited to participate. The Jean Monnet Programme supports unilateral and multilateral projects.

IMPLEMENTATION

The programme is implemented through calls for proposals. The evaluation of proposals is undertaken by experts according to a number of criteria (established within each call for proposals) which will take into account both formal and quality elements. Applicants who have been successful in the selection process will receive a grant agreement (contract) from the Executive Agency or the appropriate National Agency, depending on the action concerned. The contract indicates the grant awarded and sets out the financial rules to be applied.

Payments are usually made in instalments. National Agencies and the European Commission Executive Agency will monitor project implementation throughout the project lifetime.

ELIGIBILITY

Participation in LLP is open to:

- ◆ Member States
- ◆ EEA countries
- ◆ Switzerland
- ◆ Turkey

The Jean Monnet Programme also allows participation of institutes of higher education in third countries who run programs dealing with European integration.

LEGAL BASIS

Decision No 1720/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2006 establishing an action programme in the field of lifelong learning

MORE INFORMATION

Lifelong Learning Programme

http://ec.europa.eu/education/programmes/llp/general/index_en.html

DG Education

http://ec.europa.eu/education/index_en.html

ACRONYMS

ACP Countries	Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries
ALA Countries	Asian and Latin American Developing Countries
CAP	Common Agriculture Policy
CEB	Council of Europe Development Bank
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CIP	Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme
CMO	Common Organisation of Markets
CORDIS	Community Research and Development Information Service
CSP	Country Strategy Papers
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DG	Directorate General
EACEA	Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
EAGF	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund
EAP	Environmental Action Programme
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
ECB	European Central Bank
EDF	European Development Fund
EDFI	European Development Finance Institutions
EEA	European Economic Area
EFF	European Fisheries Fund
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EIF	European Investment Fund
EIP	Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument
ENPI CBC	European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument Cross-Border Cooperation
EPRD	Programme for Reconstruction and Development in South Africa
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESA	European Space Agency
ESF	European Social Fund
EU	European Union
FP7	Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development
FPA	Framework Partnership Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product

HAM	Horizontal Actions and Measures
ICI ICI PSP	Information Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme
ICPC	International Cooperation Partner Countries
ICT	Information Communication Technologies
IDABC	Interoperable Delivery of European E-Government Services to Public Administrations, Business and Citizens
IEE	Intelligent Energy Europe
INTI	Integration of Third-Country Nationals
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IstS	Instrument for Stability
IT	Information Technology
JASPERS	Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions
JEREMIE	Joint European Resources for Micro to Medium Enterprises
JESSICA	Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Area
JMA	Joint Managing Authorities
JRC	Joint Research Centre
JTF	Joint Task Force
JTI	Joint Technology Initiatives
LAG	Local Action Group
LIFE +	L'instrument financier pour l'environnement
LLP	Lifelong Learning Programme
MEDA	Euro - Mediterranean Partnership
MFA	Macro Financial Assistance
MIFF	Multi-Annual Indicative Financial Framework
MIPD	Multi-Annual Indicative Planning Document
NCP	National Contact Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Indicative Programmes
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLAF	European Anti-Fraud Office
PHEA	Executive Agency for the Public Health Programme
PPP	Public-Private partnership
RCBI	Regional Capacity Building Initiative
RTD	Research and Technological Development
SME	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
TEN-E	Trans-European Energy Networks

COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES

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