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*Tempus*

*Phare*

&

*Tacis*

*Trans-European cooperation scheme for higher education between  
Central and Eastern Europe,  
the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union as well as Mongolia,  
and the European Union*

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication

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by the



## **European Training Foundation**

*Villa Gualino*  
*Viale Settimio Severo 65*  
*I-10133 Torino*  
**ITALY**  
*Tel.: (39)11-630.22.22*  
*Fax: (39)11-630.22.00*

The European Training Foundation, which is an independent agency of the European Union, was established to support and coordinate activities between the EU and partner countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia in the field of education and training, and assists the European Commission in the implementation of the Tempus Scheme.

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# I. THE DEVELOPMENT OF TEMPUS 1990 – 1993

## I. 1. THE ORIGINS OF THE TEMPUS SCHEME

The events of 1989 and 1990 in Central and Eastern Europe had a dramatic impact on the European Community. The Member States individually and collectively found themselves facing unprecedented political and economic challenges to the established philosophy and procedures in external relations. At the same time there was no doubting the urgency of making an appropriately rapid and effective response to these challenges, not only in terms of emergency assistance but also by providing concrete ways for the countries concerned to develop new perspectives and new goals linked to a meaningful concept of Europe.

Aiming for an integrated global response, the Community quickly sought to provide a comprehensive framework for the provision of practical assistance and expertise to help the countries concerned restructure their economies and political systems so that they could maximise the benefits they might derive from the new situation. An overall programme of assistance was agreed by the Council of Ministers in December 1989. Known as Phare<sup>1</sup>, it provided the framework for Community assistance in order to support the economic and social reform processes in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Higher education and training had already been identified by the partner countries themselves as one of the priorities for cooperation, not because they believed that action to ameliorate higher education could have any immediate and dramatic impact upon their political and economic situation, but rather because it represented a highly salient joint investment in the future of the whole continent's intellectual resources. Thus from a very early stage a number of specialised programmes of assistance in the education field were embedded within Phare, the largest being Tempus — the Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies.

It was in this perspective that the Council of Ministers asked the European Commission in December 1989 to present detailed proposals urgently, to be effected within the Phare framework, for appropriate measures in the field of higher education and training to support the reform process in Central and Eastern Europe. In January 1990 the Commission submitted to the Council and the European Parliament its plans to create a new programme specifically designed to identify and meet the distinctive needs of the area concerned.

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<sup>1</sup> At that time Phare stood for "Pologne, Hongrie: Assistance à la Restructuration Economique". The current full name is "Phare-Community programme for assistance for economic restructuring in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe".

Underlying the decision to establish the Tempus Scheme as an operation separate from existing intra-Community higher education programmes (such as ERASMUS and COMETT) or various community research activities (such as international cooperation and human capital and mobility of researchers) was the perception that it was essential, in managing the reform process, to intervene in the social dimension specific to the countries concerned, because it was perceived that profound changes in the outlook and attitudes of those engaged as teachers or students in higher education would be a critical factor in enhancing the availability of the human resources needed to forward the reform process itself. It was not solely a question of improving the professional and technical training of future managers, scientists and engineers, desirable as this would be, but it was also recognised that through the critical revision of the structures and philosophy of education a vital contribution could be made to overcoming the resistance to necessary change throughout society, shaping more relevant knowledge, techniques and skills, and above all replacing old ways of thinking and decision-making with new ones.

## I. 2. THE FIRST PHASE OF TEMPUS 1990 - 1993

Tempus was adopted by the Council on 7 May 1990, for an initial 'pilot phase' of three years beginning on 1 July 1990, within a perspective of five years. A later Council Decision extended the pilot phase for one year, until the end of June 1994.<sup>2</sup> Responsibility for the implementation of the Scheme was assigned to the Commission. In accordance with Article 5 of the Council Decision establishing the Tempus Scheme, the Commission is assisted by a Management Committee composed of two representatives appointed by each Member State and chaired by a Commission representative.

From the start the main vehicle for the inter-university cooperation envisaged under the Tempus Scheme was the Joint European Project (JEP), supported for a maximum period of three years and involving the participation of at least one university from a partner country (ECE), and of partner organisations, of which one had to be a university, in at least two EU Member States. Strategically speaking, the approach in this initial period was to pursue the restructuring objectives of the Tempus Scheme by supporting initiatives 'from below' which addressed the fundamental issues of reform through curriculum development, organised mobility of staff (particularly for retraining and updating periods) and students, and purchase and support of essential learning and communications equipment.

Support for various activities intended to build up effective networks was also available: Individual Mobility Grants for staff for teaching assignments, practical placements, staff retraining and updating and visits, as well as Complementary Measures grants for the extension to the partner countries of European associations in higher education and other activities.

Provision was also made for limited support for Youth Activities and related activities intended to improve young people's awareness of the European dimension.

The national authorities concerned established a National Tempus Office in each of the partner countries involved full-time in carrying out its country's contribution to the implementation of the Scheme.

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<sup>2</sup> See Section I. 3. of this Report for subsequent development of the Scheme.

Between May 1990 and July 1993 the Task Force Human Resources, with the support of the EC Tempus Office<sup>3</sup>, working in close cooperation with the national authorities of a continually increasing number of partner countries, carried out four selections of Joint European Projects targeted to meet the latter's specific priorities within the framework outlined above<sup>4</sup>. The last of these, the selection of spring 1993, was based upon a restricted call for applications as available budgets were used to cover the remaining costs of Joint European Projects begun in 1991/92 and 1992/93, with Albania, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania able to accept only a very limited number of new proposals, and Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland cancelling the call for applications. For Slovenia, the call for applications had remained open, but funds remaining after covering the budgetary 'overhang' of projects already accepted in the two previous years proved insufficient to allow funding of new projects.

### I. 3. THE COUNCIL DECISION OF 29 APRIL 1993 ADOPTING TEMPUS II

Following an initial exchange of views among the Education Ministers of the European Community in November 1992, and the positive opinion of the European Parliament rendered in March 1993, the Council Decision adopting the second phase of the Trans-European cooperation Scheme for higher education (Tempus II) was taken on 29 April 1993.<sup>5</sup> This Decision effectively continued the operation of the Tempus Scheme to the existing partner countries and also extended it to the Republics of the former Soviet Union enabling those Republics wishing to devote a part of the overall funds made available to them by the Community to participation in the Tempus Scheme. By the time of the selection carried out in early 1994 for academic year 1994/95 the participating Republics were Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, The Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

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<sup>3</sup> The EC Tempus Office is an autonomous office of the European Cooperation Fund, which is contracted to assist the Commission of the European Communities in the implementation of the Tempus Scheme.

<sup>4</sup> The partner countries involved in the Scheme increased from the initial two of May 1990 (Poland and Hungary) to a total of eleven by February 1992. In July 1993, these were Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovenia.

<sup>5</sup> OJ N° L112/34, 6 May 1993.

## II. OVERVIEW OF TEMPUS ACTIVITIES 1993 - 1994

*For ease of exposition Tempus (Phare) and Tempus (Takis) will be considered separately.*

### *Tempus (Phare)*

#### II. 1. THE BUDGET

The overriding factor with regard to the budgetary mechanisms governing the Tempus programme is that Tempus in the eleven partner countries of Eastern and Central Europe forms part of Phare. The critical factors are:

- ♦ the national Phare budget is decided annually by the Commission.
- ♦ Within that national budget, the disposition of the funds is agreed between the national authorities concerned and the Commission in the framework of the Indicative Programme for each partner country. The proposition of the budget allocated to Tempus activities is set within these rules.

The budget-forming process for Tempus activities in 1994/95 had to take into consideration that the selection of spring 1994 would be the first of the Second Phase of Tempus, and the first in which all partner countries a full call for applications would be made on the basis of pluri-annual funding (cf. § IV. 3.2.).

A total budget of over 95.9 MECU was allocated for the year.

#### II. 2. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND PROCEDURE FOR PROJECT SELECTION

Priorities have been established in order to fix Tempus clearly within a strategic framework for higher education development within each country concerned and to promote synergy between developments funded through Tempus and other activities supported within the Phare Programme.

The priorities for implementation of Tempus are the outcome of a process of consultation between the Commission and the authorities of each partner country. The priorities for 1994/95 were elaborated in the first half of 1993 and published in the *Guide for Applicants*.

In this way Tempus has been able to continue to develop greater relevance for the specific processes of economic and social reform in each partner country and also to establish a selection process which avoids frustration of applicants by giving them more guidance in order to encourage their efforts only within the fields listed in the *Guide for Applicants*.

Within the Tempus allocation provided from its Phare budget by each of the partner countries, projects are selected for support within a co-decision making process whereby both the Commission and the national authorities assess the quality of the projects, the Commission concentrating on the extent to which projects conform to the objectives and criteria of the Tempus Scheme, and the national authorities judging first and foremost their relevance to the priority needs of their country as they perceive them in the developing situation of the restructuring of their higher education systems.

The final decision by the Commission to fund any given project is the outcome of a series of in-depth discussions of convergent assessments. In particular, agreement by both the respective National Tempus Office (often in consultation with national expert panels) and the EC Tempus Office that an application proposed a significant contribution to the achievement of national Tempus priorities has been a precondition for an application's further progress through the 1994/95 selection procedure.

By following this procedure all parties seek to achieve, within the constraints on financial resources, the best possible balance of judgements, with reference to both quality factors and respect for the priorities established by the countries to which the assistance is directed. Inevitably, although a high proportion of applications for Joint European Projects conform to the various desiderata mentioned in the *Guide for Applicants*, it is still only possible at the end of the selection process to support a relatively low percentage of them.

### II. 3. JEP GRANT ACTIVITIES: RESULTS OF THE 1994 SELECTION PROCEDURE

During the first half of 1994 the selection took place of Joint European Projects beginning their activities with the commencement of the academic year, 1994/95. The results of that selection round are as follows:

Number of JEPs supported in 1994/95	464
Number of new JEPs in 1994/95	239
Number of JEPs renewed in 1994/95	225
Number of new JEP proposals received in 1994	1,365
Number of new JEP proposals in priority areas	975
Total amounts available for Tempus in 1994/95 from the Phare budget	95.9 MECU

### II. 3.1. Analysis by priority area

Of the total of 1365 JEP applications received, 975 (71%) addressed issues designated as priorities by the national authorities of the target partner country. Further details of national priorities are available in § III *Phare Country reports*.

### II. 3.2. Analysis by partner country, EU Member State and G24 participant country

#### II. 3.2.1. Partner country participation

Institutions in partner countries act as coordinators in 66.9% of projects accepted in the selection for 1994/95. Institutions in the five partner countries whose national authorities have asked for the role of contractor to be open to institutions in their respective countries together, account for 32.2% of project contractors of projects selected in the present application round<sup>6</sup>.

Detailed analysis of participation by Partner countries in JEPs is provided in § III.

#### II. 3.2.2. Member State participation

The three countries participating most in projects are the UK, Germany and France respectively. These countries, with Belgium, also take the lead among Member States in acting as coordinators and contractors of projects. In a number of other countries willingness to participate in the Scheme is not matched by a willingness to undertake the responsibilities of coordinator or contractor of a project. In a number of countries where even participation rates have been particularly low measures have been taken to encourage links with the partner countries by means of accelerated processing of applications from partner country academics for grants for Individual Mobility in order to undertake project preparation in the under-represented Member States (see § II. 4.1. Special Action South).

#### II. 3.2.3. G24 participation

17% of JEP applications in 1992/93 (the last full call for applications) involved participants from G24 countries. In the present selection round alone, just over 210 (15%) applications involved G24 countries, predominantly the Scandinavian countries, Austria, Switzerland and the United States. Only a few applications were received in which institutions in Australia, Canada, Japan, and Malta were named as partners. A total of 22 applications involved G24 participants as coordinators, of which 18 were accepted for funding. Two thirds of these applications were coordinated by institutions in Sweden, the remainder by institutions in Austria or Finland. It is perhaps significant that these are the three countries which have established funds to support participation in Tempus by their higher education establishment.

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<sup>6</sup> The project *coordinator* is the organisation responsible for coordinating the activities of the applicant/project consortium. The *contractor* is the organisation with contractual responsibility to the Commission for the project and is not necessarily also the *coordinating* institution.



### II. 3.3. The JEP+ selection

Three new categories of grant were made available within the Tempus Scheme in the academic year 1993/94 two of which, under the new rubrics JEP+ and CME+, were intended to redress the mismatch between the needs reflected by national priorities and the response to those needs in the form of initiatives offered by the European academic community<sup>7</sup>. In the case of the JEP+ Action (for CME+ see § II. 5.1.), national authorities were invited to define priority issues as a basis for a call for applications to which academics could respond with projects in a form suitable for funding as Joint European Projects (or Complementary Measures). The JEP+ themes proposed concerned improvement of systems for management of university finances and for library information services, development of university international cooperation departments, development of distance education of European Studies and of informatics in higher education. These issues, for which applications were then invited, were listed in the *Guide for Applicants* with more detailed terms of reference available from the EC Tempus Office and respective National Tempus Offices, and a first selection round for these projects took place in the first half of 1994.

In total 11 JEP+ projects were selected for funding and began their activities in the academic year 1994/95: 8 for Poland, and one each for Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Romania at a total expected cost over the three years of their implementation of 4,195,415 ECU.

### II. 3.4. Special action structural JEP: Eurofaculty

The first phase of activities under the *aegis* of the Eurofaculty Centre have begun with the training/updating (including language preparation in English and German) of academic staff and with the upgrading of existing libraries in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Courses are now being taught in the partner universities in Tartu (EE), Riga (LTV) and Vilnius (LIT) by teams of teachers, each of which includes a member from a Western partner-country (the partners are: Denmark, Finland, Germany and Sweden). At present, work is concentrated on the four disciplines of law, economics, public administration and business administration: key areas to enable the eligible partner universities to become centres of expertise capable of contributing to the reform process. It is planned to extend the network in due course to universities in Russia (Kaliningrad and St Petersburg).

The Centre will be a legally autonomous foundation financed by national donations, and by the Commission through the Tempus programme. The total budget for the first two years of operation amounts to an estimated 3.5 MECU including for the academic year 1993/94 a total budget of 320,000 ECU allocated from the national Tempus budgets of the four partner countries involved (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland) within the framework of a regional JEP to fund the preparatory work necessary and the activities of the first phase. For 1994/95 a further 360,000 ECU has been allocated from the four national Tempus budgets.

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<sup>7</sup> The third is the JEN Action see § II.3.5.

### II. 3.5. Joint European Network selection (JENs)

The Joint European Network Action launched in 1993, with the first grants awarded in early 1994, was designed to allow the most successful already-completed Joint European Projects (i.e. those 3-year projects funded in the first year of participation of the partner countries which had been involved longest in the Tempus Scheme) over a period of up to two years to maintain their networks, disseminate their results and offer examples of good practice. Support for these activities in 1993/94 amounted to 769,005 ECU for 30 projects.

## II. 4. INDIVIDUAL MOBILITY GRANTS

Selection procedures for award of Individual Mobility Grants are similar to those employed for selection of Joint European Projects. However, Individual Mobility Grants are awarded on the basis of two selection rounds each year. Selection of applications to be proposed to the Commission for funding is carried out by the EC Tempus Office for applicants within the EU seeking grants to travel to the partner countries. Applications to travel from partner countries to the EU are evaluated by the respective National Tempus Offices according to standardised selection criteria.

In the two selection rounds of 1993/94 a total of 1491 visits by individual university staff from partner countries were planned to institutions within the Community at a total cost of 3,573,752 ECU. At the same time university staff within the Community were awarded funding of 561,188 ECU to make 629 visits to institutions within the partner countries.

The number of grants awarded to EU applicants was unusually large (353) in the first round of 1993/94 with applications perhaps being stimulated by the announcement of the cancellation of the call for JEP applications by many countries in December 1992 (see § I.2.) as potential project partners sought alternative sources of funding within Tempus for developing contacts and cooperation.

During the first half of 1994 the selection took place for the award of Individual Mobility Grants for candidates planning to begin their activities with the commencement of the academic year 1994/95 (1994/95 round 1). A total of 71,170 ECU was disbursed for 64 grants for visits to the partner countries after receipt of 195 applications. At the same time a further 1,772,120 ECU was awarded to 589 of the 978 applicants in the partner countries wishing to travel to the European Community.

### II. 4.1. 'Special Action South'

A special action took place in 1993 designed to promote cooperation between the partner countries and Member States under-represented in Joint European Projects currently funded (Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain). The Action took the form of Individual Mobility Grants to enable academics from the partner countries to travel to the above Member States in order to consult about preparation of JEPs. Applications for the Special Action, announced in April 1993, were submitted for the usual IMG second-round closing date of 15 June 1993, but with an accelerated selection process carried out by the National Tempus Offices (using the existing standard procedures and criteria). Successful candidates were

thus able to commence their visits between 1 September and 31 December of the same year, thereby allowing preparation and submission of JEP applications by the next closing date for applications on 31 January 1994.

A total of 112 Special Action South Grants were awarded at a total cost of 116,265 ECU.

## II. 5. COMPLEMENTARY MEASURES

In the two selection rounds of 1993/94 a total of 19 grants (at a total cost of 188,595 ECU) were awarded to Associations in order allow extension of academic networks to Eastern and Central Europe, or for publications, studies and surveys where these directly promoted the aims of Tempus as stimulants and facilitators of cooperation. Selection procedures were analogous to those employed for JEPs.

During the first half of 1994 the selection took place of Complementary Measures Projects to begin their activities with the commencement of the academic year 1994/95 (1994/95 round 1). Twenty nine applications were received, of which 14 were funded at a cost of 147,825 ECU.

During 1994 the decision was taken to develop proposals for restructuring the Action. The new Action, to be launched in 1995/96, is designed to be more closely targeted on strategic issues related to higher education in the partner countries with support for planning within higher education institutions, for measures aimed at dissemination of the achievements of JEPs within a particular subject area, and for higher education policy making at national level.

### II. 5.1. CME+

During 1993 to coincide with the JEP+ action, a CME+ (c.f. § II. 3.3.) was launched as an additional means by which to give support to particular priorities for higher education reform at national level, as defined by the authorities in the respective partner countries. A special tender procedure was devised on the basis of detailed terms of reference available from the EC Tempus Office and respective National Tempus Offices from October 1993. A total of 8 such projects (one each for Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia and Romania, and two for Poland) were financed in 1994 at a total cost of 269,120 ECU.

In particular the CME+ projects aimed at providing technical assistance and support to national authorities in the field of higher education policy development. In Latvia, for example, the CME+ action supported a feasibility study for the integration with the universities of the research institutes of the Latvian academy of sciences, while in Poland a CME+ project offered advice to the Polish Ministry of National Education about organisation of a national higher education accreditation centre.

## II. 6. YOUTH EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

In 1993/94, as in previous years, a limited amount of funding was available for youth exchanges and related activities involving organised cultural interactions intended to provide opportunities for young people (15-25 years old) normally outside higher education to participate in a European experience.

A total of 114 projects were allocated funds totalling 1,112,464 ECU in the two selection rounds of 1993/94.

During the first half of 1994 the selection took place of YEX projects beginning their activities in September 1994 (1994/95 round 1). Thirty two projects were proposed for funding from a total of 124 applications, with a total allocation of 272,102 ECU.

In addition to these projects the Polish Youth Pilot Project actions, launched with a single selection round in 1992/93, was continued in 1993/94. Support for 33 of these innovative projects with local impact and managed by the young participants themselves amounted to 578,400 ECU in the selection round of January 1994. The success rate of 50% in the latter selection was more than twice that of the previous selection round: a fact largely attributable to the intensive information campaign waged by the Polish National Tempus Office. Secondment of a member of the EC Tempus Office to the Polish NTO from September 1993 to the end of February 1994 also contributed to this work. An additional selection round in August 1994, for which 41 applications were received, brought the Pilot Projects into the familiar pattern of two selection rounds per year.

## II. 7. MONITORING ACTIVITIES

The Commission maintained a full programme of internal monitoring procedures for all Tempus actions, carrying out detailed surveys and analyses of a number of relevant aspects (situation in the different partner countries, the different priority areas, Community involvement, G24 involvement etc.) of projects supported in the previous selection round.

The organisation and implementation of an intensive programme of site visits begun in 1992/93 continued during the period under report, and involved a total of 36 visits to a representative sample of ongoing Joint European Projects throughout the partner countries. The monitoring of projects included two different visits, one to the partner country institution involved, concentrating on the progress made towards the realisation of the objectives set, and a financial audit carried out at the contracting institution.

An important new component of this activity was the implementation of seven 'institutional visits' intended to assess the impact on the selected institutions of their participation in Tempus. The visit team was particularly interested to investigate the possibility of synergy between projects and how the ensemble of projects contributed to the overall development strategy of the institutions.

A report setting out the main results of the Site Visit Programme carried out in the academic year 1993/94 will be published.

The findings and experience acquired from these visits, which were led by the Commission, assisted by the National Tempus Offices of the countries concerned, and involved teams of academic experts from both the Member States and Central and Eastern Europe, have contributed to the refinement of procedures within the programme, to the progress of projects visited, and, it is hoped, to the strategic thinking of those responsible for administration of higher education in the partner countries.

### **II. 7.1. Phare partner country monographs**

During the course of 1994 work began on a series of studies of the impact of Tempus in the seven (in the first instance) of the eleven countries eligible to participate in Tempus (Phare) since September 1991: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia. The first of these studies, written under contract to the EC Tempus Office, examines the impact of Tempus in the Slovak Republic and has been published in early 1995.

## *Tempus (Tacis)*

### **II. 8. THE BUDGET**

The total budget available to Tempus (Tacis) in 1993/94 for project finance amounted to 3.42 MECU.

In 1994/95 a total of 21.73 MECU was made available for project finance.

### **II. 9. THE PRE-JEP STRATEGY AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES**

Tempus II activities commenced with the academic year 1994/95. In order to be able to implement viable Tempus (Tacis) Joint European Projects at that time, the Commission undertook preliminary action in 1993/94, by financing one-year Pre-Joint European Projects (Pre-JEPs). These concentrated on preparatory mobility of staff between universities planning cooperation on an institutional level at a later date (e.g. study and information gathering visits, preparation of institutional cooperation, staff updating and retraining, teaching assignments etc.).

The countries eligible for these pre-programme phase activities for the academic year 1993/94 were Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine. Eligible partners in the beneficiary countries were restricted to one university per project, while in the EU two to three higher education institutions could participate. One institution from a non-EU (G24) country could also participate.

Support for projects focused on the following priority areas:

- humanities and social sciences
- political sciences and economics (not focusing on business/management)
- modern European languages (not focusing on literature or linguistics)
- improvement of university management.

The Commission also decided, in view of the overall aims of the Tacis Programme, that particular consideration would be given to projects relevant to the fields of agriculture, energy and transport.

By encouraging the preliminary mobility envisaged in this pre-programme phase, within the perspective of a planned cooperation between institutions, the Commission sought to meet the need for the re-establishment of contacts between academics in the NIS (Newly Independent States) and their counterparts in the Community while at the same time recognising the value of support to institutional development as the optimum means of maximising the impact of Tempus in the NIS.

Consortia completing their one-year pre-JEPs were offered the opportunity to apply for funding for three-year Joint European Projects aiming at *either* review and improvement of university management at the eligible institution of the pre-JEP consortium *or* at restructuring and development of degree courses and their content (including assistance in the creation of new institutions, faculties and curricula and the necessary management structure for the implementation of courses). The application deadline was 15 June 1994. A second call for applications for pre-JEPs was also held in early 1994 (deadline 28 April 1994). At their request Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Uzbekistan were included in the latter call.

## II. 10. SELECTION PROCEDURE

A four stage selection procedure was employed:

- A technical evaluation was carried out by the EC Tempus Office.
- On the basis of the technical assessment the Commissions' provisional list of projects proposed for support was drawn up.
- Academic experts from both the European Union and the partner countries were consulted about all applications.
- The final decision with regard to finance was taken by the Commission.

## II. 11. RESULTS OF THE 1993 (PRE-JEPS) AND THE 1994 (PRE-JEPS AND JEPS) SELECTION ROUNDS

The overall results of the pre-JEP and JEP selections can be shown in table form as follows:

Country	Pre-projects 1993/94	Budget 1993/94 (MECU)	Pre-projects 1994/95	Full-scale projects 1994/95	Budget 1994/95 (MECU)	Total spending per country (MECU)
Belarus	8	0.38	5	4	2.10	2.48
Russia	57	2.54	39	20	15.37	17.91
Ukraine	12	0.50	10	4	3.32	3.82
Kazakhstan			9		0.37	0.37
Kyrgyzstan			2		0.09	0.09
Moldova			5		0.23	0.23
Uzbekistan			6		0.25	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>76*</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21.73</b>	<b>25.15</b>

\* In addition to the 76 pre-projects newly selected in 1994/95, 50 one year pre-projects started in 1993/94 were receiving support in 1994 and will be eligible to apply for full-scale project grants in 1995 (Belarus: 5; Russian Federation: 37; Ukraine: 8)

	Pre-projects 1993/94	Pre-projects 1994/95	Full-scale projects 1994/95
Humanities and Social Sciences, including Law	29	13	7
Economics and Political Sciences including European Studies	14	25	9
Modern European Languages	16	15	5
Improvement of University Management	18	18	6
Others	0	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>27</b>

### II. 11.1. Analysis by priority area

Of the 264 pre-JEP applications received in the 1993/94 selection round 222 addressed the issues designated as priorities.

In the 1994/95 selection round of 408 Pre-JEP applications, 335 addressed designated priorities, with applications in Economics, University Management and Modern European Languages together constituting more than half of all applications.

For those partner countries participating for the first time (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Uzbekistan) applications in all fields were considered for funding.

For the JEP selection of course, where the call for applications was restricted to existing pre-JEP consortia, all but one application complied with priority requirements.

### II. 11.2. Analysis by partner country and EU Member State

In the 1993/94 pre-JEP selection the distribution of successful projects between the partner countries was as follows: Belarus, 8; Russian Federation, 57; Ukraine, 12. The 264 applications received were targeted at the three countries in roughly the same proportion. This balance was maintained in the 1994/95 JEP selection when, of the 28 applications funded from those submitted by the 1993/94 pre-JEP consortia, 4 were for Belarus, 20 for the Russian Federation and 4 for the Ukraine.

The 1994/95 pre-JEP selection round, in which Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Uzbekistan participated for the first time, the above pattern for Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine was maintained but together these three countries accounted for more than 86% of the total number of applications received.

Following information missions to regional universities in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine carried out in early 1994, the 1994/95 project selections resulted in a significantly better regional distribution of projects.

As far as Member States are concerned, little can be concluded from the pattern of participation in the 1993/94 selection round because of the timing of its launch. Applications were prepared during the vacation by those academics still free to do so. Institutions in France, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK were the most active in coordination of projects (coördination was not open to partners in the partner countries).

In the 1994/95 pre-JEP selection a more balanced picture emerges. Participation by those Member States least represented in the previous selection doubled while in the JEP selection representation of the same countries improved from a 10% participation in the 1993/94 pre-JEPs to one of 16% in the JEPs subsequently developed. A series of information campaigns in those countries least represented in 1993/94 is likely to have been a significant factor in the improved geographical distribution of pre-JEP participation in 1994/95.



## *Information and coordination activities*

### II. 12. INFORMATION ACTIVITIES FOR TEMPUS (PHARE) AND TEMPUS (TACIS)

A leaflet was published in the nine languages giving a brief outline of the Scheme.

More detailed information materials published during the period under report were of two kinds: those aimed at users of the Scheme (the Guides for Applicants) and those designed for the more specialised audience of the institutions of the European Community, the Member States, the National Tempus Offices, Phare Coordinators and other institutions in the partner countries (Phare), and the media (the two Annual Reports).

A new edition of the *Guide for Applicants* and application forms for Tempus (Phare) was prepared in a new format and distributed in the nine Community languages. The *Guide's* revised format with separate booklets for each of the Tempus (Phare) Actions, a general introduction and separate booklet giving details of national priorities of the partner countries priorities, was designed to provide essential information to users with enhanced clarity but without loss of comprehensiveness.

Separate *Guides* were issued for the Pre-JEP phase of Tempus (Tacis) and for Tempus (Phare) Youth Activities were also prepared in the nine languages, while for the Polish Pilot Project scheme for Youth Activities a *Guide* with application forms was prepared in four languages (DE, EN, FR, IT).

A Compendium of all Tempus (Phare) Joint European Projects and Complementary Measures projects running in 1993/94 was published in the autumn of 1993, followed by the *Annual Report* covering activities of the Scheme in the period 1 August 1992 to 31 July 1993. A second Compendium giving details of the first Tempus (Tacis) pre-JEPs appeared in Spring 1994.

An additional document, appearing for the first time, was the *Site Visit Programme Annual Report 1992/93* giving details of the first stages of the Site Visit Programme's quality audit of Tempus (Phare) (cf. § II. 7.).

(A full list of Tempus publications is given in annex).

## II. 13. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

### Tempus (Phare)

Cooperation between the Commission and the National Tempus Offices established in the capital cities of the partner countries continued to intensify during the period under report. The regular consultation with the Commission and the EC Tempus Office through bilateral and joint discussions on operational matters such as preparation of selection procedures and information activities continued to be a key feature of cooperation and a focus for coordination activities.

Of particular importance has been the pivotal role of the National Tempus Offices in ensuring smooth liaison between the Commission and their national authorities in relation to the definition of national Tempus priorities and also with their Phare coordinators in the preparation of the budget discussions with the Commission.

The role of the National Tempus Offices themselves has continued to develop. Some have added to their responsibilities in relation to the organisation of Site visits to JEPs in their countries, not only by undertaking for the first time in 1993/94 the organisation of institutional visits, but also by instituting visit programmes of their own to complement the visit programme coordinated from the EC Tempus Office. Their organisational role and the participation of their staff in the latter made an important contribution to this aspect of monitoring (cf. § II. 7).

In addition the Tempus Offices have undertaken a variety of activities, among them production of publications and organisation of workshops, aimed at disseminating throughout their respective countries both the achievements of Tempus projects and good practice within projects.

Cooperation between the National Tempus Offices and the EC Tempus Office became increasingly reciprocal in its function, with the secondment of a member of EC Tempus Office staff to the National Tempus Office in Warsaw to assist with the Youth Activities Pilot Projects scheme, and of a second EC Tempus Office staff member to the National Tempus Office in Sofia to participate in information, training and dissemination activities. National Tempus Office staff meanwhile have attended a series of training sessions intended to improve understanding of the details of EC Tempus Office procedures and, in a wider perspective, to contribute to improved cooperation through reinforcement of a common working culture.

### Tempus (Tacis)

During the course of 1993/94 a small office was established in Moscow, with one Brussels-appointed staff member and locally appointed secretarial support, to facilitate implementation of Tempus (Tacis) in the Russian Federation and Newly Independent States.

### III. PHARE COUNTRY REPORTS

In addition to the material provided in the following country reports the reader's attention is drawn to the following publications:

- ◆ The Tempus monograph series (see II. 7.1.).
- ◆ *Joint European Projects 1990-93* (Prague: 1994, Czech National Tempus Office).
- ◆ *Evaluation of the Hungarian experience of the Tempus Program 1990-93* (Budapest: 1994, Hungarian National Tempus Office).
- ◆ *Report on the implementation of the Tempus (Phare) Programme 1990/91-1993/94* (Warsaw: 1994, Polish National Tempus Office).
- ◆ *Report on the results of the first series of Tempus Projects: JEP 1990-93* (Bratislava: 1994, Slovak National Tempus Office).

### III. 1: ALBANIA

#### III. 1.1. Budget

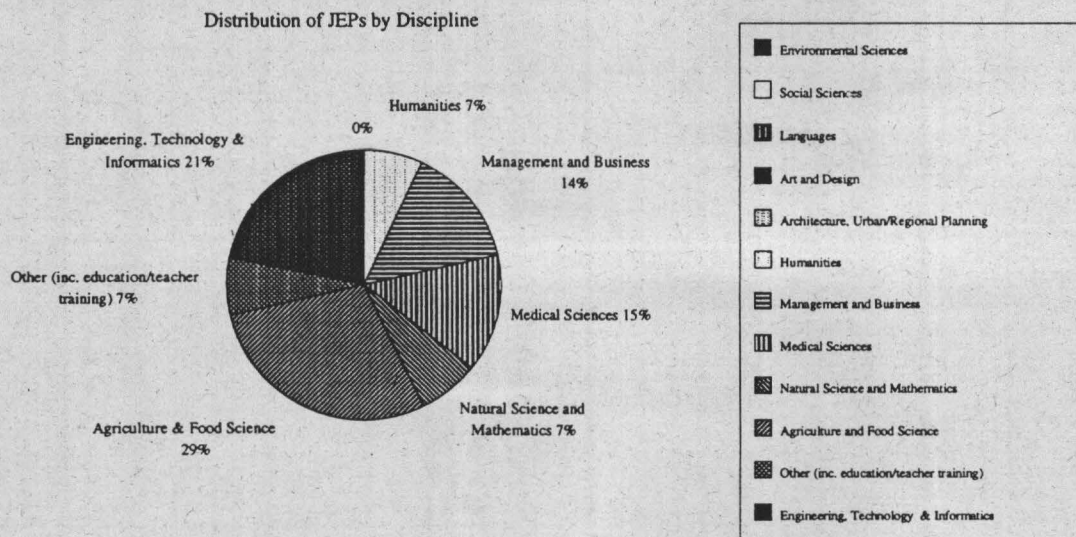
Albania joined the Tempus Scheme in the academic year 1992/93 and by the end of 1993/94 had benefited from a total investment in the Scheme of 6.19 MECU.

#### III. 1.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Albanian participation in 13 Joint European Projects, 4 Complementary Measures Grants and 2 Youth Exchange projects, while 226 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Albanian and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 1.2.1. Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:



##### III. 1.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 5 new Joint European Projects, and 147 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Albanian and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95).

No Complementary Measures Grants or Youth Exchange projects were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95. However, one CME+ project was selected for funding.

### III. 1.3. Reflection of Albanian priorities in the projects accepted in 1994/95

In the 1994/95 JEP selection the following areas have been defined as priorities for Albania:

- ❖ *Development of new curricula in the areas of biotechnology and environmental studies.*

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects. One of these projects aims at the creation of an *environment option* for the training of engineers in the third, fourth and fifth year at the Polytechnic University of Tirana, while the other aims at the upgrading of the curriculum in biotechnology and environmental sciences in 12 different fields of study in biology at the University of Tirana.

- ❖ *Updating and retraining of teachers in the areas of tourism, and finance and banking.*

This area is covered by two projects. One of them aims at teacher training, and development of courses and management training programmes in tourism and the hotel trade at 2 Albanian universities (University of Tirana and Polytechnic University of Korca). The other one aims at the development of a one-year postgraduate course in banking at the University of Tirana.

- ❖ *Introduction of practical training and the updating of medicine and veterinary medicine courses at pre-clinical/first cycle level.*

This area is represented by one project aiming at the modernisation of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Tirana, including restructuring of medical studies from undergraduate to practitioner doctorate level with regard to course content, laboratory equipment and teacher training.

All the Albanian priority areas have been covered by the newly accepted JEPs.

### III. 1.4. Geographical distribution of JEPs

Four of the seven Albanian higher education institutions were participating in JEPs in 1994.

One application in the 1994/95 selection round was submitted by an Albanian coordinating institution, but was not accepted for funding.



### III. 2. BULGARIA

#### III. 2.1. Budget

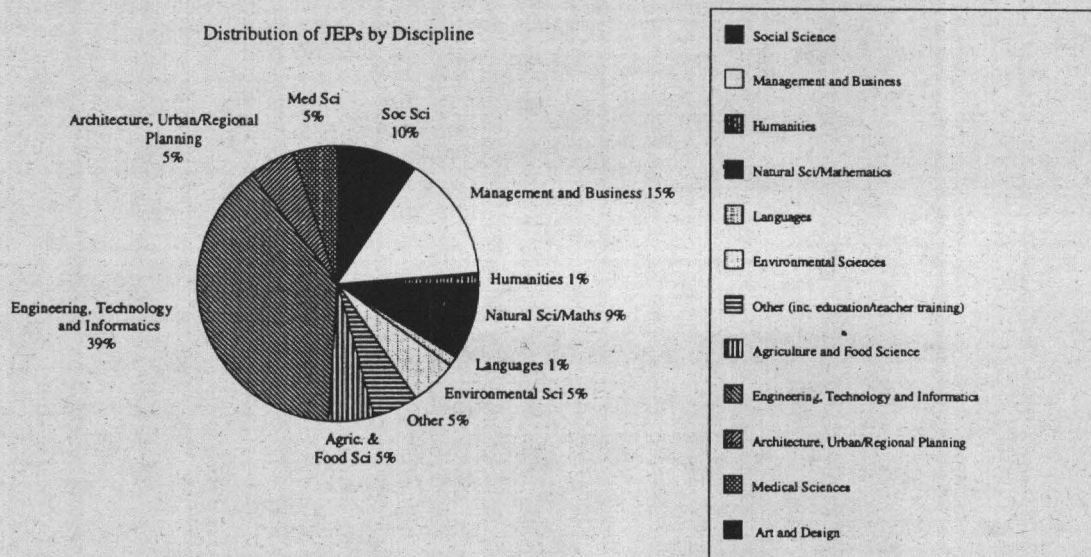
Bulgaria joined the Tempus Scheme in the academic year 1991/92 and by the end of 1993/94 had benefited from a total investment in the Scheme of 30.63 MECU.

#### III. 2.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Bulgarian participation in 80 Joint European Projects, 35 Complementary Measures Grants and 28 Youth Exchange projects, while 564 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Bulgarian and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 2.2.1. Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:



##### III. 2.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 32 new Joint European Projects, and 80 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Bulgarian and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95).

Four Complementary Measures Grants (including one CME+ project) and 2 Youth Exchange projects were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95.

### III. 2.3. Reflection of Bulgarian priorities in the projects accepted for 1994/95

In the 1994/95 JEP selection the following areas have been defined as priorities for Bulgaria:

- ❖ *Introduction of interdisciplinary studies in cooperation with more than one Bulgarian university, specifically:*
  - widening the perspective of the technical universities by introducing non-technical subject areas (e.g. humanities, economics, social sciences etc.);
  - introduction of modern information technology in the faculties of humanities in universities;
  - development of inter-university centres to assist in the introduction of a more interdisciplinary element in higher education institutions.

This broad area has been covered by 15 (nearly a half of all new Bulgarian JEPs) newly accepted projects. For example, this area (and the area of development of open and distance learning on a post-graduate level, see priorities below) is represented by a project aiming at the establishment of an Innovation Centre for open and distance learning at the Open Faculty of the Higher Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in Sofia using multimedia methods and preparing new teaching materials for at least 13 interdisciplinary subjects. The project is coordinated by the Sofia partner institution and it involves the University of Plovdiv as well as 9 EU partner institutions.

- ❖ *In addition, priority has been given to projects with the following objectives:*
  - modernisation of curricula to European standards aiming at the international recognition of Bulgarian degrees (covered by 5 newly accepted projects, examples presented below while discussing target disciplines);
  - initial training of secondary school teachers and retraining of higher education teaching staff (covered by 4 newly accepted projects, examples presented below);
  - development of continuing education and open and distance learning on a post-graduate level (covered by 10 newly accepted projects, examples presented below);

in the following subject areas:

- ♦ **Materials science**

This area has been covered by 3 newly accepted projects, e.g. one of them aims at the creation of new curricula in polymeric materials science for undergraduate and postgraduate students and continuing education of secondary school teachers and specialists from industry at the Higher Institute of Chemical Technology in Sofia.

- ♦ **General practitioner education and health care**

This area has been covered by 4 newly accepted projects, e.g. one of them aims at the establishment of an university centre for interdisciplinary studies in the field of biochemistry, clinical chemistry, clinical and molecular immunology and genetics aiming at graduate and postgraduate students at the Sofia University.

- ◆ **Agriculture and agricultural economics**

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects, e.g. one of them aims at the development and implementation of vocationally oriented integrated short programmes in agricultural business, marketing systems and environmental and animal welfare for university undergraduate students and for professionals.

- ◆ **Environmental protection**

This area has been covered by 6 newly accepted projects, e.g. one project aims at the introduction of a new interdisciplinary postgraduate course in environmental protection and sustainable development, leading to a Masters Degree at European level, development of curricula to western standards leading to an internationally recognised degree, at the development of industry-university collaboration for the effective dissemination of expertise to Bulgarian enterprises. The project involves two Bulgarian universities (Higher Institute of Chemical Technology in Sofia and Higher Institute of Economics and Finance 'D.A. Tsenov' in Svishtov) as well as a Bulgarian enterprise and EU partner institutions.

- ◆ **Social and economic sciences relating to social and economic changes (i.e. social psychology, minority integration, political science)**

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects. One of these projects aims at the development and implementation of three postgraduate programmes (in business informatics, computational linguistics and cognitive science), an undergraduate programme in information sciences, and two other curricula (one for information technology support in social sciences and the other one in humanities) at 8 Bulgarian universities.

- ◆ **European law and European studies**

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects, one of which aims at the creation of an Inter-University Centre for postgraduate European Studies attached to the Centre of European Studies in Sofia including the elaboration and the establishment of a one-year postgraduate course as well as the establishment of a group of European Units in Bulgarian universities.

- ◆ **Modern European languages**

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects, one of them aiming at the production of a regional team of trainers for inter-active methodologies of language teaching and establishment of a regional network in East Bulgaria for the teaching of English, Spanish and other target European languages for both initial and in-service teacher training. The project involves two Bulgarian universities: Free University of Bourgas and Higher Pedagogical Institute 'Konstantin Preslavski' in Shoumen, as well as British, German and Spanish partner institutions.

All Bulgarian priorities have been covered by the newly accepted projects, both the structural requirements (e.g. modernisation of curricula to European standards) and the target disciplines (e.g. environmental protection). In many cases one newly accepted project covers more than one priority area listed for Bulgaria.

### **III. 2.4. Geographical distribution**

There are 73 Bulgarian institutions, located in 20 different towns, involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 40 of these institutions (55%) are located in Sofia. Varna and Plovdiv are the other towns, apart from the capital, well represented in the running JEPs.



### III. 3. CZECH REPUBLIC

#### III. 3.1. Budget

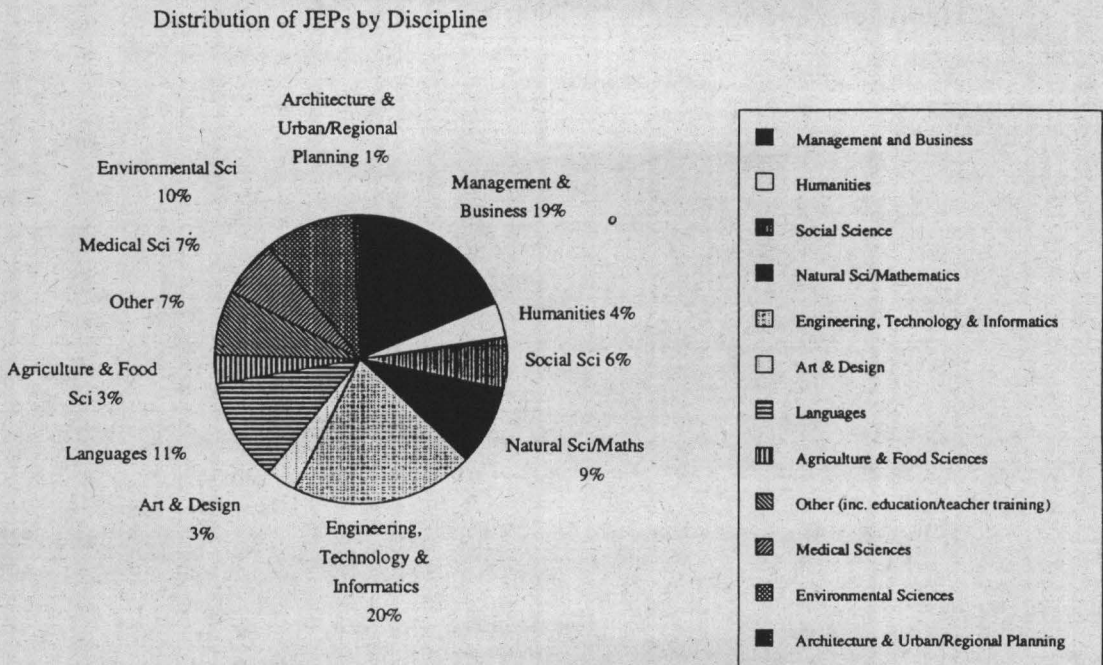
The Czech Republic, first as part of the Czechoslovak Federal State and since January 1993 as a separate entity has participated in the Tempus Scheme since the academic year 1990/91. By the end of 1993/94 the Czech Republic had benefited from an estimated total investment in the Scheme of more than 34 MECU<sup>8</sup>.

#### III. 3.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Czech participation in 114 Joint European Projects, 38 Complementary Measures Grants, 47 Youth Exchange projects and 10 Joint European Networks, while 912 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between the Czech Republic and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 3.2.1. Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:



<sup>8</sup> The estimate has been made on the customary basis of division of funding according to the relative sizes of the populations of the Czech Lands and Slovakia, i.e. in a ratio of 2:1.

### III. 3.2.2. *Perspectives in 1994/95*

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 15 new Joint European Projects (including 1 JEP+), and 40 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Czech and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95).

Four Complementary Measures Grants and 2 Youth Exchange projects were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95.

### III. 3.3. **Reflection of Czech priorities in the projects accepted in 1994/95**

In the 1994/95 JEP selection the following areas have been defined as priorities for the Czech Republic:

✧ *Economics in the areas of:*

- agricultural economics (1 projects accepted);
- instruments of market economy (1 project accepted);
- public relations and marketing (3 projects accepted).

This area has been covered by 5 newly accepted projects. For example, one of these projects aims at the creation of necessary conditions for the integration of Prague School of Economics (the project's coordinator) into the Community of European Management Schools (CEMS) through implementation of a credit transfer system, renovation of undergraduate courses to make them compatible with the CEMS common body of knowledge, and the creation of 6 new graduate courses for a target group of 20 students following the CEMS programme.

✧ *Law in the areas of:*

- European law (1 project accepted);
- mercantile/commercial law;
- development of constitutional and public law;
- consumer law.

Very low level of interest in this area (only 4 applications submitted) resulted in one application accepted for funding which is coordinated by Charles University in Prague. The project is devoted to preparation of basis for future compatibility of the Czech Republic legislation with that of the European Union. It aims at restructuring and development of new curricula and teaching materials at undergraduate level for both the general course 'European Community Law' and the European Community Law—specialised course at two Czech universities (Charles University in Prague and University of West Bohemia in Pilsen). It also aims at development of a 2-year PhD course for Public Administrators, and at creation of a new 'Institute of Comparative Law and Law Integration'. Apart from the two Czech higher education institutions, 4 other Czech and EU partners are involved in the project.

✧ *Medical sciences in the areas of:*

- cardiovascular and cancerous diseases (1 project accepted);
- general practitioner education (introduction and development); 1 project accepted.

The target discipline of *medical sciences* has been covered by 2 projects accepted, and a project devoted to education of general practitioners coordinated by Charles University in Prague constitutes a good example of Czech priorities coverage. The small network of partners (one Czech and 2 EU partners only) aims at development of new curricula to introduce the basis of primary care concepts putting a special emphasis on aspects such as health in the family unit and the community, principles of epidemiology and doctor-patient communication skills.

❖ *Environmental studies in the areas of:*

- waste processing (2 projects accepted);
- soil and subterranean water protection (1 project accepted);
- new energy sources (1 project accepted);
- wood science.

This area has been covered by 4 newly accepted projects. For example, one of these projects includes aspects of cooperation with industry and is coordinated by a Czech institution (Technical University of Mining and Metallurgy of Ostrava). The project aims at the development of an Inter-University centre in waste identification, processing and control, which will act as a regional training and advisory centre for industrialists and local government. It also aims at development of a new modular syllabus 'Programme of the Protection of Environment' consisting of 9 modules and with a target group of 120 undergraduates, 20 postgraduates and 40 industrialists and entrepreneurs. Apart from the Czech coordinator, the project involves both Czech and EU partners, including industrial partners.

Preference has been given to projects

- with interdisciplinary aspects;
- prepared in cooperation with industry;
- in which the coordinator and/or contractor is Czech.

All Czech priorities have been covered by the newly accepted projects, both the structural requirements (e.g. projects with aspects of university/industry cooperation) and the target disciplines. Among the structural requirements giving preference to projects with Czech coordinator and/or contractor was the most successful priority, with all but one project fulfilling this requirement. Some projects cover more than one priority area listed for the Czech Republic.

### **III. 3.4. Geographical distribution of running JEPs in the Czech Republic in 1994/95**

There are 41 Czech institutions, located in 16 different towns, involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 13 of these institutions (32%) are located in Prague. Brno, Ostrava and Liberec are the other towns, apart from the capital, well represented in running JEPs.



### III. 4. ESTONIA

#### III. 4.1. Budget

Estonia joined the Tempus Scheme in the academic year 1992/93 and by the end of 1993/94 had benefited from a total investment in the Scheme of 4.63 MECU.

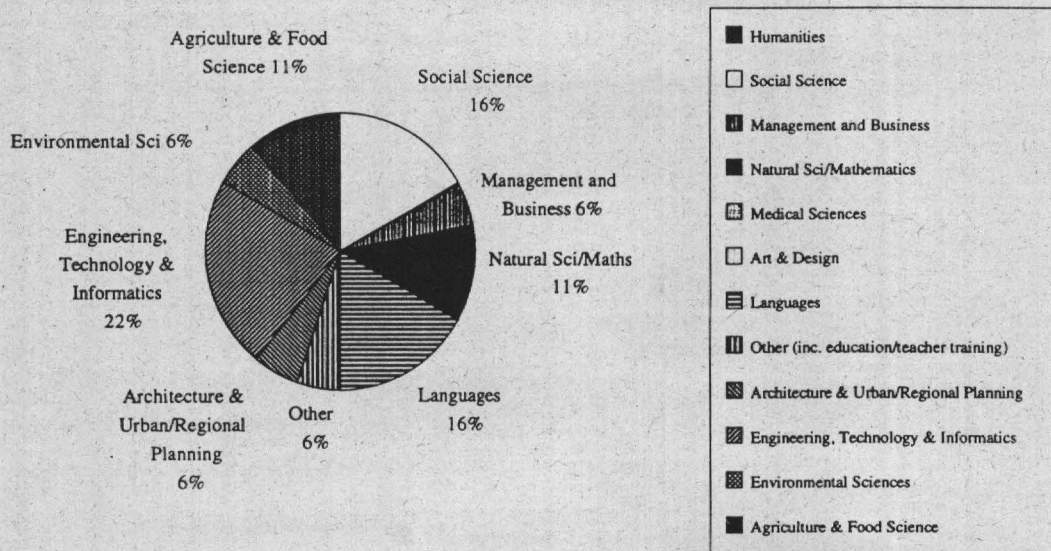
#### III. 4.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Estonian participation in 14 Joint European Projects, 4 Complementary Measures Grants and 4 Youth Exchange projects, while 156 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Estonian and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 4.2.1. Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:

Distribution of JEPs by Discipline



##### III. 4.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 6 new Joint European Projects, and 23 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Estonian and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95).

No Complementary Measures Grants or Youth Exchange projects were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95.

### III. 4.3. Reflection of Estonian priorities in the projects accepted for 1994/95

In the 1994/95 JEP selection the following areas have been defined as priorities for Estonia:

❖ *Promotion of interdisciplinary studies.*

This area has been covered by two newly accepted projects. One of them aims at the development of modular in-service postgraduate diploma courses and a pre-service certificate of competence in information technology for Estonian teachers of all disciplines and sectors at 3 Estonian universities (Tallinn Pedagogical University, Tallinn Technical University and Tartu University). The other project aims at the development and introduction of new curricula (and teaching materials) in product development and entrepreneurship for undergraduate studies and for continuing education courses at the Centre of Continuing Education at Tallinn Technical University.

❖ *Introduction of new types of management and structures in Estonian higher education institutions.*

This area has not been covered by any new projects accepted due to the low quality of the applications submitted.

❖ *Introduction of new disciplines and methodology in Estonian higher education institutions.*

This area has been covered by 3 newly accepted projects. One project aims at the creation of two centres for Analytical Philosophy at Tallinn Pedagogical University and Tartu University, and at the development of courses for graduate students and graduates of the humanities and social sciences. The second project aims at the creation of a new Department of Laboratory Medicine at Tartu University, and at the development and introduction of undergraduate and postgraduate curricula in laboratory medicine. The third project aims at further development of existing courses and the creation of new ones by introducing the teaching of contemporary music at the Estonian Academy of Music in Tallinn.

Special consideration has been given to projects which will have a multiplier effect within the higher education system.

Two out of three Estonian priority areas have been covered by the newly accepted projects. One other project accepted was a regional JEP, therefore not falling strictly into national Estonian priorities.

### III. 4.4. Geographical distribution of running JEPs in Estonia in 1994/95

There are 10 Estonian institutions, located in 2 towns (Tallinn and Tartu), involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 7 of these institutions (70%) are located in the capital, Tallinn.

### III. 5. HUNGARY

#### III. 5.1. Budget

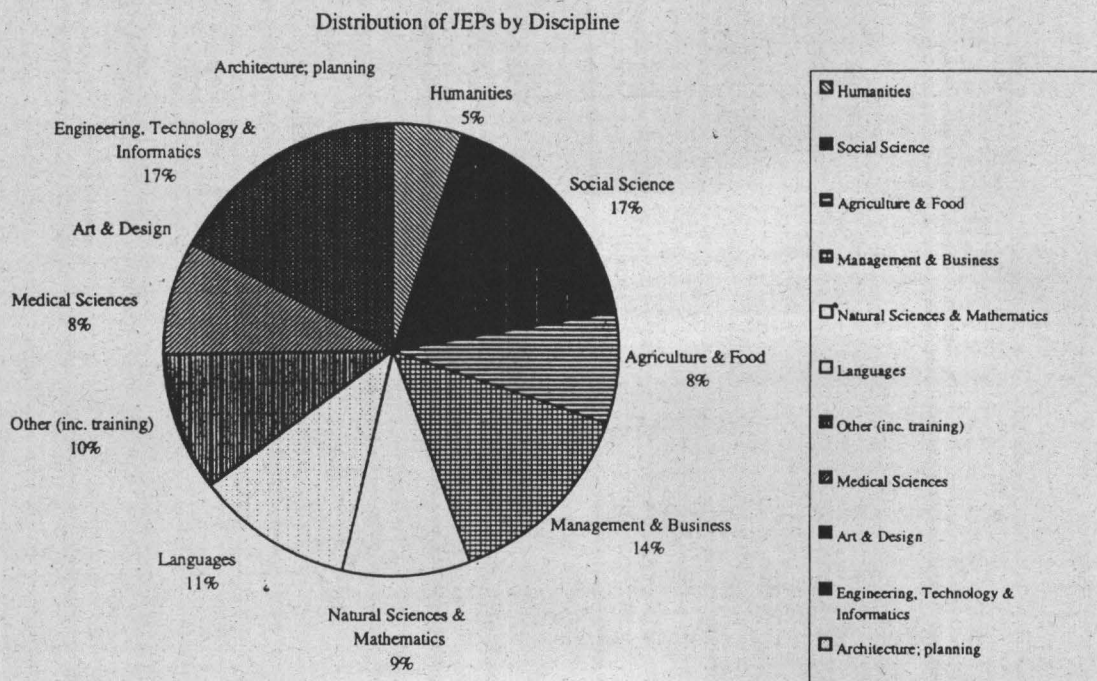
Hungary has participated in the Tempus Scheme since the academic year 1990/91, and by the end of 1993/94 had benefited from a total investment in the Scheme of 59.9 MECU.

#### III. 5.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Hungarian participation in 204 Joint European Projects, 73 Complementary Measures Grants, 75 Youth Exchange projects, and 8 Joint European Networks while 944 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Hungarian and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 5.2.1. Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:



##### III. 5.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 41 new Joint European Projects, and 24 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Hungarian and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95).



Four Complementary Measures Grants (including 1 CME+) and 6 Youth Exchange projects were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95.

### III. 5.3. Reflection of Hungarian priorities in the projects accepted for 1994/95

In the 1994/95 JEP selection the following areas have been defined as priorities for Hungary:

- ✧ *Development of new curricula leading to the creation of new academic and professional profiles in higher education institutions coherent with the development strategy of the institutions concerned.*

This area has been very well covered by applications submitted which resulted in acceptance of 20 new projects with this type of objective. For example, one of these projects aims at the establishment of an undergraduate degree programme in Agro-Management at Debrecen University of Agricultural Sciences.

- ✧ *Comprehensive development of a whole institution or a large part of it in accordance with the development strategy of the institution concerned.*

This area has not been covered by any newly accepted projects due to poor quality of applications submitted, in particular due to absence of an institutional development strategy document in the applications received.

- ✧ *Postgraduate education: course development and the establishment of PhD programmes in universities.*

This area has been well covered by the applications submitted which resulted in acceptance of 10 new projects with this type of objective. For example, one of these projects aims at the development of veterinary education in Hungary through preparation of the University of Veterinary Sciences in Budapest to be accredited as an 'EU-recognised veterinary training institute' including creation of 7 new/updated curricula with adequate teaching materials, a postgraduate continuing education programme providing courses in 9 different areas, and an operational PhD programme in 8 different areas.

- ✧ *Development of university management.*

This area was not very well covered by applications submitted, therefore only 3 new projects were accepted with this type of objective. One of these projects aims at the development of management strategies and techniques at the Hungarian universities of Budapest, Pécs, Debrecen and Veszprém, and of their capacity to carry out long and medium term policies of university management, quality of evaluation systems and university-enterprise cooperation.

❖ *Development of university capacity to provide continuing education.*

This area was not very well covered by applications submitted, therefore it is covered by 4 new projects accepted only. One of these projects aims at the development of undergraduate, postgraduate and continuing education and distance learning programmes in mechatronics at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering at Miskolc University, and at the creation of a Continuing Education Centre to act as an interface with Hungarian industry and to provide training for industrial and technical school staff.

In addition, projects which aimed to achieve one or more of the above objectives in the field of European studies were given priority. However, due to limited number and quality of such proposals, this area has been covered by only 2 newly accepted projects to date. One of them aims at the creation of a Centre for European Studies and Training at the Budapest University of Economics.

In the framework of the above mentioned objectives, preference was also given to projects which deal with as many of the following aspects as possible:

- development of teaching methods that can be used with greater numbers of students;
- development of joint curricula with EU universities leading to mutual recognition of periods of study and double degrees (7 such projects accepted);
- diversification of university activities (particularly those which respond to changing employment needs);
- development of university/industry (enterprise) cooperation (6 such projects accepted);
- improvement of cooperation between Hungarian higher education institutions;
- development of cooperation in initial education between higher education institutions and research institutes;
- support for trans-European networks for student mobility (8 new mobility projects have been accepted);
- Hungarian coordination of projects (78% of newly accepted projects with Hungarian involvement have Hungarian coordinators);
- attraction of complementary funding;
- continuation of funding after the maximum three-year period of Tempus funding;
- development of multiplier effect (e.g. teacher training);
- inclusion of activities which support the integration of Hungary into the European Union.

Some of the projects accepted fall in more than one priority area. Most of the Hungarian priorities, including the preferences, have been covered by the newly accepted projects.

### III. 5.4. Geographical distribution of running JEPs in Hungary in 1994/95

There are 90 Hungarian institutions, located in 25 different towns, involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 44 of these institutions (49%) are located in Budapest. Debrecen, Pécs, Győr and Szeged are the other towns, apart from the capital, well represented in running JEPs.



### III. 6. LATVIA

#### III. 6.1. Budget

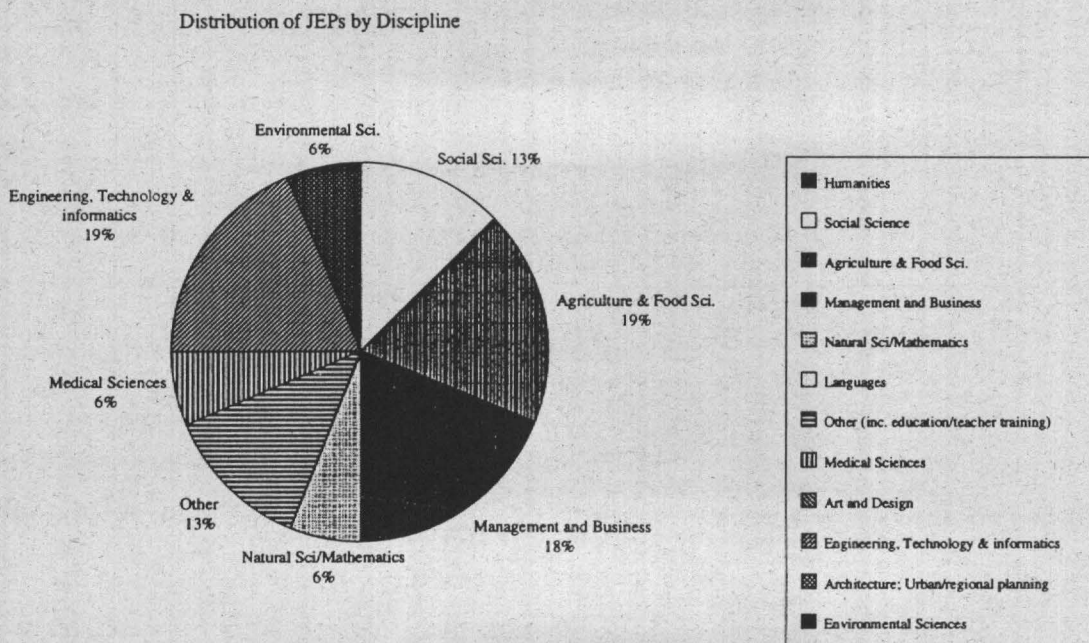
Latvia joined the Tempus Scheme in the academic year 1992/93 and by the end of 1993/94 had benefited from a total investment in the Scheme of 6.2 MECU.

#### III. 6.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Latvian participation in 17 Joint European Projects, 2 Complementary Measures Grants and 12 Youth Exchange projects, while 139 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Latvian and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 6.2.1. Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:



##### III. 6.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994 funding was awarded 6 new Joint European Projects, 2 Complementary Measures Grants and 1 Youth Exchange project, and 25 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Latvian and EU higher education institutions. The second selection round for Complementary Measures, Youth Exchange and Individual Mobility Grants for 1994/95 has yet to be completed.

### III. 6.3. Reflection of Latvian priorities in the projects accepted for 1994/95

In the 1994/95 the following project objectives have been defined as priorities for Latvia:

- ❖ *Introduction of new educational technologies and teaching methods for adult education and the updating of primary, secondary and university level teachers.*

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects. One of them aims at development of centres for adult education with a view to restructuring the Latvian In-service Teacher Training system, as well as at restructuring/creation of curricula in the subject areas of adult education, history, social studies, mother tongue (Latvian), mathematics, science and special education for general in-service teacher training courses and postgraduate courses at 4 Latvian higher education institutions (Daugavpils Pedagogical Institute, Liepaja Pedagogical Higher School, Institute for the Advancement of Education in Riga and the University of Latvia in Riga). The other project aims at creation of multimedia laboratories at Daugavpils Pedagogical Institute and Liepaja Pedagogical Higher School with a view to implementing a course in 'Computer and Multimedia Technology Education' for initial teacher training and to dispensing teacher refresher courses.

- ❖ *Development of new curricula and studies within the national Phare priority areas of agriculture, environment and energy studies. Project coordinators were encouraged to find co-financing for complementary activities relating to those areas.*

This area has been covered by one newly accepted project aiming at the establishment of a centre at the University of Latvia (Riga) for state-of-the-art computational methods in mechanical engineering for energy and environmental studies including development of new courses in mechanical, process and materials engineering at BSc. and MSc. level.

- ❖ *Development of mobility projects, particularly for students and staff from small/peripheral universities in Latvia with a view to improving their international contacts.*

This area has been covered by two newly accepted JEPs. One of these projects aims at the creation of a network for mobility whereby undergraduate and post-graduate students from European countries, in particular from Latvia, will undertake a mobility period in another university with full academic recognition. The other one aims at the introduction of two courses for choir conducting and music therapy, at updating of existing and introduction of new courses in the Departments of Symphonic Conducting, Wind Instruments and Vocal Studies and at the restructuring of the final examination (BA) in the Piano and String Departments at the Jazeps Vitola Latvian Academy of Music in Riga.

All the Latvian priority areas have been covered by the newly accepted JEPs. One project accepted was a regional project, therefore not falling strictly into national Latvian priorities.

The priorities for JEPs in 1994/95 addressed a number of structural issues while calling for new curricula in the Phare priority areas for Latvia of agriculture, environment and energy studies.

### III. 6.4. Geographical distribution of running JEPs in Latvia

There are 18 Latvian institutions, located in 6 different towns, involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 13 of these institutions (72%) are located in Riga (the capital of Latvia). The remaining 5 towns have one institution each involved.

### III. 7. LITHUANIA

#### III. 7.1. Budget

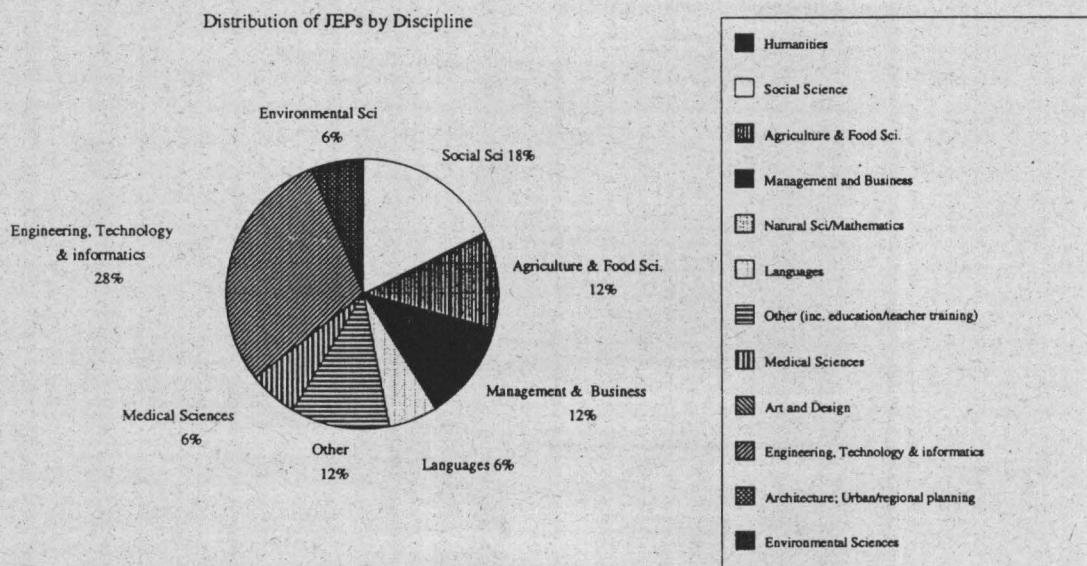
Lithuania joined the Tempus Scheme in the academic year 1992/93 and by the end of 1993/94 had benefited from a total investment in the Scheme of 6.70 MECU.

#### III. 7.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Lithuanian participation in 16 Joint European Projects, 7 Complementary Measures Grants and 11 Youth Exchange projects, while 147 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Lithuanian and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 7.2.1. Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:



##### III. 7.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 5 new Joint European Projects, and 21 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Lithuanian and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95). 1 Complementary Measures Grant and 1 Youth Exchange project were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95.



### III. 7.3. Reflection of Lithuanian priorities in the projects accepted for 1994/95

In the 1994/95 the following areas have been defined as priorities for Lithuania:

✧ *Environmental studies in the areas of:*

- energy saving;
- material saving technologies.

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects. One of them aims at the restructuring of teaching programmes in mechanical construction, management, and administration at the faculties of Environmental Chemistry/Engineering at the Kaunas University of Technology, and at the establishment of a Centre for resources and technology in the area of environment. The other one aims at the establishment of a network of Environmental Centres at four participating Lithuanian universities (Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuanian Academy of Agricultural Engineering, Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas and Vilnius University) that will offer an educational programme in environmental protection and sustainable development to be taken as further qualification after a Bachelor degree or as single courses integrated into BA, MSc. or PhD courses.

✧ *Restructuring of agricultural education with a particular emphasis on agricultural reform and agricultural technology.*

This area has been covered by one newly accepted JEP which aims at the restructuring of existing curricula and integration of applied research activities into the teaching at the Lithuanian Academy of Agricultural Engineering and the Lithuanian Academy of Veterinary Medicine.

✧ *Multi-disciplinary approach to transport and communication studies.*

This area has been covered by one newly accepted JEP which aims at the transfer of knowledge and technology within the broad areas pertaining to transport, distribution and logistics, including the establishment of a 'Training Centre' within the Transport Management Department at the Vilnius Technical University and the revision and updating of curricula and training and the development of new courses.

Preference was given to projects which develop the integration of research into universities and individual faculties. All the Lithuanian priority areas have been covered by the newly accepted JEPs. One project accepted was a regional project, therefore not falling strictly into national Lithuanian priorities.

### III. 7.4. Geographical distribution of distribution of running JEPs in Lithuania

There are 16 Lithuanian institutions, located in 5 different towns, involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 5 of these institutions (31%) are located in Vilnius (the capital of Lithuania). Kaunas and Siauliali are the other towns, apart from Vilnius, well represented in the running JEPs.

### III. 8. POLAND

#### III. 8.1. Budget

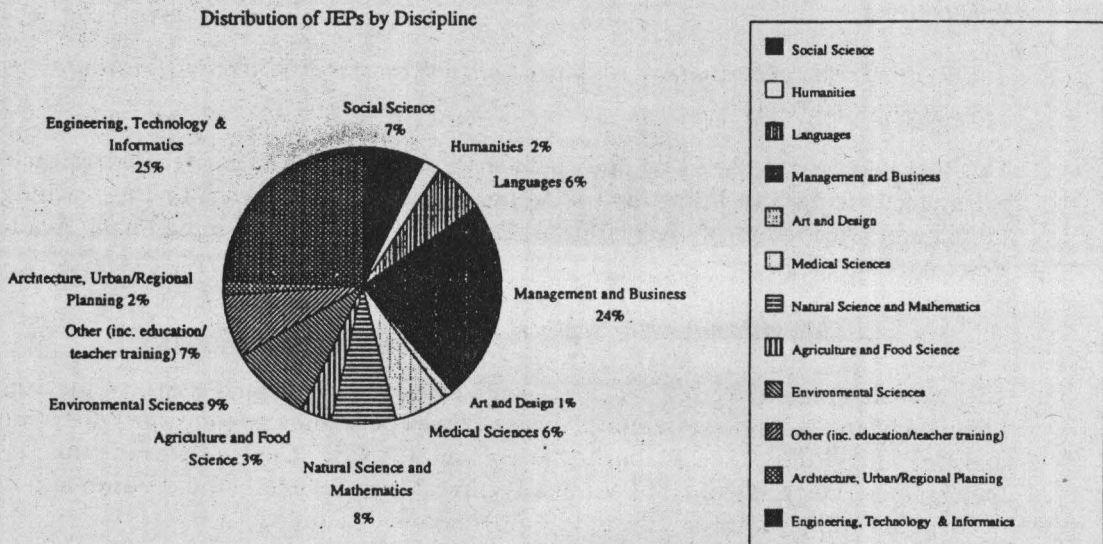
Poland has participated in the Tempus Scheme since the academic year 1990/91, and by the end of 1993/94 had benefited from a total investment in the Scheme of 97.53 MECU.

#### III. 8.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Polish participation in 248 Joint European Projects, 76 Complementary Measures Grants, 171 Youth Exchange projects, 51 Youth Exchange Pilot Projects<sup>9</sup> and 16 Joint European Networks, while 2190 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Polish and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 8.2.1. Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:



##### III. 8.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 91 new Joint European Projects, and 117 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Polish and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95). 8 Complementary Measures Grants and 13 Youth Exchange projects were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95.

(1994/95 JEN and Youth Exchange Pilot Project grants were yet to be awarded at the time of writing)

<sup>9</sup> In the first of two selection rounds for the budget year 1993/94, 33 Youth Exchange Pilot Projects were awarded grants in January 1994.

### III. 8.3. Reflection of Polish priorities in projects accepted for 1994/95

The Polish priorities presented in the *Guide for Applicants 1994/95* were:

- Development of university-industry cooperation;
- Development and restructuring of short cycle higher education courses;
- Introduction and modernisation of postgraduate courses.

in 6 broad target disciplines.

The Polish authorities had originally defined what percentage of the total of accepted projects were to fall in each discipline. However, this turned out to be difficult to implement, as the applications submitted did not follow the same pattern. Therefore, as it can be seen in the table below, the projects accepted followed the pattern of applications submitted in distribution per discipline rather than that originally stipulated.

Priority areas	recommended % of total	% of applications submitted	% of projects accepted
Economics/ management	15%	24%	23%
Engineering/ technology	15%	36%	36%
European studies/ modern European languages	25%	10%	12%
Environmental protection	15%	16%	12%
Social and political sciences	15%	7%	5%
Medicine/ Natural sciences/ Mathematics/ History/ Archaeology/ Art and Design	15%	7%	11%

The priority area of *economics and management* has been covered by 19 newly accepted projects. One of these projects aims at the creation of a third cycle training centre for management of marketing for agriculture and agro-food at the Agricultural Academy in Warsaw. It also aims at the development of partnerships between Polish agricultural and agro-food industries and the beneficiary academy.

The area of *engineering and technology* has been covered by 29 newly accepted projects. For example, one of these projects aims at the development of a new Bachelor degree, at the upgrading of the MSc degree and at the introduction of post-diploma courses for professionals in business informatics at the Department of Information Systems of the University of Gdansk.

The area of *European studies and modern European languages* has been covered by 10 newly accepted projects. One of these projects aims at the preparation of a new undergraduate course in European Union Economics and Polish integration within the European Union at two Polish universities (Academy of Economics in Wroclaw and the University of Wroclaw). The target audience will be students of business and law and the courses will include the training of teachers and postgraduate students and the development of teaching materials.

The area of *environmental protection* has been covered by 10 newly accepted projects. One of these projects aims at the introduction of interdisciplinary courses on environmental monitoring (short courses, first degree and postgraduate level) at the Faculty of Electronics of Gdansk Technical University. The courses will be complemented by the establishment of a laboratory for pollution monitoring, the upgrading of library software and the retraining of staff from the university, enterprises and public services.

The area of *social and political sciences* has been covered by 4 newly accepted projects, one of which, for example, aims at the introduction of short cycle-courses for the training of social welfare professionals at the Institute of Applied Social Sciences of Warsaw University.

The area comprising 6 different disciplines (*medicine, natural sciences, mathematics, history, archaeology, art and design*) has been covered by 9 newly accepted JEPs. One of these projects aims at the development of a new curriculum in environmental chemistry at first degree, MSc and PhD level at 3 Polish universities (Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan and the University of Wroclaw), including the retraining of teachers and students, the organisation of practical placements and the setting up of a laboratory.

All Polish priorities have been covered by the newly accepted projects, both in the terms of the structural requirements (e.g. development of university-industry cooperation) and of the target disciplines, although in the case of the disciplines the distribution of projects accepted was slightly different from that originally defined. That is why pre-defining the distribution of subject areas has been abandoned for the future (1995/96) JEP selection.

### III. 8.4. Geographical distribution of running JEPs in Poland in 1994/95

There are 167 Polish institutions, located in 38 different towns, involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 38 of these institutions (23%) are located in Warsaw. Katowice, Cracow, Lodz, Poznan and Wroclaw are the other towns, apart from the capital, well represented in running JEPs.



### III. 9. ROMANIA

#### III. 9.1. Budget

Romania joined the Tempus Scheme in the academic year 1991/92 and by the end of 1993/94 had benefited from a total investment in the Scheme of 41.75 MECU.

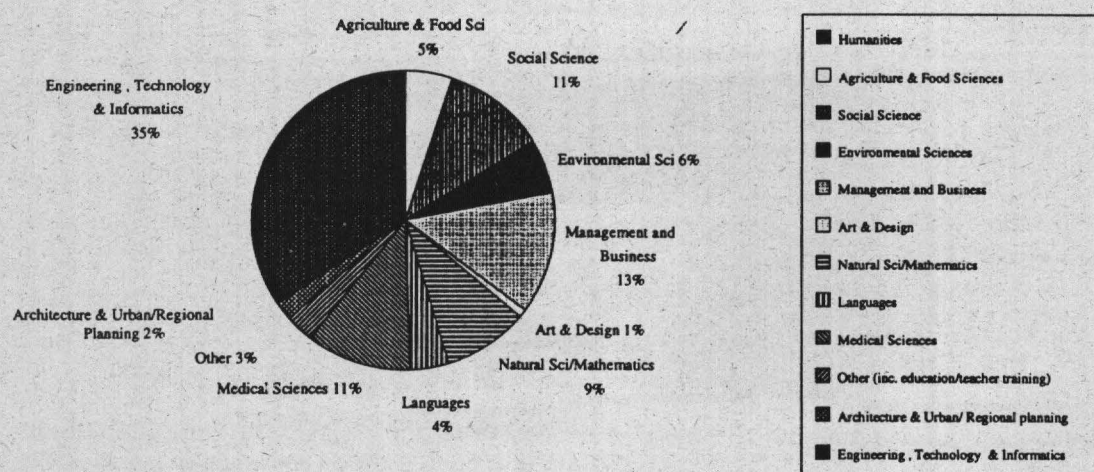
#### III. 9.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Romanian participation in 94 Joint European Projects, 32 Complementary Measures Grants and 44 Youth Exchange projects, while 692 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Romanian and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 9.2.1 Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:

Distribution of JEPs by Discipline



##### III. 9.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 24 new Joint European Projects, and 110 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Romanian and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95). 3 Complementary Measures Grants and 6 Youth Exchange project were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95.



### III. 9.3. Reflection of Romanian priorities in the projects accepted for 1994/95

The Romanian priorities presented for the 1994/95 JEP selection were:

- ✧ *Development of short-cycle higher education (colegii) in universities in the subject areas of engineering, applied economics, agriculture and secretarial studies.*

This objective is to be fulfilled by two newly accepted projects. One of them aims at the development of short cycle higher education in 4 Romanian universities (Academy of Economic Studies in Bucharest, Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' in Bucharest, Politehnica University Bucharest and the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca) in the fields of engineering, applied economics, secretarial activities and architecture through updating of the concerned curricula and the creation/modernisation of appropriate laboratories and through the implementation of a centre for cooperation with industry.

- ✧ *Development of university/enterprise cooperation via the creation of university centres which offer training/retraining courses to enterprises.*

This area has been covered by 4 newly accepted projects, e.g. see the example above.

- ✧ *Creation of Masters degree courses in natural sciences and humanities.*

Only one project with this type of objective was accepted in the 1994/95 selection. It aims at the creation of a new Masters degree in philosophy (fifth year of study) at the Faculty of Philosophy of Bucharest University and introduction of philosophy courses in the curriculum of Politehnica University Bucharest.

- ✧ *Development of student mobility.*

Two new mobility JEPs were accepted for funding.

Priority was given to projects in the following subject areas:

- ✧ *Environmental protection in the areas of:*
  - development of curricula in environmental sciences;
  - nuclear safety and radioactive protection.

This area has been covered by 3 newly accepted projects, all of them devoted to the development of curricula. For example, one of these projects aims at the creation of an educational centre for environmentally friendly farming technologies, to be used by graduates, postgraduates and continuing education students at the University of Agricultural Sciences in Bucharest and at two technical universities (Timisoara and Iasi). It involves the creation of 4 new curricula in that area.

- ✧ *Health sciences in the area of health care management.*

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects. One of them aims at design and implementation of new curricula in health care management at undergraduate and postgraduate level at the Universities of Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest and Iasi.

✧ *Social sciences in the area of social welfare and unemployment.*

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted JEPs, one of which aims at the establishment of doctoral level training centred around labour-related social sciences at the University of Iasi, at the development of the School for Social Workers at the same university, and at the creation of a postgraduate diploma of social action at the University of Suceava.

✧ *Economic sciences.*

- business administration and management for small and medium sized private enterprises in industry, services and agriculture;
- banking and public finance.

This area has been covered by 5 newly accepted projects, all of them in *business administration and management*. One of these projects aims at the creation of an Administration European Institute of Enterprises composed of seven branches at partner Romanian universities<sup>10</sup> and teaching of intensive continuing training courses in the field of enterprise management and administration, of hotel and tourism activities, and of doctoral and master level courses in management and administration of enterprises.

✧ *High technology.*

- development of courses in data transmission and distributed processing (4 projects accepted);
- new materials technology (3 projects accepted).

This area has been covered by 7 newly accepted projects. For example, one project aims at the creation of a Technology Transfer Centre in computer aided design at the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca providing education in the form of short courses for engineers and undergraduate engineering students, and at the installation of an Information Point connected to European networks as well as upgrading of the library. The TU of Cluj-Napoca is the project's coordinator and the 'Transylvania' University in Brasov is also involved.

Preference was given to projects in which

- ♦ the Coordinator was a Romanian university (83% of new JEPs accepted are coordinated by Romanian institutions);
- ♦ two or more Romanian universities participated in the project (92% of new JEPs accepted have more than one Romanian partner university);
- ♦ there was direct student involvement in the formulation and management of mobility projects.

All Romanian priorities have been covered by the newly accepted projects, both the structural requirements (e.g. development of university/enterprise cooperation) and the target disciplines.

<sup>10</sup> University 'Transylvania' in Brasov, University 'Babes Bolyai' in Cluj-Napoca, University 'Ovidius' in Constanta, University of Craiova, University 'Alexandru Ioan Cuza' in Iasi, and University of Timisoara.

### **III. 9.4. Geographical distribution of running JEPs in Romania in 1994/95**

There are 135 Romanian institutions, located in 22 different towns, involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 36 of these institutions (27%) are located in Bucharest. Brasov, Iasi, Cluj-Napoca and Timisoara are the other towns, apart from the capital, well represented in running JEPs.

In 1994, 29 of the 50 higher education institutions in Romania were participating in JEPs.

### III. 10. SLOVAKIA

#### III. 10.1. Budget

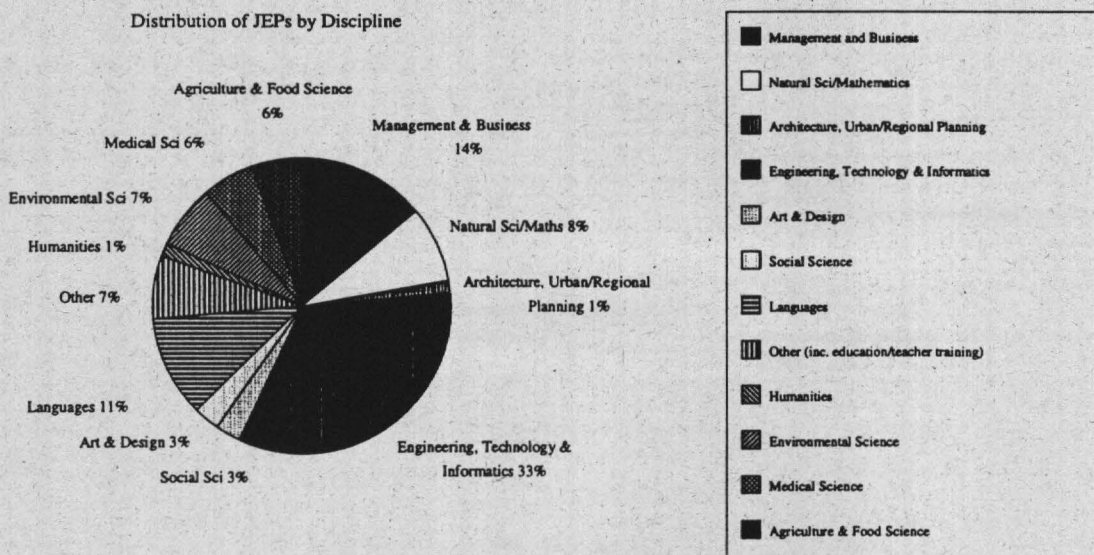
The Slovak Republic, first as part of the Czechoslovak Federal State and since January 1993 as a separate entity has participated in the Tempus Scheme since the academic year 1990/91. By the end of 1993/94 the Slovak Republic had benefited from an estimated total investment in the Scheme of more than 17.83 MECU<sup>11</sup>.

#### III. 10.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Slovak participation in 82 Joint European Projects, 20 Complementary Measures Grants, 26 Youth Exchange projects and 2 Joint European Networks while 472 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Slovak and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 10.2.1 Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:



##### III. 10.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 15 new Joint European Projects, and 27 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Slovak and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95). One Complementary Measures Grants and 3 Youth Exchange projects were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95.

<sup>11</sup> The estimate has been made on the customary basis of division of funding according to the relative sizes of the populations of the Czech Lands and Slovakia, i.e. in a ratio of 2:1.

\* The last two figures are estimates only.

### III.10.3. Reflection of Slovak priorities in the projects accepted for 1994/95

The Slovak priorities presented for the 1994/95 JEP selection were:

❖ *Promotion of university/enterprise cooperation.*

This objective is to be fulfilled by 3 newly accepted projects. An example is presented below, in the discussion of priority subject areas.

❖ *Introduction of short cycle university education (Bachelor degree level) in Slovak universities.*

This objective is to be fulfilled by 3 newly accepted projects. An example is presented below, in the discussion of priority subject areas.

❖ *Introduction of a credit system and the creation of modular structured degrees in the Slovak higher education system.*

This objective is to be fulfilled by 3 newly accepted projects. An example is presented below, in the discussion of priority subject areas.

❖ *Development of multi-disciplinary mobility projects as an instrument for structural change in higher education institutions.*

3 new mobility projects were accepted for funding. One of them aims at the creation of a student mobility network in the areas of European studies, environmental law, social welfare and social policy. The project will support the design and implementation of a new undergraduate bachelor degree programme in European studies at Safarik University in Presov (the project's coordinator), the consolidation of the social work department in the same university and the broadening of knowledge in ecology and environmental law at the Technical University of Zvolen through the retraining of staff and the development of new teaching materials.

Priority was given to projects in the following subject areas:

❖ *Economics and European integration in the areas of:*

- macroeconomics;
- banking and accounting;
- tourism and catering;
- regional planning.

This subject area has been covered by 4 newly accepted projects (one JEP in each sub-area). For example, one of these projects aims at the establishment of a Graduate Education Centre for Accounting in Small and Medium Size Companies at the Management College in Comenius University in Bratislava that will cover graduate education (4th and 5th years of studies) in accounting in SMEs. Practical training will be an obligatory part of the degree. The project also aims at the development of a Consultancy Centre at Comenius University which will provide services to the industry (this project falls within the priority objective of *promotion of university/enterprise cooperation*).

❖ *Law in the areas of:*

- European law and comparative law;
- environmental law.

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects, both in European law. One of them aims at the establishment of a centre for European law study courses focusing on international and European law at the Law Faculty of Comenius University in Bratislava in order to provide training/continuing training for specialists and university teachers. New curricula for European law will be developed for law students and postgraduate law students as well as participants from other subject areas. Safarik University in Kosice is also involved in the JEP.

❖ *Social sciences in the areas of:*

- European studies (1 project accepted);
- social welfare and social policy;
- health care management (1 project accepted).

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects. One of them aims at the establishment of a one-year full time PhD in European studies at the Academia Istropolitana in Bratislava. The course will be taught in English for a target group of 25 students and will cover the following study areas: European culture and social history, and European integration and cooperation.

❖ *Environmental protection in the areas of:*

- processing of solid and liquid wastes;
- waste free combustion technology.

This area has been covered by 4 newly accepted projects including 3 JEPs in *waste processing* and 1 in *general environmental protection*. One of these projects aims at the development of a short-cycle degree (three years) in environmental science, safety and waste management with a modular structure including a credit system of study points to be implemented at the Faculty of Materials Science and Technology at the Slovak Technical University in Trnava. The degree will put special emphasis on environmental biology and chemistry, management, legal and social subjects, modern scientific methods for data processing, monitoring and error signalling methods (this project falls in the priority objectives of *introduction of short cycle university education* and *introduction of a credit system and the creation of modular structured degrees*).

❖ *Introduction of modern technologies in the areas of:*

- quality control from the point of view of EU standards;
- transport logistics;
- food science.

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects, both in transport logistics. One of them aims at the introduction of new courses in the field of transport modelling and planning, transport prognosis and optimisation in the undergraduate and postgraduate curricula of the faculty of Management Science at the University of transport and Communication in Zilina. It also aims at the creation of a training centre and a laboratory that will run courses in transport logistics for university staff and specialists, as well as the newly introduced courses for students.

Preference was given to projects in which the coordinator and/or contractor is based in the Slovak Republic. 80% of newly accepted projects with Slovak participation are coordinated by Slovak institutions, and 73% have Slovak contractors.

All Slovak priorities have been covered by the newly accepted projects, both the structural requirements (e.g. development of university/enterprise cooperation) and the target disciplines. In many cases newly accepted Slovak projects cover more than one priority area.

### **III. 10.4. Geographical distribution of running JEPs in the Slovak Republic in 1994/95**

There are 25 Slovak institutions, located in 11 different towns, involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 9 of these institutions (36%) are located in Bratislava. Kosice, Nitra, and Zilina are the other towns, apart from the capital, well represented in running JEPs.



### III. 11. SLOVENIA

#### III. 11.1. Budget

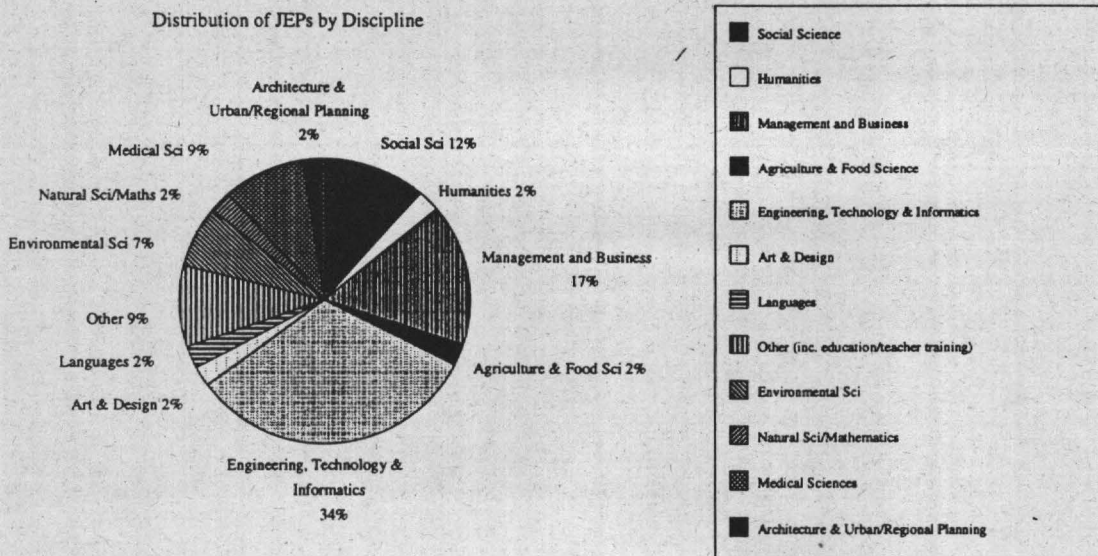
Slovenia has participated in the Tempus Scheme since 1991/92 as a part of the former federal state of Yugoslavia and since the academic year 1992/93 as an independent state. By the end of 1993/94 Slovenia had benefited from a total investment in the Scheme of 6.57 MECU.

#### III. 11.2. Projects

By the end of 1993/94 awards had been made for Slovenian participation in 20 Joint European Projects, 5 Complementary Measures Grants and 9 Youth Exchange projects, while 217 Individual Mobility Grants had been awarded for travel between Slovenian and EU higher education institutions.

##### III. 11.2.1. Subject areas

The overall distribution of Joint European Projects between disciplines is as follows:



##### III. 11.2.2. Perspectives in 1994/95

In the selection round completed in June 1994, funding was awarded to 5 new Joint European Projects, and 44 Individual Mobility Grants were awarded for travel between Slovenian and EU higher education institutions (first of two IMG selection rounds for 1994/95). Two Complementary Measures Grants and 1 Youth Exchange project were funded in June 1994, the first of two selection rounds for the academic year 1994/95.



### III. 11.3. Reflection of Slovenian priorities in the projects accepted for 1994/95

The following subject areas were presented as Slovenian priorities for the 1994/95 JEP selection:

❖ *Management and economics in the areas of:*

- banking and public finance;
- the establishment of short cycle courses in tourism in coastal areas.

This area has been covered by 2 newly accepted projects. One aims at the restructuring of the Department of Finance at the University of Ljubljana through the development of curricula in banking and public finance in areas of specialisation at the 4-year graduate level and at the 2-year graduate level. The other project aims at the development of a new superior school centre for hospitality and tourism, restructuring of the Maritime and Traffic College in Portoroz, development of part-time programmes for continuing education and retraining of people working in the tourism sector.

❖ *The development of short cycle courses in graphics technology.*

No new projects have been supported in this area.

❖ *Social sciences in the area of the development of curricula and in-service training in public administration.*

This area has been covered by 1 newly accepted project which aims at the introduction of new curricula in public administration at the University of Ljubljana with well-trained staff, starting at undergraduate level, and at the development of a system of courses for in-service and on-the-job training for civil servants and administrators.

❖ *The development of universities' capacities to provide retraining and updating courses for secondary school teachers.*

No projects have been supported in this area.

❖ *Modern European languages in the area of interpreting and translating.*

This area has been covered by 1 newly accepted project. It aims at the creation of a new department at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Ljubljana, as well as of the Centre for Translation and Interpreting with a programme to start in 1997/98 for English, German, French, Italian and Spanish.

❖ *European law*

This area has been covered by 1 newly accepted project which aims at the restructuring of the European law course at the Ljubljana and Maribor universities with the development of a postgraduate Masters degree course in European law and the creation of an International Summer School in European Law.

5 out of 7 Slovenian priority areas have been covered by newly accepted JEPs due to the fact that only 5 new projects could be accepted for funding on the basis of the 1994/95 Slovenian national budget. Moreover, in the two remaining priority areas the applications submitted were of insufficient quality.

### **III. 11.4. Geographical distribution of running JEPs in Slovenia in 1994/95**

There are 14 Slovenian institutions, located in 6 different towns, involved in JEPs running in 1994/95. 9 of these institutions (64.3%) are located in Ljubljana (the capital of Slovenia). Maribor, Kranj, Domzale, Izola, and Portoroz are the other towns represented in running JEPs.

## IV. MAIN CHANGES AND DEVELOPMENTS IN TEMPUS 1990 - 1994

### IV.1. THE PHARE CONTEXT

The experience and expertise gained in European Community programmes in the education and training field, in particular ERASMUS and COMETT, formed the basis for Tempus in 1990. Training having been designated as one of the priority areas for cooperation with the emerging Central and Eastern European democracies, it was felt that the experience gained in inter-university cooperation, student mobility and industry-university cooperation in the Community could usefully be drawn upon to create a companion scheme intended as an immediate response to identified training needs in Central and Eastern Europe.

Thus the principal objective of Tempus at its adoption in 1990, as set out in Article 4 of the Council Decision of 17 May, was to contribute to the improvement of training in the countries concerned (initially Poland and Hungary) in particular via support to exchange and mobility of both students and teaching staff.

It is in particular with regard to this context and these objectives that these have been major developments in Tempus since 1990. There has been the gradual realisation that - at least as long as Tempus is financed from the Phare budget designed to support economic and social reform in the partner countries - higher education reform in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe cannot be regarded in isolation or in terms of a companion scheme to intra-Community Schemes but must be considered as one, albeit important, aid measure in the context of Community support for the process of social, economic and political reform. For Tempus this has meant defining strategic reform objectives for each country concerned rather than providing support for cooperation and mobility as an end in itself.

This important change in emphasis is reflected in the terms of the 1993 Tempus II Council Decision which sets out the guide lines for the period 1994 - 1998. This text clearly refers to the role of higher education development in the overall reform process and states that the objectives of Tempus are to *promote, as part of the overall objectives and guidelines of the Phare and Tacis programmes in the context of economic and social reform, the development of the higher education systems in the partner countries.*

As a result, the specific objectives named are no longer the development of exchange and mobility but the provision of support to

- ♦ the development of curricula in priority areas;
- ♦ the reform of higher education structures, institutions and their management;
- ♦ the development of skill-related training to address specific higher and advanced level skill shortages during economic reform, in particular through improved and extended links to industry.

This shift in objectives and the closer link to Phare have also brought about another, less perceptible change, namely that Tempus has not developed like ERASMUS as a programme targeted towards the great mass of universities, especially in European Union countries. Given the considerable commitment necessary from all partners involved to reach objectives and obtain results often in very difficult conditions, the programme increasingly tends to attract only those universities/faculties which have taken the conscious decision to pursue cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe as one of their own strategic objectives.

#### **IV. 1.1. Development of national priorities for support**

The development of national priorities for support has arisen as national strategies for implementation have developed within the Phare framework. Quality remains a major criterion for acceptance of projects, but the specific needs of a country and its strategies for meeting them are now given greater weight in the selection process.

During this process an important aspect of Tempus has been modified, but without the loss of what is distinctive in the Scheme and in all education and training programmes of the European Union. The 'bottom-up' approach whereby applications are submitted in response to annual calls for application has been retained but over the last two years has been given a 'top-down' element as applicants have been required not simply to pursue the academic interests they share with their partners but to submit projects which will contribute to an overall national strategy for reform. Areas to be given priority for support are defined by the national authorities in each partner country in consultation with the European Commission and published in the *Guide for Applicants*. Applications for support for projects which do not fall within these clearly defined priority areas are not assessed for funding.

The issue of national priorities for Tempus support is further developed under IV 2.2 below.

### **IV. 2. INSTRUMENTS OF COOPERATION**

#### **IV. 2.1. Development in the Joint European Project (JEP) concept**

In line with the shift in objectives set out above, the Joint European Project (JEP), the instrument introduced in 1990 to provide the cooperative framework in which activities designed to promote the development of the higher education in the partner countries should take place, has been modified over the years (although the basic concept of a minimum of two Community partners and one university in at least one Central and eastern European country remains).

First of all, a distinction has been made between structural JEPs (the vast majority) and mobility JEPs. As far as structural JEPs are concerned, much greater emphasis than before is placed on the identification of project objectives and precise potential output and only in this context on the description of the activities and resources necessary to attain this objectives in a given period. At the same time it is considered increasingly important that those responsible for the central management of the programme are able to give support and guidance to project coordinators and contractors throughout the 'life' of their project and thus, it is hoped, to increase the effectiveness of the activities undertaken and the final impact of the project at national level.

Mobility projects, on the other hand, aim at the creation of a network for the organisation of student mobility as much as at the support of student mobility itself. It is hoped that, among other things, experience in such projects could help to facilitate the transition to participation in European Union programmes at some stage in the future.

#### **IV. 2.2. Links between Joint European Projects and national higher education development via the definition of priority areas**

In order to enable Tempus to contribute more effectively to the structural reform process as set out above, projects objectives and activities have to correspond to a limited number of priority areas for support per partner country.

Here an attempt has nevertheless been made to define a common framework of priority issues and objectives that can be addressed by Tempus projects which can be summarised as follows

- ♦ priority to projects furthering structural changes and reforms, for example, the promotion of multi-disciplinary studies involving cooperation between different departments within a institution, or the development of new course structures, particularly short cycle bachelor degrees and postgraduate courses offering new qualifications adapted to the changing needs of society;
- ♦ priority to subjects in certain academic areas, for example business management and economics especially areas linked to finance, banking and privatisation or areas directly linked to Phare reform programme such as agriculture, health, public administration etc.; finally, issues linked to broader European cooperation such as law and European studies;
- ♦ preference to projects demonstrating certain features, for example promoting cooperation between several institutions within a particular country, projects managed by local rather than EU partners.

It is hoped that these modifications will enable Tempus to develop from a scheme the major impact of which has been at the level of the individual professors/department involved to a programme contributing to institutional development and in a coherent way to the realisation of each country's higher education strategy.

#### **IV. 2.3. Major Decrease in Support to Regional Joint European Projects**

One by-product of the increasing concentration on national priorities for support has been a sharp reduction in the number of regional projects, i.e. projects involving more than one partner country. The difficulty in preparing project proposals corresponding to the priorities of several countries at the same time is evident. This presupposes that the project represents a very high priority for all countries concerned. However, funding remains possible if proposed by the partner countries within the programming of Multi-country Phase.

At the same time it is important to mention that evidence gathered until now from project reports and site visits does not suggest that, overall, regional projects have been among the most successful Tempus projects implemented. They have often tended to be a series of bilateral projects working in parallel rather than projects looking at a particular issue from a regional viewpoint. Thus, they have lacked focus and the regional 'value-added' has often been difficult to determine.

A regional element of a different nature is, however, becoming increasingly important for a number of different countries, namely encouragement of cooperation between several of their universities within the same project. Indeed, this represents an important selection criterion for Joint European Project for many countries.

#### **IV. 2.4. Emphasis on the Sustainability of results and on dissemination activities: Joint European Networks (JENs)**

With a view to maximising the benefits and the impact of the resources invested in Tempus projects hitherto the concept of Joint European Network was introduced in 1993 with a view to giving limited support for a further two years to the best JEPs having come to the end of their initial three year funding period. The main objectives of JENs are

- to contribute to the maintenance of the results achieved during the three years of Tempus funding and thus ensure the maximum benefit from the financial support awarded and the developments already accomplished;
- to encourage the dissemination of the outputs of the most successful projects, particularly at national level in the partner countries concerned.

In general, increased importance is being attached to the importance of dissemination of project outputs, in particular at national level. This is discussed in more detail below in the Section on Complementary Measures (cf. IV.2.6.)

#### **IV. 2.5. Changes in the Individual Mobility Grant support offered**

The most obvious development here since 1990 has been the removal of student mobility from Tempus (other than in Joint European Projects), and the concentration solely on teaching staff mobility. Again this change can be explained mainly by the need to concentrate limited resources on the programme components most likely to bring about lasting structural change in the partner countries. However, at the same time the desire to concentrate resources on measures with a clear European 'value-added' element rather than on bilateral student mobility between one Member State and one partner country should also be mentioned in this context.

In line with the overall move towards national policies for Tempus country-specific priorities for support for individual mobility grants have also been developed by some partner countries. It is also interesting to note the particular importance which individual mobility grant support has assumed for small countries with very limited Tempus budgets and therefore very few Joint European Projects. Strategic use of Individual Mobility Grants means that important subject areas and universities/faculties can nevertheless receive some form of Tempus support.

At the same time, one issue which could be considered more closely in the future would perhaps be a more targeted use of individual mobility grants overall in order to reach those staff members/departments/faculties not yet participating in international relations.

#### IV.2.6. Changes in the activities eligible for support under Complementary Measures

Complementary Measures, originally based on the ERASMUS model and designed to give support to the extension of university associations to Central and Eastern Europe, for publications and for studies and survey have now been completely redesigned with a view to underpinning the overall aims of Tempus as set out above, and to providing support *complementary* to the main instrument of project funding and important with regard to maximising the impact of Tempus in the medium term. There are now three main funding possibilities:

- ♦ support to universities and faculties to develop and strengthen capacities for strategic planning and institutional development at the level of the university or faculty, for example in areas such as staff development, quality assurance, project formulation, administration, personnel management, the creation of international offices etc.;
- ♦ support for the dissemination of Tempus results in particular at national level within particular subject areas or sectors;
- ♦ support for the national authorities of the partner countries in order to contribute to the elaboration of national higher education strategy in an area of identified need, for example with regard to the integration of research institutes into the universities or for the development of a national higher education accreditation centre etc.

### **IV. 3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES**

Finally, alongside the changes in programme objectives and in funding possibilities available there have been a number of, hopefully corresponding, developments concerning project implementation. Worthy of mention are in particular following aspects:

#### **IV. 3.1. The move to increased partner country responsibility for project coordination and contractorship**

Over the last few years the possibility of the transfer of project management responsibilities, first of all - for all partner countries- with regard to project coordination (i.e. academic leadership) and secondly - for those countries whose banking systems and legislation are able to provide the necessary services -concerning contractual responsibility (i.e. financial leadership) has been made possible where the project partners so wish. This is a question to be resolved among the partners of each potential project but for a number of partner countries is an important aspect to be taken into account in project selection. It is hoped in this way both to ensure to as large a degree as possible that projects correspond to the needs of the partner country partners and secondly to encourage the transfer of project management skills from experienced European Union universities to colleagues in the partner countries. Finally, it is clear that the costs involved when project administration is undertaken in the partner countries are considerably less than when tasks are undertaken in the EU.

#### **IV. 3.2. The introduction of pluriannual funding**

From the beginning of Tempus II, i.e. from academic year 1994/95 onwards, successful contractors will receive a three year contract for their Joint European Projects rather than having to depend on annual renewal procedures and their almost unavoidable delays. While of course projects will be closely monitored throughout their "lives" and revised budgetary planning requested at the beginning of each year, it is hoped that in this way to increase flexibility within a clear overall project framework.

Thus, over the last four years with regard to programme objectives, funding mechanisms and day-to-day implementation a number of fundamental changes have occurred within Tempus. It is hoped that in the future the programme will continue to develop in response to the needs of the beneficiary countries thus making a useful contribution to higher education development within each national context.



## ANNEX 1

### TEMPUS PUBLICATIONS

Tempus publications issued during the period 1 August 1993 - 31 July 1994:

1. Tempus (Phare) Guide for applicants 1994/95, in 9 languages, giving full details of the Scheme, its objectives and selection criteria, together with application forms for the various activities.

DA	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-695-DA-C	ISBN: 92-826-6132-6
DE	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-695-DE-C	ISBN: 92-826-6133-4
EN	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-695-EN-C	ISBN: 92-826-6135-0
ES	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-695-ES-C	ISBN: 92-826-6131-8
FR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-695-FR-C	ISBN: 92-826-6136-9
GR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-695-GR-C	ISBN: 92-826-6134-2
IT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-695-IT-C	ISBN: 92-826-6137-7
NL	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-695-NL-C	ISBN: 92-826-6138-5
PT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-695-PT-C	ISBN: 92-826-6139-3

2. Tempus (Phare) Youth activities Guidelines, Academic Year 1994/95, in 9 languages, providing details of this part of the Tempus Scheme, together with an application form.

DA	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-704-DA-C	ISBN: 92-826-6150-4
DE	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-704-DE-C	ISBN: 92-826-6151-2
EN	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-704-EN-C	ISBN: 92-826-6153-9
ES	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-704-ES-C	ISBN: 92-826-6149-0
FR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-704-FR-C	ISBN: 92-826-6154-7
GR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-704-GR-C	ISBN: 92-826-6152-0
IT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-704-IT-C	ISBN: 92-826-6155-5
NL	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-704-NL-C	ISBN: 92-826-6156-3
PT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-79-93-704-PT-C	ISBN: 92-826-6157-1

3. Tempus (Phare) Pilot Projects with Poland, period of 1 June 1994 to 31 December 1995, in 4 languages (DE, EN, FR, IT), providing details of this special action of the Tempus Scheme, together with an application form

Catalogue N° none	ISBN: none
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4. Tempus (Phare) Compendium for 1993/94, in EN (introduction in DE, EN, FR) giving details of all JEPs and Complementary Measures projects currently running, together with indexes.

EN	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-80-93-678-EN-C	ISBN: 92-826-6670-0
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5. Tempus (Phare) Annual Report 1992/93 in 9 languages.

DA	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-82-93-133-DA-C	ISBN: 92-826-7156-9
DE	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-82-93-133-DE-C	ISBN: 92-826-7157-7
EN	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-82-93-133-EN-C	ISBN: 92-826-7159-3
ES	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-82-93-133-ES-C	ISBN: 92-826-7155-0
FR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-82-93-133-FR-C	ISBN: 92-826-7160-7
GR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-82-93-133-GR-C	ISBN: 92-826-7158-5
IT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-82-93-133-IT-C	ISBN: 92-826-7161-5
NL	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-82-93-133-NL-C	ISBN: 92-826-7162-3
PT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-82-93-133-PT-C	ISBN: 92-826-7163-1

6. Tempus (Phare) Site Visit Programme Annual Report 1992/93 in 9 languages.

DA	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-131-DA-C	ISBN: 92-826-6821-5
DE	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-131-DE-C	ISBN: 92-826-6822-3
EN	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-131-EN-C	ISBN: 92-826-6824-X
ES	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-131-ES-C	ISBN: 92-826-6820-7
FR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-131-FR-C	ISBN: 92-826-6825-8
GR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-131-GR-C	ISBN: 92-826-6823-1
IT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-131-IT-C	ISBN: 92-826-6826-6
NL	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-131-NL-C	ISBN: 92-826-6827-4
PT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-131-PT-C	ISBN: 92-826-6828-2

7. Tempus (Tacis) Guide for applicants Pre-JEP phase Academic Year 1994/95 in 9 languages.

DA	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-139-DA-C	ISBN: 92-826-6812-6
DE	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-139-DE-C	ISBN: 92-826-6813-4
EN	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-139-EN-C	ISBN: 92-826-6815-0
ES	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-139-ES-C	ISBN: 92-826-6811-8
FR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-139-FR-C	ISBN: 92-826-6816-9
GR	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-139-GR-C	ISBN: 92-826-6814-2
IT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-139-IT-C	ISBN: 92-826-6817-7
NL	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-139-NL-C	ISBN: 92-826-6818-5
PT	Catalogue N° 11 16 CY-81-93-139-PT-C	ISBN: 92-826-6819-3

8. Tempus (Tacis) Compendium for 1993/94, in EN giving details of all Pre-JEPs projects currently running, together with indexes

Catalogue N° none ISBN: none

9. Tempus Leaflet, in 9 languages, giving a brief outline of the Scheme

Catalogue N° none ISBN: none

## ANNEX 2

### STATISTICAL TABLES

<b>JEP DISTRIBUTION BY SUBJECT AREA</b>	<b>Supported projects (new and renewal projects)</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
100: Humanities	13	2.8
200: Social Sciences	46	9.9
300: Management and Business	78	16.8
400: Natural Sciences and Mathematics	24	5.1
500: Applied Sciences and Technologies	240	51.7
600: Art and Design	4	1.0
700: Languages	19	4.1
800: Other	29	6.3
900: JEP+ Subject Areas	11	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>100</b>

**OVERALL STATISTICS ON JEP SELECTION 1994/95**

Supported applications (new and renewal projects)				
	Coordinating country		Country involvement	
		%		%
B	22	4.6	131	28.2
D	25	5.3	223	48.1
DK	12	2.5	68	14.7
E	5	1.0	121	26.1
F	43	9.2	196	42.2
GR	12	2.5	83	17.9
I	18	3.8	145	31.3
IRL	3	0.5	76	16.4
L	0	0.0	1	0.2
NL	18	3.8	132	28.4
P	3	0.5	66	14.2
UK	57	12.2	270	58.2
WE	-	-	-	-
ALB	0	0.0	17	3.7
BG	21	4.4	59	12.7
CZ	21	4.4	41	8.8
EE	5	1.0	19	4.1
H	43	9.2	66	14.2
LT	2	0.4	20	4.3
LV	5	1.1	19	4.1
PL	78	16.8	175	37.7
RO	29	6.3	51	11.0
SLO	17	3.7	24	5.2
SK	18	3.9	33	7.1
A	2	0.8	25	8.6
AUS	0	0.0	0	0.0
CDN	0	0.0	3	0.6
CH	0	0.0	4	0.9
IS	0	0.0	0	0.0
J	0	0.0	0	0.0
N	0	0.0	10	2.2
NZ	0	0.0	0	0.0
S	4	1.7	39	16.7
SF	1	0.4	23	9.9
T	0	0.0	1	0.2
USA	0	0.0	14	3.0
Total	464	100.0	2123	100.0

## TEMPUS SCHEME: OVERALL FIGURES

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>	23.16	70.5	98.0	*129.15	95.9	416.71
National indicative programme	23.16	55.5	85.5	108.00	95.9	368.06
Regional funds		15.0	12.5	10.25	-	37.75
Other Phare sources				10.90	-	10.90

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>	153	452	643	504	464	
national projects	118	357	506	414	428	
regional projects	35	95	137	90	36	
of which: renewed		134	403	465	225	
new	153	318	240	39	239	989
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						93 chfr
Staff: (total)	1,308	5,198	9,870	9,518	*	25,894
from ECE <sup>1</sup> to EU	724	3,148	6,014	5,876	-	15,762
from EU to ECE	584	2,050	3,794	3,436	-	9,864
from ECE to ECE	-	-	62	206	-	268
Students: (total)	1,218	3,099	6,407	6,166	*	16,890
from ECE to EU	1,033	2,747	5,612	5,253	-	14,645
from EU to ECE	185	352	786	873	-	2,196
from ECE to ECE	-	-	9	40	-	49

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>	1,572	1,657	1,396	2,239	1,369	8,233
Staff: from EU to ECE	315	280	314	629	162	1,700
Staff: from ECE to EU	489	706	1,082	1,610	1,207	5,094
Students: from EU to ECE	35	34	-	-	-	69
Students: from ECE to EU	733	637	-	-	-	1,370

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported</b>	40	37	42	19	25	163
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported</b>	65	66	106	114	93	444
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<sup>1</sup> ECE = Eastern and Central Europe

\* The pluri-annual concept implies that precise mobility breakdowns are unavailable at this stage.

**OVERALL FIGURES BY ELIGIBLE COUNTRY**

**Fact Sheet Albania**

Tempus I				Tempus II	TOTAL
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	

**1. BUDGET:**

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>			1.25	4.94	2.4	8.59
National indicative programme			1.20	2.50	2.4	6.10
Regional funds			0.05	0.04	-	0.09
Other Phare sources				2.40	-	2.40

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

**2. PROJECTS:**

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>			9	14	17	
national projects			8	13	17	
regional projects			1	1	-	
of which: renewed			1	9	12	
new			8	5	5	13
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff: from ALB (total)			47	124		171
to EU			47	124		171
to ECE			-	-		-
to ALB (total)			48	73		121
from EU			48	73		121
from ECE			-	-		-
Students: from ALB (total)			50	65		115
to EU			50	65		115
to ECE			-	-		-
to ALB (total)			-	6		6
from EU			-	6		6
from ECE			-	-		-

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>			63	163	191	417
Staff: from EU to ALB			9	37	9	55
from ALB to EU			54	126	182	362
Students: from EU to ALB			-	-	-	-
from ALB to EU			-	-	-	-

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which ALB is involved)</b>			-	4	2	6
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which ALB is involved)</b>			-	2	-	2
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## Fact Sheet Bulgaria

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>		6.0	8.92	*15.71	12.0	42.63
National indicative programme		5.0	8.00	15.00	12.0	40.0
Regional funds		1.0	0.92	0.71	-	2.63
Other Phare sources				-	-	-

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>		53	86	66	59	
national projects		31	59	49	54	
regional projects		22	27	17	5	
of which: renewed		7	52	66	27	
new		46	34	-	32	80
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff: from BG (total)		259	607	620		1,486
to EU		259	607	620		1,486
to ECE		-	-	-		-
to BG (total)		150	341	344		835
from EU		150	341	344		835
from ECE		-	-	-		-
Students: from BG (total)		70	295	321		686
to EU		70	295	321		686
to ECE		-	-	-		-
to BG (total)		-	29	57		86
from EU		-	29	57		86
from ECE		-	-	-		-

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>		140	128	296	246	810
Staff: from EU to BG		16	20	54	19	109
from BG to EU		102	108	242	155	607
Students: from EU to BG		-	-	-	-	-
from BG to EU		22	-	-	-	22

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which BG is involved)</b>		19	12	4	7	42

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which BG is involved)</b>		7	12	9	7	35

## Fact Sheet Czech Republic<sup>2</sup>

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>				<b>•10.94</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>16.44</b>
National indicative programme				8.00	5.5	13.50
Regional funds				2.94		2.94
Other Phare sources						

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>				<b>81</b>	<b>41</b>	
national projects				26	23	
regional projects				55	18	
of which: renewed				81	26	
new				-	15	-
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff: from CZ (total)				<b>691</b>		<b>691</b>
to EU				671		671
to ECE				20		20
to CZ (total)				<b>428</b>		<b>428</b>
from EU				417		417
from ECE				11		11
Students: from CZ (total)				<b>612</b>		<b>612</b>
to EU				608		608
to ECE				4		4
to CZ (total)				<b>130</b>		<b>130</b>
from EU				126		126
from ECE				4		4

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>				<b>240</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>323</b>
Staff: from EU to CZ				89	29	118
from CZ to EU				151	54	205
Students: from EU to CZ				-	-	-
from CZ to EU				-	-	-

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which CZ is involved)</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which CZ is involved)</b>				<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>24</b>
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<sup>2</sup> for 1990-1992 see fact sheet Czechoslovakia



## Fact Sheet Slovak Republic<sup>3</sup>

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>				<b>6.18</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.18</b>
National indicative programme				5.00	5.0	10.00
Regional funds				1.18	-	1.18
Other Phare sources				-	-	-

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>				<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	
national projects				12	19	
regional projects				34	14	
of which: renewed				44	18	
new				2	15	2
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff: from SK (total)				<b>365</b>		<b>365</b>
to EU				351		351
to ECE				14		14
to SK (total)				<b>226</b>		<b>226</b>
from EU				210		210
from ECE				16		16
Students: from SK (total)				<b>292</b>		<b>292</b>
to EU				289		289
to ECE				3		3
to SK (total)				<b>41</b>		<b>41</b>
from EU				36		36
from ECE				5		5

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>				<b>136</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>209</b>
Staff: from EU to SK				41	9	50
from SK to EU				95	64	159
Students: from EU to SK				-	-	-
from SK to EU				-	-	-

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which SK is involved)</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which SK is involved)</b>				<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>
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<sup>3</sup> for 1990-1992 see fact sheet Czechoslovakia

## Fact Sheet Former Czechoslovakia

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>	3.7	12.8	18.46		34.96
National indicative programme	3.7	9.0	15.00		27.70
Regional funds		3.8	3.46		7.26
Other Phare sources					-

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>	39	124	163		
national projects	39	57	70		
regional projects	-	67	93		
of which: renewed		50	125		
new	39	74	38		145
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>					
Staff: from CS (total)	141	636	1,192		1,969
to EU	141	636	1,181		1,958
to ECE	-	-	11		11
to CS (total)	119	405	660		1,184
from EU	119	405	649		1,173
from ECE	-	-	11		11
Students: from CS (total)	154	500	980		1,634
to EU	154	500	979		1,633
to ECE	-	-	1		1
to CS (total)	28	70	167		265
from EU	28	70	165		263
from ECE	-	-	2		2

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>	287	452	269		1,008
Staff: from EU to CS	58	70	78		206
from CS to EU	175	222	191		588
Students: from EU to CS	1	16	-		17
from CS to EU	53	144	-		197

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which CS is involved)</b>	24	21	8		53
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which CS is involved)</b>	14	22	12		48
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## Fact Sheet Estonia

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>			1.01	*3.62	1.5	6.13
National indicative programme			1.00	1.50	1.5	4.00
Regional funds			0.01	0.02	-	0.03
Other Phare sources				2.10	-	2.10

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>				8	17	19	
	national projects			6	11	15	
	regional projects			2	6	4	
	of which: renewed			-	11	6	
	new			8	6	13	14
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>							
Staff:	from EE (total)			57	67		124
	to EU			57	62		119
	to ECE			-	5		5
	to EE (total)			33	65		98
	from EU			33	56		89
	from ECE			-	9		9
Students:	from EE (total)			36	63		99
	to EU			36	63		99
	to ECE			-	-		-
	to EE (total)			1	8		9
	from EU			1	8		9
	from ECE			-	-		-

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>				43	113	62	218
Staff:	from EU to EE			10	20	5	35
	from EE to EU			33	93	57	183
Students:	from EU to EE			-	-	-	-
	from EE to EU			-	-	-	-

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which EE is involved)</b>			3	1	2	6
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which EE is involved)</b>			-	4	2	6
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## Fact Sheet Hungary

Tempus I				Tempus II		
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL	

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>	6.2	16.1	19.27	18.33	16.00	75.9
National indicative programme	6.2	12.0	16.00	16.0	16.00	66.2
Regional funds		4.1	3.27	2.33	-	9.7
Other Phare sources				-	-	-

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>	63	161	179	125	66	
national projects	63	89	91	75	52	
regional projects	-	72	88	50	14	
of which: renewed	-	62	155	107	25	
new	63	99	24	18	41	245
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff: from H (total)	224	678	1,115	988		3,005
to EU	224	678	1,103	971		2,976
to ECE	-	-	12	17		29
to H (total)	192	455	802	517		1,966
from EU	192	455	790	496		1,933
from ECE	-	-	12	21		33
Students: from H (total)	403	844	1,419	1,179		3,845
to EU	403	844	1,417	1,178		3,842
to ECE	-	-	2	1		3
to H (total)	74	160	232	197		663
from EU	74	160	230	191		655
from ECE	-	-	2	6		8

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>	351	284	125	184	63	1,007
Staff: from EU to H	124	63	65	82	22	356
from H to EU	83	77	60	102	41	363
Students: from EU to H	24	5	-	-	-	29
from H to EU	120	139	-	-	-	259

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which H is involved)</b>	27	23	16	7	7	80
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which H is involved)</b>	32	17	13	13	13	88
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## Fact Sheet Lithuania

Tempus I				Tempus II	TOTAL
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>			1.5	+5.2	2.0	8.7
National indicative programme			1.5	2.5	2.0	6.0
Regional funds			-	-	-	-
Other Phare sources				2.7	-	2.7

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>			11	16	20	
national projects			7	11	14	
regional projects			4	5	6	
of which: renewed			-	11	15	
new			11	5	5	21

<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff: from LT (total)			83	142		225
to EU			83	133		216
to ECE			-	9		9
to LT (total)			36	96		132
from EU			36	90		126
from ECE			-	6		6
Students: from LT (total)			65	89		154
to EU			65	89		154
to ECE			-	-		-
to LT (total)			11	19		30
from EU			11	19		30
from ECE			-	-		-

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>			34	113	46	193
Staff: from EU to LT			12	45	4	61
from LT to EU			22	68	42	132
Students: from EU to LT			-	-	-	-
from LT to EU			-	-	-	-

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which LT is involved)</b>			3	4	4	11

<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which LT is involved)</b>			3	8	4	15

## Fact Sheet Latvia

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>			1.5	4.7	2.0	8.2
National indicative programme			1.5	2.0	2.0	5.5
Regional funds			-	-	-	-
Other Phare sources			-	2.7	-	2.7

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>			11	15	19	
national projects			7	9	13	
regional projects			4	6	6	
of which: renewed			-	9	13	
new			11	6	6	23
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff: from LV			95	124		219
to EU			95	116		211
to ECE			-	8		8
to LV			45	95		140
from EU			45	89		134
from ECE			-	6		6
Students: from LV			52	138		190
to EU			52	138		190
to ECE			-	-		-
to LV			-	40		40
from EU			-	40		40
from ECE			-	-		-

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>			43	96	75	214
Staff: from EU to LV			14	31	4	49
from LV to EU			29	65	71	165
Students: from EU to LV			-	-	-	-
from LV to EU			-	-	-	-

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which LV is involved)</b>			-	2	14	90
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which LV is involved)</b>			5	7	58	229
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## Fact Sheet Poland

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>	12.4	18.1	29.51	-37.52	35.0	132.53
National indicative programme	12.4	13.5	26.00	35.00	35.0	121.90
Regional funds		4.6	3.51	2.52	-	10.63
Other Phare sources				-	-	-

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>	85	144	245	155	175	
national projects	85	76	150	105	154	
regional projects	-	68	95	50	21	
of which: renewed	-	82	145	154	84	
new	85	62	100	1	91	339
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff:						
from PL (total)	326	786	1,724	1,557		4,393
to EU	326	786	1,719	1,536		4,367
to ECE	-	-	5	21		26
to PL (total)	256	550	1,178	958		2,942
from EU	256	550	1,173	931		2,910
from ECE	-	-	5	27		32
Students:						
from PL (total)	467	879	1,764	1,506		4,616
to EU	467	879	1,763	1,496		4,605
to ECE	-	-	1	10		11
to PL (total)	58	53	251	265		627
from EU	58	53	250	261		622
from ECE	-	-	1	4		5

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>	884	444	323	539	339	2,529
Staff:						
from EU to PL	124	97	69	142	32	464
from PL to EU	199	114	254	397	307	1,271
Students:						
from EU to PL	10	9	-	-	-	19
from PL to EU	551	224	-	-	-	775

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which PL is involved)</b>	31	24	19	2	14	90
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which PL is involved)</b>	26	20	66	59	58	229
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## Fact Sheet Romania

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>		10.2	13.32	18.23	12.0	53.75
National indicative programme		10.0	13.00	18.00	12.0	53.00
Regional funds		0.2	0.32	0.23	-	0.75
Other Phare sources		-	-	-	-	-

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>		69	104	87	51	
national projects		62	85	78	49	
regional projects		7	19	9	2	
of which: renewed		6	73	87	27	
new		63	31	-	24	118
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff:	from RO	498	901	1,045		2,444
	to EU	498	901	1,041		2,440
	to ECE	-	-	4		4
	to RO	287	575	575		1,437
	from EU	287	575	575		1,437
	from ECE	-	-	-		-
Students:	from RO	316	817	842		1,975
	to EU	316	817	842		1,975
	to ECE	-	-	-		-
	to RO	57	84	91		232
	from EU	57	84	91		232
	from ECE	-	-	-		-

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>		182	273	237	192	884
Staff:	from EU to RO	16	31	64	30	131
	from RO to EU	95	242	173	162	672
Students:	from EU to RO	1	-	-	-	1
	from RO to EU	70	-	-	-	70

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which RO is involved)</b>		18	11	3	9	41

		1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL
<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which RO is involved)</b>		10	18	16	9	53

## Fact Sheet Slovenia

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>			2.81	*3.76	2.50	9.07
National indicative programme			2.30	2.50	2.50	7.30
Regional funds			0.51	0.26	-	0.77
Other Phare sources				1.00	-	1.00

\* To finance pluri-annual activities

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>			44	38	24	
national projects			24	25	18	
regional projects			20	13	6	
of which: renewed			24	38	19	
new			20	-	5	25
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff:	from SLO		225	256		481
	to EU		221	251		472
	to ECE		4	5		9
	to SLO		106	162		268
	from EU		104	155		259
	from ECE		2	7		9
Students:	from SLO		138	166		304
	to EU		138	164		302
	to ECE		-	2		2
	to SLO		16	39		55
	from EU		16	38		54
	from ECE		-	1		1

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>			95	122	81	298
Staff:	from EU to SLO		6	24	9	39
	from SLO to EU		89	98	72	259
Students:	from EU to SLO		-	-	-	-
	from SLO to EU		-	-	-	-

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which SLO is involved)</b>			3	2	5	10
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which SLO is involved)</b>			4	5	3	12
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## Fact Sheet Former Yugoslavia

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>		<b>7.3</b>				<b>7.3</b>
National indicative programme		6.0				6.0
Regional funds		1.3				1.3
Other Phare sources						

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>		<b>71</b>				
national projects		42				
regional projects		29				
of which: renewed		13				
new		58				58
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff: from YU		<b>291</b>				<b>291</b>
to EU		291				291
to ECE		-				-
to YU		<b>203</b>				<b>203</b>
from EU		203				203
from ECE		-				-
Students: from YU		<b>138</b>				<b>138</b>
to EU		138				138
to ECE		-				-
to YU		<b>12</b>				<b>12</b>
from EU		12				12
from ECE		-				-

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>		<b>155</b>				<b>155</b>
Staff: from EU to YU		18				18
from YU to EU		96				96
Students: from EU to YU		3				3
from YU to EU		38				38

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which YU is involved)</b>		<b>19</b>				<b>19</b>
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which YU is involved)</b>		<b>5</b>				<b>5</b>
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## Fact Sheet Former DDR

Tempus I				Tempus II	
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	TOTAL

### 1. BUDGET:

<b>Total Tempus budget (in MECU)</b>	0.9					0.9
National indicative programme	0.9					0.9
Regional funds						-
Other Phare sources						-

### 2. PROJECTS:

<b>Number of Joint European Projects supported</b>	12					
national projects	12					
regional projects	-					
of which: renewed	-					-
new	12					12
<b>Mobility flows within Joint European Projects (new + renewed):</b>						
Staff: from DDR	33					33
to EU	33					33
to ECE	-					-
to DDR	17					17
from EU	17					17
from ECE	-					-
Students: from DDR	9					9
to EU	9					9
to ECE	-					-
to DDR	25					25
from EU	25					25
from ECE	-					-

<b>Number of Individual Mobility Grants supported (each person can visit more than one country)</b>	50					50
Staff: from EU to DDR	9					9
from DDR to EU	32					32
Students: from EU to DDR	-					-
from DDR to EU	9					9

<b>Number of Complementary Measures supported (number of projects in which DDR is involved)</b>	17					17
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<b>Number of Youth Activities supported (number of projects in which DDR is involved)</b>	-					-
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European Commission

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