

EU programmes

Ambient Assisted Living (AAL) Joint Programme

<http://www.aal-europe.eu/about-us>

Programme budget 2008-13: €175 million

The objective of the AAL Joint Programme is to enhance the quality of life of older people and strengthen the industrial base in Europe through the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). The focus of the funding is on demographic change and ageing in Europe, which implies not only challenges but also opportunities for the citizens, the social and healthcare systems as well as industry and the European market. The concept of Ambient Assisted Living is:

- To extend the time people can live in their preferred environment by increasing their autonomy, self-confidence and mobility;
- To support the maintenance of health and functional capability in elderly individuals;
- To promote a better and healthier lifestyle for individuals at risk;
- To enhance security, to prevent social isolation and to maintaining multifunctional networks around the individual;
- To support carers, families and care organisations; and
- To increase the efficiency and productivity of resources used in ageing societies.

CIVITAS

<http://www.civitas-initiative.org/index.php?id=69>

Programme budget to date: €300 million

The CIVITAS Initiative ("City-Vitality-Sustainability", or "Cleaner and Better Transport in Cities") was launched in 2002 with support from the Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development. Its fundamental aim is to support cities to introduce ambitious transport measures and policies towards sustainable urban mobility. The goal of CIVITAS is to achieve a significant shift in the modal split towards sustainable transport, an objective reached through encouraging both innovative technology and policy-based strategies.

In the first phase of the project (2002 to 2006), 19 cities participated in four research and demonstration projects; and in CIVITAS II (2005 to 2009), 17 cities participated across a further four projects. The initiative is currently in its third phase, CIVITAS Plus (2008 to 2013), and 25 cities are now working together on five collaborative projects. In total, almost 60 European cities have been co-funded by the European Commission to implement innovative measures in clean urban transport, an investment volume of well over EUR 300 million.

The so-called demonstration cities are part of the larger CIVITAS Forum network, which comprises almost 200 cities committed to implementing and integrating sustainable urban mobility measures. This, in turn, represents 68 million citizens in 31 countries. By signing a non-binding voluntary agreement known as the CIVITAS Declaration, cities and their citizens benefit from the accumulated know-how, experience and lessons learned of every participant.

The Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP)

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

Programme budget 2007-13: €3,621 million

With small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as its main target, the CIP supports innovation activities (including eco-innovation), provides better access to finance and delivers business support services in the regions.

It encourages a better take-up and use of information and communication technologies (ICT) and helps to develop the information society.

It also promotes the increased use of renewable energies and energy efficiency.

The CIP is divided into three operational programmes:

- The Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (EIP)
- The Information Communication Technologies Policy Support Programme (ICT-PSP)
- The Intelligent Energy Europe Programme (IEE)

Culture

http://ec.europa.eu/culture/our-programmes-and-actions/doc411_en.htm

Programme budget 2007-13: €400 million

The Culture programme has three main objectives:

- To promote the cross-border mobility of those working in the cultural sector;
- To encourage the transnational circulation of cultural and artistic output; and
- To foster intercultural dialogue.

To achieve these objectives, the programme supports three strands of activities:

- Cultural actions;
- European-level cultural bodies; and
- Analysis and dissemination activities.

DAPHNE III

http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/programme/daphne-programme/index_en.htm

Programme budget 2007-13: €117 million

Daphne III aims to prevent and combat violence against children, young people and women and to protect victims and groups at risk.

The Programme is open to private or public organisations and institutions (local authorities at the appropriate level, university departments and research centres).

Actions that can be supported include: working to prevent and combat violence against children, young people and women; protecting against such violence; providing support for victims; implementing targeted actions to promote rejection of such violence; or encouraging attitude and behavioural change towards vulnerable groups and victims of violence.

European Fisheries Fund

http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/maritime_affairs_and_fisheries/fisheries_sector_organisation_and_financing/166004_en.htm

Programme budget 2007-13: €4,304 million

The European Fisheries Fund (EFF) contributes to realising the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) objectives, which specifically consist of ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources. In order to achieve this, the Fund provides financial support to:

- Ensure the long-term future of fishing activities and the sustainable use of fishery resources;
- Reduce pressure on stocks by matching EU fleet capacity to available stocks;
- Promote the sustainable development of inland fishing;
- Help boost economically viable enterprises in the fisheries sector and make operating structures more competitive;
- Foster the protection of the environment and the conservation of marine resources;
- Encourage sustainable development and improve the quality of life in areas with an active fishing industry; and
- Promote equality between women and men active in the fisheries sector.

The EFF has five priorities:

- Measures to adapt the EU fishing fleet;
- Aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing;
- Collective action;
- Sustainable development of fishing areas; and
- Technical assistance.

LIFE +

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

Programme budget 2007-13: €2,143 million

The LIFE+ programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment. The general objective of LIFE is to contribute to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation by co-financing pilot or demonstration projects with European added value. LIFE+ has 3 components:

- *Nature and biodiversity*; best practice or demonstration projects that contribute to the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives and the Natura 2000 network;
- *Environmental policy and governance*; innovative or pilot projects that contribute to the implementation of European environmental policy and the development of innovative policy ideas, technologies, methods and instruments or help monitor pressures on our environment; and
- *Information and communication*; communication and awareness raising campaigns on environmental, nature protection or biodiversity conservation issues.

The Lifelong Learning Programme

http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-programme/doc78_en.htm

Programme budget 2007-13: €7,000 million

The Lifelong Learning Programme funds a range of actions including exchanges, study visits and networking activities. Projects are intended not only for individual students and learners, but also for teachers, trainers and all others involved in education and training.

There are four sub-programmes which fund projects at different levels of education and training:

- [Comenius](#) for schools;
- [Erasmus](#) for higher education;
- [Leonardo da Vinci](#) for vocational education and training; and
- [Grundtvig](#) for adult education.

Other projects in areas that are relevant to all levels of education, such as [language learning](#), [information and communication technologies](#), [policy co-operation](#) and [dissemination and exploitation of project results](#) are funded through the "*transversal*" part of the programme.

In addition, the programme includes [Jean Monnet actions](#) which stimulate teaching, reflection and debate on European integration, involving higher education institutions worldwide.

Marco Polo

<http://ec.europa.eu/transport/marcopolo/>

Programme budget 2007-13: €450 million

Marco Polo helps to reduce the costs of transport to the environment, the economy and society.

The Programme aims to free Europe's roads of an annual volume of 20 billion tonne-kilometres of freight, the equivalent of more than 700,000 trucks a year travelling between Paris and Berlin. This will not be easy. Alternative forms of transport may well be greener, cleaner and even cheaper over time, but producers, manufacturers and hauliers can be reluctant to invest in change in what is a very competitive sector of the economy.

Marco Polo incentives can make the difference. A company with a project to transfer freight from road to rail or short-sea shipping routes or inland waterways may qualify for a Marco Polo grant. So may companies aiming to avoid or reduce road transport, or offering support services like management systems, cargo control and common IT platforms or special training programmes.

Media

http://ec.europa.eu/culture/media/index_en.htm

Programme budget 2007-13: €755 million

Media is the EU support programme for the European audiovisual industry. It co-finances training initiatives for audiovisual industry professionals, the development of production projects (feature films, television drama, documentaries, animation and new media), as well as the production of European audiovisual works.

The objectives of Media are to:

- Strive for a stronger European audiovisual sector, reflecting and respecting Europe's cultural identity and heritage;
- Increase the circulation of European audiovisual works inside and outside the EU; and
- Strengthen the competitiveness of the European audiovisual sector by facilitating access to financing and promoting use of digital technologies.

The Associated MEDIA Mundus programme (2011-2013, €15 million) capitalises on the growing interest and the opportunities offered by global cooperation in the audiovisual industry.

PROGRESS

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=327>

Programme budget 2007-13: €743 million

PROGRESS is the EU's employment and social solidarity programme. It was established to support financially the implementation of the objectives of the European Union in employment, social affairs and equal opportunities, as set out in the [Social Agenda](#). It also contributes to the achievement of the EU 'Lisbon' Growth and Jobs Strategy.

Working alongside the [European Social Fund](#) (ESF), PROGRESS seeks to ensure that EU social policy remains on course to face the key policy challenges and concentrate on actions that need a combined European effort. It will work to support Member States to ensure they deliver on their commitments to create more and better jobs, to guarantee equal opportunities for all and to implement EU laws uniformly.

PROGRESS acts as a catalyst for change and modernisation in five areas:

- [employment](#);
- social [inclusion](#) and [protection](#);
- [working conditions](#);
- [non-discrimination](#); and
- [gender equality](#).

Public Health Programme

<http://www.eph.org/a/1790>

Programme budget 2008-13: €321 million

The Public Health Programme (PHP) supports a range of objectives and actions which will help prevent major diseases and contribute to reducing their incidence as well as morbidity and mortality rates. PHP objectives are:

- Improve citizens' health security
 - Protect citizens' against health threats

- Improve citizens' safety
- Promote health, including the reduction of health inequalities
 - Foster healthier ways of life and the reduction of health inequalities
 - Promote healthier ways of life and reduce major diseases and injuries by tackling health determinants
- Generate and disseminate health information knowledge
 - Exchange knowledge and best practice
 - Collect, analyse and disseminate health information.

The Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7)

http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp7/understanding/fp7inbrief/home_en.html

Programme budget 2007-13: €50.5 billion (+ Euratom €2.7 billion)

FP7 is the EU's main instrument for funding research and Technological Development in Europe and is also designed to respond to Europe's employment and competitiveness needs. FP7 supports research in selected priority areas, the aim being to make, or keep, the EU as a world leader in those sectors. The Programme is huge and complex and only a few areas will be of relevance to EU Connects and supported by us.

FP7 is made up of 4 main blocks of activities forming 4 specific programmes plus a fifth specific programme on nuclear research:

Cooperation: Collaborative research; Health; Food, Agriculture and Biotechnology; Information and Communication Technologies; Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies; Energy; Environment (including climate change); Transport (including Aeronautics); Socio-economic sciences and Humanities; Security; and Space.

Ideas: European Research Council; and Frontier research actions.

People: Human Potential; Marie Curie actions; Initial training of researchers - Marie Curie Networks; Life-long training and career development - Individual fellowships; Industry-academia pathways and partnerships; International dimension - outgoing and incoming fellowships; international cooperation scheme, reintegration grants; and Excellence Awards.

Capacities: Research capacities; Research infrastructures; Research for the benefit of SMEs; Regions of Knowledge; Research Potential; Science in Society; Support to the coherent development of research policies; Specific activities of international cooperation.

Nuclear research and training: Fusion energy – ITER; and Nuclear fission and radiation protection.

Joint Research Centre: Direct actions in Euratom; and Non-nuclear actions.

Territorial Cooperation (Interreg)

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/cooperation/index_en.htm

Programme budget 2001-13, France-England Programme: €173 million

Programme budget 2001-13, North West Programme: €355 million

The European Territorial Co-operation objective (formerly the INTERREG Community Initiative) covers three types of programmes: cross-border co-operation programmes, along internal EU borders; [transnational co-operation programmes](#), covering larger areas of co-operation such as the North Sea; and an [interregional co-operation programme](#) (INTERREG IVC) and 3 networking programmes (Urbact II, Interact II and ESPON) covering all 27 Member States of the EU.

Since some of these programmes are already adequately facilitated, and others are almost wholly committed, EU Connects will focus principally on the North West and France-England Programmes.

The *North West Programme* is a transnational cooperation programme under which all of the East of England and the rest of the UK are eligible along with: Belgium; Northern France; The West of Germany; Ireland; and the South of the Netherlands. The Operational Programme is structured along the following priority axes:

1. Developing the NWE knowledge-based economy by capitalising on our capacity for innovation;
2. Sustainable management of natural resources and of natural and technological risks;
3. Improving connectivity in NWE by promoting intelligent and sustainable transport and ICT solutions;
4. Promoting strong and prosperous communities at transnational level; and
5. Technical assistance.

The *France-England Programme* is a cross-border operational programme to which, in the East of England, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock have 'full' access and to which Cambridgeshire has 'limited' access as an adjacent area. The Operational Programme is structured along the following priority axes:

1. Reinforce the sense of belonging to a common space of citizenship and raise awareness of common interests;
2. Build partnerships for cross-border economic development and centres of excellence;
3. Build an attractive region to live in and visit;
4. Ensure a sustainable environmental development of the common space; and
5. Technical Assistance.

Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T)

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

Programme budget 2007-13: €8,013 million

The TEN-T programme consists of hundreds of projects – defined as studies or works – whose ultimate purpose is to ensure the cohesion, interconnection and interoperability of the trans-European transport network, as well as access to it. TEN-T projects are located in every [EU Member State](#) and include all [modes of transport](#): road; rail; maritime; inland waterways; air; logistics; co-modality; and innovation.

As a whole, TEN-T projects aim to:

- Establish and develop the key links and interconnections needed to eliminate existing bottlenecks to mobility;
- Fill in missing sections and complete the main routes - especially their cross-border sections;

- Cross natural barriers; and
- Improve interoperability on major routes.

The following routes within the East of England are currently incorporated in the TEN-T network:

- *Priority Project 13: United Kingdom/Ireland/ Benelux Road Axis* covering the A14 and parts of the A12, A120 and M11;
- *Priority Project 14: West Coast Mainline* a small part of the WCML passes through Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire (Watford Junction being the relevant station);
- *Priority Project 26: Railway/Road Axis Ireland/United Kingdom/Continental Europe* covering the Felixstowe to Nuneaton Rail Line;
- *Priority Project 21: Motorways of the Sea* covering: Harwich, Felixstowe, Ipswich, Great Yarmouth and Tilbury;

In addition, a number of routes run through the region which are not 'priority' routes but are still part of the 'comprehensive' TEN-T network. These are:

- *Road:* the A47, parts of the A1, A1(M), A12, A14, A120, M1, M11 and the M25
- *Rail:* Great Yarmouth–Peterborough, Kings Lynn–London (Via Cambridge), Felixstowe-Norwich, Harwich-London, East Coast Mainline, Midland Mainline and Southend-London
- *Ports:* Felixstowe, Harwich, Ipswich and Great Yarmouth
- *Airports:* Norwich, Luton, Stansted and Southend.

Youth in Action

http://ec.europa.eu/youth/youth-in-action-programme/overview_en.htm

Programme budget 2007-13: €885 million

Youth in Action is the EU Programme for young people aged 15-28 (in some cases 13-30). It aims to inspire a sense of active citizenship, solidarity and tolerance among young Europeans and to involve them in shaping the Union's future.

Youth in Action is a programme for all! It promotes mobility within and beyond the EU borders, non-formal learning and intercultural dialogue, and encourages the inclusion of all young people, regardless of their educational, social and cultural background. The Programme supports a large variety of activities for young people and youth workers through five Actions:

- *Youth for Europe* encourages young people's active citizenship, participation and creativity through youth exchanges, youth initiatives and youth democracy projects;

- *European Voluntary Service* helps young people to develop their sense of solidarity by participating, either individually or in group, in non-profit, unpaid voluntary activities abroad;
- *Youth in the World* promotes partnerships and exchanges among young people and youth organisations across the world;
- *Youth Support Systems* includes various measures to support youth workers and youth organisations and improve the quality of their activities; and
- *Support for European Co-operation in the Youth field* supports youth policy co-operation at European level, in particular by facilitating dialogue between young people and policy makers.