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**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL,
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS,
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

Tempus (Phare and Tacis)
Annual Report 1998

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GLOSSARY

CME	Compact Measures (Tempus Phare)
CP	Compact project (Tempus Tacis)
EC	European Commission
ETF <i>(the Foundation)</i>	European Training Foundation (Turin, Italy)
IMG	Individual Mobility Grant (Tempus Phare)
JEP	Joint European Project (Tempus Phare and Tacis)
NCP	National Contact Point (in the European Union)
NTO	National Tempus Offices (in Phare partner countries)
Partner countries	In 1998, New Independent States and Mongolia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia
Pre-JEP	Preparatory measures for a Joint European Project (Tempus Tacis)
TIP	Tempus Information Point (in some Tacis partner countries)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The origins of Tempus

The political 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 challenges to the established philosophy and procedures in external relations. From the outset there was no doubting the urgency in making an appropriately rapid and effective response to these challenges. Quick action needed to be taken to strengthen the emerging democracies and capitalise on this unexpected opportunity to redirect the future of Europe.

Aiming for an integrated global response, the European Community 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. An overall programme of assistance was agreed by the Council of Ministers in December 1989. Known as Phare⁽¹⁾, it provided the framework for Community assistance to the economic and social reform processes in Central and Eastern Europe.

The partner countries themselves identified higher education and training as one of the priority areas for trans-European cooperation. From an early stage a number of assistance programmes in the field of education were embedded within Phare. In January 1990 the Commission submitted to the Council and the European Parliament its plans for the creation of a new Phare programme specifically designed to meet the higher education needs of Central and Eastern Europe. This was the starting signal for Tempus.

1.2 Tempus I and II

The Council adopted Tempus on 7 May 1990⁽²⁾, for an initial pilot phase of three years beginning on 1 July 1990. A later Council Decision⁽³⁾ extended the pilot phase for one year, until the end of June 1994. Initially 3 countries were involved in the scheme: Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. This number increased with the years as illustrated in Figure 1. In 1998, as in the previous year, 26 partner countries benefited from the programme.

The Council Decision adopting the second phase of the Tempus Programme (Tempus II) was taken on 29 April 1993⁽⁴⁾. This decision meant the continuation of support for the existing partner countries and the geographical extension of the Programme's activities to the new republics of the former Soviet Union (the New Independent States) and Mongolia. Projects in these countries - with the exception of the Baltic States - were funded from the

¹ 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".

² OJ N° L131/21, 23 May 1990.

³ OJ N° L122/43, 7 May 1992.

⁴ OJ N° L112/34, 6 May 1993.

overall Tacis budget, the European Union (EU) initiative fostering the development of harmonious and prosperous economic and political links between the European Union and the New Independent States and Mongolia. Preparatory activities in Belarus, the Russian Federation and the Ukraine already commenced in 1993. Where necessary this report will make a distinction between ‘Tempus Phare’ and ‘Tempus Tacis’.

Tempus II, whose second Phase was to finish by the end of June 1998, was further prolonged until 1st July 2000 with a Council Decision adopted on 21 November 1996⁽⁵⁾.

Fig. 1: Phare and Tacis country participation in Tempus between 1990 and 1998

Phare	Tempus I				Tempus II				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albania									
Bosnia and Herzegovina									
Bulgaria									
Czech Republic									
Former DDR									
Estonia									
Hungary									
Latvia									
Lithuania									
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia									
Poland									
Romania									
Slovak Republic									
Slovenia									
Former Yugoslavia									
Tacis									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Armenia									
Azerbaijan									
Belarus									
Georgia									
Kazakhstan									
Kyrgyzstan									
Moldova									
Mongolia									
Russian Federation									
Tajikistan ^(*)									
Turkmenistan									
Ukraine									
Uzbekistan									

^(*) Applications were submitted and selected in 1996, but projects only started their activity in 1999

⁵ OJ N° L306/36, 28 November 1996

2 MAIN FEATURES OF TEMPUS

2.1 Strategy: bottom-up approach with top-down orientation

In its first two phases Tempus has adopted a predominantly *bottom-up approach*. Support concentrated on innovation at the base of the university-pyramid, i.e. in the departments and faculties and not at central planning level. The rationale behind this approach was the assumption that reform would be more readily carried through when not imposed through hierarchical structures. Project initiation and management at departmental and faculty level also increased the sense of ownership of projects. Finally, the Programme as a whole was more likely to respond to the reform needs on the “shop floor”.

In recent years several special actions have added a *top-down* aspect to the Programme in areas where more targeted measures were considered beneficial. In 1997, they included the Tempus Phare Compact Measures.

Another way in which the scope of the programme under Tempus II has been steered towards a more top-down approach is in the definition of specific priority areas: the ‘National Priorities’. These reviewed listings reflect the specific needs in the current phase of the overall socio-economic development of each individual partner country. They are jointly identified by the national authorities and the Commission and published in the *Tempus Guide for Applicants*. By using the priorities as one of the selection parameters, Tempus has been able to continue to develop greater relevance to the specific processes of reform in each partner country while at the same time giving applicants guidance in their efforts. In recent years the national priorities have been less focused on academic subject areas. Instead, they now tend to address more structural issues, such as university management reform and the modernisation of administrative systems. In this way the national priorities have become instrumental for gradually reinforcing the top-down element in the Tempus Programme.

The top-down orientation was further reinforced during 1998. Tempus Phare JEPs (see below) must now fit into one of four categories described in the *Guide for Applicants*. Three out of the four categories are related to institutional (as opposed to academic) reform.

2.2 Projects

Tempus supports cooperation projects between EU Member States and partner countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the New Independent States and Mongolia in the field of higher education. To this end the Programme regularly calls for proposals for a variety of project types.

2.2.1 Tempus Phare

In the Phare countries the majority of Tempus activities took place within **Joint European Projects** (JEPs). A JEP is a multi-lateral cooperation project between recognised higher education institutions from at least two EU countries and one of the partner countries. Universities from other G24 countries, Malta and Cyprus as well as enterprises from all

countries concerned could participate as associated partners. The maximum duration of a JEP was three years.

A second group of projects were the Compact Measures, or CMEs, which aimed to increase Tempus' impact on the organisational and administrative aspects of higher education. The CME scheme was discontinued after 1997, but 142 projects selected in previous years were still running in 1998.

Finally, Tempus awards **Individual Mobility Grants** (IMGs) for the Phare countries. Through these, individual (ad hoc) visits of higher education staff, senior Ministry officials and education planners from East to West and vice-versa can be funded.

Types of IMG activity are organised into three groups:

- ◆ Development of an institutional approach, which aims through retraining of administrative staff to improve university management practice.
- ◆ Participation in the Socrates-Erasmus “Thematic Networks” and other academic associations.
- ◆ Study visits and teaching staff development.

2.2.2 Tempus Tacis

Tempus Tacis supports **Joint European Projects** (JEPs) similar to those under Tempus Phare, apart from the number of project partners which is subject to a minimum of two and a maximum of three participating EU institutions and a maximum of two partners in the same Tacis country per JEP.

In 1998 JEPs were available for the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan only and were three year projects that aimed at curriculum development together with the introduction of new management practices in the partner country higher education establishments.

The pre-JEP (preparatory measure) scheme was discontinued in 1998 and for the first time, applicants could apply directly for longer-term institutional co-operation.

Compact Projects (CPs), which were available to all countries, addressed precisely defined, short-term needs. Activities focussed on curriculum development, university management or dissemination.

Mobility Projects were available for the first time in 1998 for the Russian Federation only. Projects focused on the establishment of a network of institutions, which could facilitate the implementation of student mobility between EU and partner countries. Typically consortia were composed of more than the minimum members so as to encourage an extensive network of institutions.

Tempus Tacis does not feature Individual Mobility Grants.

2.3 Management of the Programme

For the implementation of the scheme, the Commission is assisted by a management committee composed of two representatives appointed by each Member State and chaired by a Commission representative. The management committee is referred to as the **Tempus Committee**.

Technical assistance for the implementation of the programme is provided by the **Tempus Department of the European Training Foundation** in Turin following the guidelines of the European Commission Directorate-General for Education and Culture in Brussels.

In the Phare countries the Foundation is assisted by the **National Tempus Offices** (NTOs). They are the programme's main links to the national authorities of Central and Eastern Europe and perform parts of the day-to-day administration of the Programme.

In the Tacis partner countries a network of **Tempus Information Points** (TIPs) has been established in order to ensure appropriate support on the spot. They assist with the implementation of the Tempus Programme by disseminating information about the Programme, providing information on the status of higher education in the partner countries and giving practical support to project operators.

In the EU Member States, designated **National Contact Points** (NCPs) assist with the dissemination of programme information, project submission guidelines and forms, and general support through, among others, the organisation of workshops and co-ordinators' meetings.

2.4 Monitoring

The Tempus monitoring policy aims at a combined approach of desk, field and preventive monitoring. The main objective of the internal monitoring programme procedures is to ensure that the implementation of the projects is in line with the fulfilment of the project objectives and that the projects are implemented in accordance with Tempus contractual and financial rules.

Desk monitoring focuses on the reporting obligations (Intermediate Reports, Revised Budgets and Activity Plans, Progress Report, Annual and Final Reports and Statement of Expenditures), by assessing the performance of the project in terms of progress and/or outcomes, organisation and management, and by checking the financial management.

With the aim to monitor closely the progress of the projects, site visits are carried out to individual projects as *field monitoring* actions. Under Tempus Phare a full programme of monitoring visits is agreed with all NTOs each year. Visits are carried out by NTO staff together - when possible - with staff of the Foundation. The monitoring visits concentrate on the implementation of the project objectives in the targeted partner institutions, on the project results and identify possible factors that might jeopardise the achievement of the project objective. Following each visit, feedback is given to the project partners and recommendations are made for follow-up. The monitoring visit programme involved a total of 95 visits in all the Phare countries. Within Tempus Tacis, monitoring visits to JEPs are carried out by the Tacis Monitoring and Evaluation Team, based on information supplied by the Foundation Programme Managers. For pre-JEPs and Compact Projects the TIPs carry out monitoring visits, again joined by Foundation staff whenever possible. The monitoring visit programme involved a total of 57 visits in all the Tacis countries. The monitoring visits provide a valuable opportunity to assess the impact of Tempus actions at an institutional level and, if applicable, to judge the appropriateness of Tempus policy within the institution concerned.

Preventive monitoring actions, such as contractors' meetings in the partner countries and correspondence with the project ensure transparency of the procedures and improve dissemination of information.

For the first time, during the 1998/99 academic year, Institution Building (IB) projects were launched within Tempus. During the Tempus IB Seminar, organised by the European Commission and the Hungarian Tempus Office, held in Budapest in October 1998, the general approach for monitoring Tempus IB projects was discussed. As a preventive monitoring measure, meetings in four partner countries with all Tempus IB Joint European Project contractors will be held in January 1999.

2.5 Budget

Two factors determine the total budget available for Tempus activities:

- ◆ the national Phare and Tacis budgets, which are determined annually by the Commission;
- ◆ the proportion of Phare or Tacis funds which each of the national authorities allocates for Tempus activities.

Every year each partner country decides how much of its total Phare or Tacis budget it wishes to allocate to Tempus activities.

Budget evolution Phare (in MECU)

Budget evolution of Tempus allocation and percentage of global Phare budget

		1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
		Tempus I						
ALB		55	42	88	53	68.9	42.5	349.4
Tempus	Proportion	3.7 7%	2.4 6%	3.5 4%	2.5 5%	2.5 4%	0.7 1.5%	15.3 4.4%
BIH		/	/	/	141.2	73	32	246.2
Tempus	Proportion				0 0	1.5 2%	1.5 5%	3 1.2%
BG		252.5	85	83	62.5	66	149.2	698.2
Tempus	Proportion	28 11%	12 14%	12 14%	8 13%	0 0	4 2.5%	64 9.2%
CZ		215.2	60	110	54	60	45.8	545
Tempus	Proportion	26.5 12%	5.5 9%	8 7%	7.5 14%	3 5%	1 2%	51.5 9.4%
EE		22	22.5	24	65.3	4.3	28.5	166.6
Tempus	Proportion	2.5 11%	1.5 7%	1.5 6%	1.8 3%	1.2 28%	1.5 5.5%	10 6%
FYROM		/	/	/	25	33	25	83
Tempus	Proportion				2 8%	2 6%	2 8%	6 7.2%
H		407.8	85	92	106	87.9	92.4	871.1
Tempus	Proportion	50.2 12%	16 19%	16 17%	10 9%	7 8%	5 5.5%	104.2 12%
LV		33	29.5	32.5	40.5	42.6	32.5	210.6
Tempus	Proportion	3.5 11%	2 7%	2 6%	2 5%	1.8 4%	1 3%	12.3 5.8%
LT		45	39	42	55.5	50.3	43.8	275.6
Tempus	Proportion	4 9%	2 5%	3.5 8%	3.5 6%	2.8 6%	1 2.5%	16.8 6.1%
PL		802.5	209	174	207.5	147.9	195.2	1736.1
Tempus	Proportion	86.9 11%	35 17%	30 17%	25 12%	20 14%	10 5%	206.9 11.9%
RO		360	100	66	123.4	100	155.2	904.6
Tempus	Proportion	41 11%	12 12%	18 27%	15 12%	10 10%	6 4%	102 11.3%
SLO		19	24	25	22	25	16	131
Tempus	Proportion	4.8 25%	2.5 10%	2.6 10%	1.25 6%	1.25 5%	1.25 8%	13.65 10.4%
SK		117.6	40	46	0	43	79.7	326.3
Tempus	Proportion	14.2 12%	5 13%	5 11%	4.5 -	4 9%	4 5%	36.7 11.2%
Sub-total		2329.6	736	782.5	955.9	801.9	937.8	6543.7
Total Tempus		265.3 11%	95.9 13%	102.1 13%	83.05 9%	57.05 7%	38.95 4%	642.35 9.8%
Regional funds								37.75
Former DDR		0.9						0.9
Yugoslavia								6
Other Phare sources					1			11.9
Total Tempus		23.2	95.9	102.1	84.05	57.05	38.95	698.9

Budget evolution Tacis (in MECU)

Budget evolution of Tempus allocation and percentage of Tacis budget (national programmes)

		1993	1994	1995	1996/1997		1998/99	Total
ARM				6	14		7.6	27.6
Tempus	Proportion			0.247 4.2%	1.6	11.4%	1 13.2%	2.847 10.3%
AZB				6	16		24	46
Tempus	Proportion			0.143 2.4%	0.973	6.1%	1 4.2%	2.116 4.6%
BR		9	7	12	5		5	38
Tempus	Proportion	0.380 4.2%	2.1 30%	1.49 12.4%	1.7	34%	1 20%	6.67 17.5%
GEO				6	16		12.2	34.2
Tempus	Proportion			0.242 4%	0.943	5.9%	1.4 11.5%	2.585 7.6%
KAZ			14	15	24		0	53
Tempus	Proportion		0.370 2.6%	1.999 13.3%	1.897	7.9%	0* -	4.266 8%
KYR			0	8	13		0	21
Tempus	Proportion		0.09 -	0.754 9.4%	1.197	9.2%	0* -	2.041 9.7%
MOL			10	9	18		0	37
Tempus	Proportion		0.23 2.3%	1.128 12.5%	0.997	5.5%	0* -	2.355 6.4%
MNG				0	9.5		8	17.5
Tempus	Proportion			0.221 -	1.103	11.6%	1.2 15%	2.524 14.4%
TME					11.5		0	11.5
Tempus	Proportion				0.6	5.2%	0* -	0.6 5.2%
UZB			15	10	28		23.8	76.8
Tempus	Proportion		0.25 1.7%	1.185 11.8%	2.5	8.9%	2.2 9.2%	6.135 7.9%

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
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UKR		43.25	50.5	72.5	76	59	36	337.25
Tempus	Proportion	0.5 1.2%	3.32 6.6%	3.83 5.3%	5 6.6%	4 6.8%	4 11.1%	20.65 6.1%
RF		160.75	150	161.19	133	132.9	112.2	850.04
Tempus	Proportion	2.54 1.6%	15.37 10.2%	11.55 7.2%	8 6%	8 6%	13 11.6%	58.46 6.9%

Sub-total		213	246.5	305.69	555.9		228.8	1549.89
Total Tempus		3.42 1.6%	21.73 8.8%	22.789 7.4%	38.51	6.9%	24.8 10.8 %	111.249 7.2%

* These four countries will get biennial allocations for 1999-2000

3 PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENTS IN 1998

3.1 Preparation for Tempus III

In 1998, in the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the Tempus II bis programme developed its activities in line with the new orientations of the Phare programme, which put emphasis on institutional development in the framework of the pre-accession strategy. In the associated countries, this led to JEPs being mainly targeted at the improvement of the capacity of the higher education sector to contribute to the adoption and implementation of the 'acquis communautaire'. The coverage of Tempus has therefore been expanded; Tempus networks are increasingly encouraged to invite other partners in society such as national, regional and local authorities as well as social and industrial partners - to participate in their activities.

For the non-associated Phare countries as well as for the Tacis countries, the emphasis remained on curriculum development and university management. New projects in student mobility were introduced for the Russian Federation as well as Compact projects for the dissemination of project results.

During 1998, the Commission asked for an interim evaluation of the implementation and results of the Tempus II programme. At the same time, it consulted with the Tempus Committee and the main actors of the programme on the future options in view of a possible prolongation of Tempus. Based on the conclusions drawn up, the Commission made a proposal for a Council Decision for the adoption of the third phase of the Tempus programme (2000 - 2006).

3.2 Exploitation of outputs

Since 1995, the Commission is, with the assistance of the Foundation, working on maximising the value of the Tempus programme through the analysis and dissemination of its achievements.

In 1998, in the framework of this initiative, there was further development of the Tempus at Work series as a tool for the dissemination of information on the Tempus programme. Individual country sheets were prepared for both EU Member States and partner countries. The sheets represent a valuable source of up-to-date information on the projects funded in a particular partner country since the beginning of Tempus and of the participation levels of EU Member States in the various geographic zones.

The 1998 Tempus at Work series includes:

- ◆ general Tempus, Tempus Phare, and Tempus Tacis sheets;
- ◆ an overall sheet summarising Tempus achievements;
- ◆ separate sheets on the participation of individual countries (EU and partner countries) in Tempus;

Following the completion of the Output Evaluation Scheme in which the dissemination potential of outputs produced by a selected number of Tacis JEPs in the Russian Federation and the Ukraine in the field of economics were evaluated, a compendium of the best outputs was produced by the Netherlands Economic Institute. The Compendium comprises a brief description of 34 outputs which have been assessed by EU, Russian and Ukrainian experts and seen to be of a satisfactory standard. The contact details for each output are clearly indicated and it is hoped that the Compendium will provide clear evidence of Tempus achievements in this subject area and that the publication will be of use to other Higher Education establishments.

As a result of training seminars held in Moscow and Kiev in 1997 for local project coordinators and administrators, the Objective Oriented Project Design and Management Tempus Handbook was produced in 1998. The Handbook is aimed primarily at providing clear indications to Tempus practitioners on how to adopt the Logical Framework Approach at all levels, from project design through to project implementation. The handbook also looks at issues such as project management skills related to time management, financial management, teamwork, meetings, reporting etc.

3.3 Management of projects

In 1998 for the first time under Tempus Tacis the possibility of performing the role of JEP Coordinator was extended to the Russian Federation.

3.4. Tempus Information Points (TIPs) and National Tempus Offices (NTOs)

National Tempus Offices in Central and Eastern Europe and Tempus Information Points in the Newly Independent States and Mongolia continued to provide information to interested institutions and assistance to exiting projects.

National Tempus Offices exist in all Phare partner countries. Tempus Information Point representatives were present in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

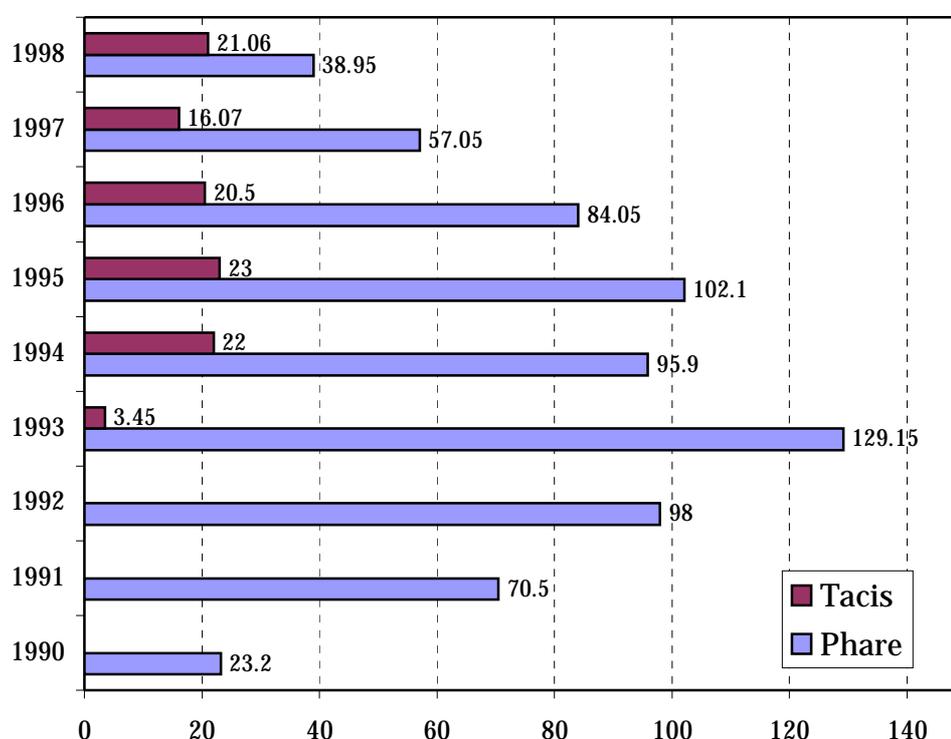
Following the suspension of Tacis activities in Tajikistan in December 1997, the TIP was no longer operational in 1998.

4 THE 1998 SELECTION ROUNDS

4.1 Overall Tempus budget

The Central and Eastern European national governments allocated a total amount of MECU 38.95 to Tempus Phare activities in 1998. For the countries participating in Tempus Tacis this figure was MECU 21.06⁽⁶⁾. The table below (Figure 2) shows how the amounts compare to those of earlier years.

Fig. 2: Tempus allocations between 1990 and 1998 in MECU

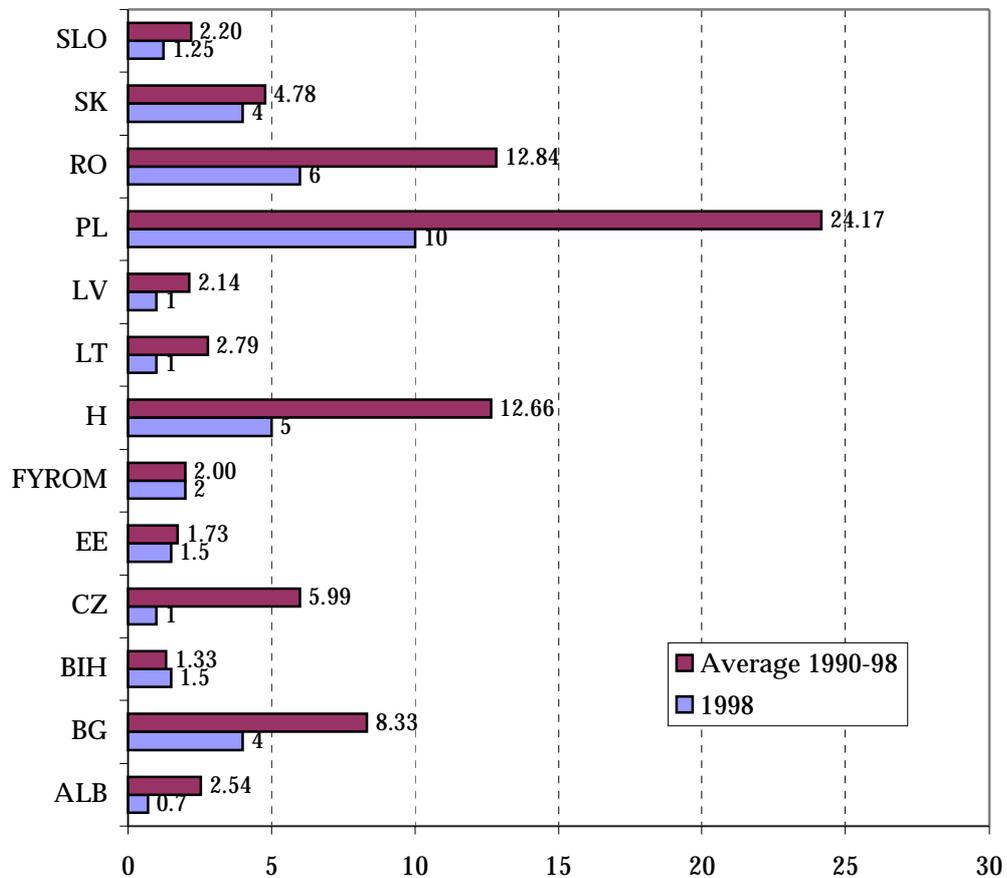


4.2 Tempus Phare budget

The total amount available for Tempus activities in the Phare countries in 1998 was MECU 38.95. Figure 3 shows a breakdown of this figure into the respective national allocations for Tempus activities in 1998. The average per year for each country since inclusion is added for comparison.

⁶ Including the 1997 allocation of Belarus which projects were approved only in 1998, and the amounts actually allocated in 1998 for those countries which had biannual allocation for 1998 and 1999.

Fig. 3: Tempus funds in MECU per Phare partner country in 1998 compared with the average per year since inclusion in the scheme.



Note: The average figures for Slovenia, the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic are the averages of these countries since independence.

4.3 Tempus Phare deadlines

The deadline for submitting Joint European Projects applications was 31 March 1998. As in previous years, there were two deadlines for the submission of Individual Mobility Grant applications in 1998: 13 March and 26 June.

4.4 Tempus Phare selection results

4.4.1 Joint European Projects

JEP applications are considered for support through a co-operative decision making process which consists of several different stages. In 1998, as in 1997, important responsibilities in the selection process of JEPs were given to the National Tempus Offices. The rationale behind this was that increased responsibility in the selection procedure would benefit the preparation for participation of the associated countries in the

EU education programmes. In this selection procedure, the technical assessment of projects was undertaken by the NTOs and the academic assessment was undertaken in the partner country by a mixed group of experts from both EU member states and partner countries. This selection process is illustrated in Flowchart 1 overleaf.

Results of the 1998 Tempus Phare JEP selection round

Selection took place during the second quarter of 1998. The results of the selection round are given in the table below. The 1997 figures are included for comparison.

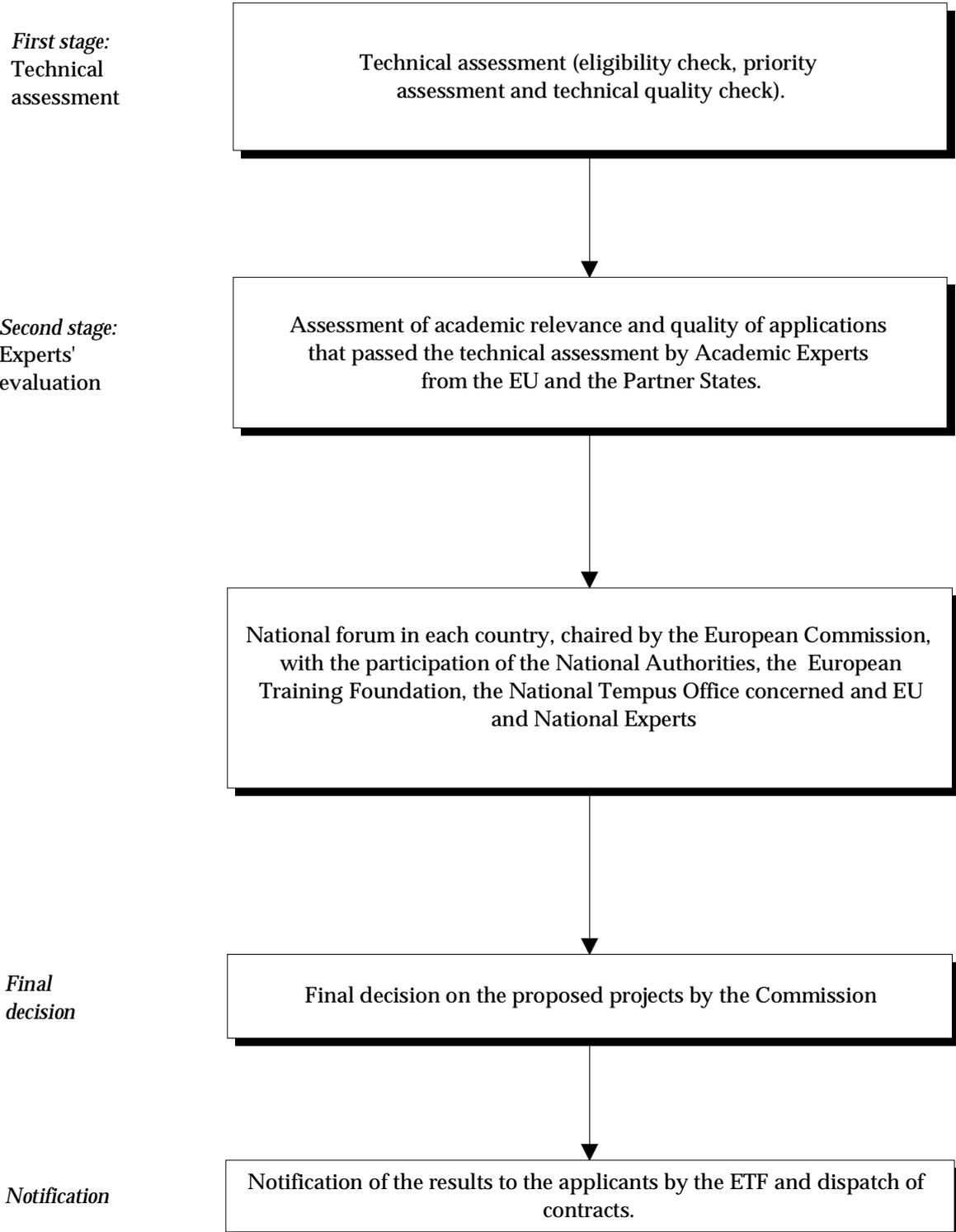
	1997	1998
Number of new JEP proposals received	563	579
Number of new JEPs proposed for funding	192	185
Success rate	34%	32%
Average JEP grant allocated	ECU 279,237	ECU 188,365
Number of JEPs renewed	394	358
Total number of JEPs supported	586	543

Out of the 579 applications received, 536 complied with the national priorities. Of these, 185 were proposed for funding.

Compared with last year there has been an increase of 3% in the number of applications received. Contrary to the trend that was observed in the past years, the success rate decreased in 1998 by 2%. The 185 applications proposed for approval this year represent 32% of the total number of applications received. In 1997 the success rate had grown to 34% from the 30% of 1995. Nevertheless, the budget available for the majority of partner countries was decreased, and this could have had an impact on the number of applications that could be funded.

Statistical data on country participation subject distribution and a breakdown of details per country can be found in the annexes to this report.

TEMPUS PHARE JEP SELECTION 1998



Flowchart N° 1

4.4.2 Individual Mobility Grants

The selection of East – West mobility was carried out by the National Tempus Offices. Applications for West – East IMGs and those from Bosnia and Herzegovina were assessed by the Foundation. Both assessments were done in parallel and followed the guidelines agreed with the European Commission. In 1998, contrary to previous years, to give the Individual Mobility Grant scheme more flexibility, no national conditions or preferences had been set.

Due to their eligibility under the Socrates-Erasmus programme, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania were no longer eligible for IMGs in 1998. The same applied to the Slovak Republic, but for the second selection round 1998 only.

Results of the 1998 IMG selection:

First selection round (March 1998, 9 partner countries)	
Number of applications	366
Number of applications supported	136
Success rate	37.2%
Total budget	Euro 293,950
Average size of grant	Euro 2,161

Second selection round (June 1998, 8 partner countries)	
Number of applications	180
Number of applications supported	102
Success rate	56.7%
Total budget	Euro 235,810
Average size of grant	Euro 2,311

Compared to 1997, there is a sharp decrease in the number of applications: in 1997, 1.802 applications were received and 1.120 actually selected. This can be explained by the fact that those partner countries which were no longer eligible were among the most important in terms of potential applicants, due to the larger number of university staff and budget available.

For statistical details on the 1997 IMGs, please refer to the annexes to this report.

4.5 Tempus Tacis budget

The Tempus Tacis project selection round of 1998 (open call) involved the following Tacis countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Only the Russian Federation and the Ukraine received an annual allocation for 1998, the other countries received biennial allocation for 1998 and 1999, as follows:

Country	Allocation	
	Annual: 1998 only (MECU)	Biennial: 1998-1999 (MECU)
ARM	-	1.0
AZB	-	1.0
BR	-	1.0
GEO	-	1.4
MNG	-	1.2
RF	13.0 ⁽⁷⁾	-
UKR	4.0	-
UZB	-	2.2

Until this year it was possible to apply for projects in curriculum development only with three year Joint European Project (JEP) applications. But, in order to give to all the countries involved in this selection round the possibility to apply for a project in curriculum development, a new type of two year Compact Project (CP) (usually focused on university management only) was introduced: the CP in curriculum development. A possibility to disseminate project results was also given to those countries which had JEPs at the final stage, i.e. started in 1994 or 1995. Finally, a new type of mobility JEP was introduced for the Russian Federation only.

Different types of projects were related to different countries, as follows:

Type of project	Duration	Focus	Country
JEP	3 years	curriculum development	RF-UKR-UZB
JEP	3 years	student mobility	RF
CP	2 years	university management	all countries
CP	2 years	curriculum development	ARM-AZB-GEO-MNG
CP	2 years	dissemination	RF-UKR-UZB

4.6 Tempus Tacis deadlines

The deadline for submitting JEP and CP applications was 8 April 1998.

⁷ Including 5 MECU for funding mobility JEP.

4.7 Tempus Tacis selection procedure

Within the framework of the Tempus Tacis Programme, the Joint European Project (JEP) and the Compact Project (CP) are the means by which consortia of institutions in the partner countries of the New Independent States and Mongolia, the Member States of the European Union and, where appropriate, other G-24 countries as well as Cyprus and Malta, are encouraged to co-operate in activities designed to promote the restructuring of higher education in the New Independent States and Mongolia.

To ensure maximum impact of the funds invested in the Programme great importance is given to the national priorities particular to each partner country (for the complete list see *Tempus Tacis Guide for Applicants 1998/99*) which are established every year by the Commission in agreement with the authorities of the respective partner country. This year more emphasis was given to areas such as Law and Environment and less to areas such as Languages and European Studies.

The Tempus Tacis projects were selected by the European Commission with technical assistance provided by the European Training Foundation. All projects were assessed on a technical and academic level; the latter was carried out by a pool of academic experts from the partner countries and the EU Member States.

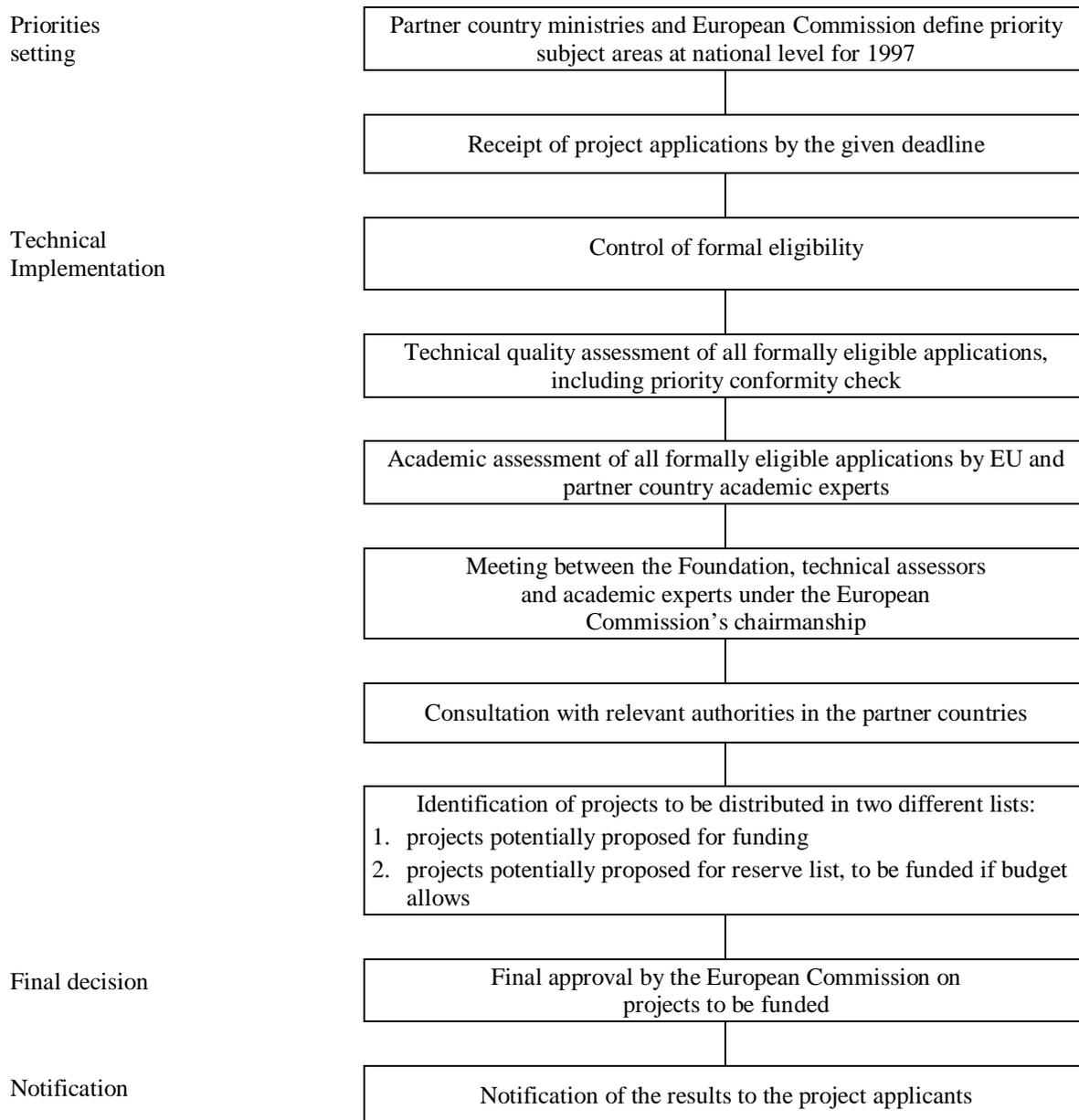
A final experts panel chaired by DG EAC involving EU and partner country experts has been established in order to discuss applications for which the assessment differed and those where further advice was sought. The panel then established a provisional ranking of applications for all countries in the Tempus Tacis programme.

This year the final expert meetings chaired by the Commission were organised in parallel sessions, as follows: EU expert meeting on 14-15 September in Torino; UKR expert meeting on 29 September in Kiev; ARM, AZB, GEO and UZB expert meeting on 12-13 October in Tbilisi; RF and MNG expert meeting on 19 and 20 October in Torino.

The final list of projects in the countries of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan proposed to the Commission for funding were chosen on the basis of their qualitative ranking, co-ordination with other Tacis assistance programmes, balance between priority areas and an appropriate geographical spread of projects.

This selection process is illustrated in Flowchart 2 overleaf.

OVERVIEW OF THE TEMPUS TACIS JEP SELECTION IN 1998 (OPEN CALL)



Flowchart N° 2

4.8 Tempus Tacis selection results

	1998
Number of project proposals received	254
Number of projects proposed for funding	69
Success rate	26%
Average project grant allocated	ECU 344,440

A total of 254 applications was received for the eight countries in the 1998/99 selection round of Tempus Tacis programme within the following categories:

- ◆ JEPs: 95
- ◆ Mobility JEPs: 22
- ◆ CP: 137

Compared with the last open selection round in 1996 when a total of 299 project applications for the same countries were received, there has been a decrease of 23% in the number of project applications received. The decrease ranged from 17% for Armenia, 18% for the Ukraine, 20% for the Russian Federation, 25% for Georgia, 40% for Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan and 53% for Mongolia.

This decrease is mainly due to the fact that this year, for the first time, university consortia have had the opportunity to apply directly for a three-year JEP, instead of having the one-year preparatory phase (pre-JEP). This new approach has several implications, such as having already international contacts established or a very clear picture of objectives, local needs analysis, etc.

Furthermore, the priority areas for this selection round were focused on a more restricted number of subjects.

	1996 Open call	1997 Closed call ⁽⁸⁾	1998 Open call
Number of new project proposals received	299	59	254
Number of new project proposed for funding	88	34	69
Success rate	29.4%	57.6%	27.1%
Average project grant allocated	ECU 193.18	ECU 467,476	ECU 344,440
Total number of projects running	176	117	130

There was also a closed call for Joint European Project applications in 1998, open only to Pre-JEPs from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Turkmenistan. A total of 10 applications were received, 6 of which have been selected.

⁸ Only open to Pre-JEPs

5 LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- 1. Tempus Phare Guide for Applicants 1998/99 and 1999/2000, in 11 languages**
- 2. Tempus Tacis Guide for Applicants 1998/99, in 12 languages**
- 3. Tempus at Work (country sheets for all Phare, all Tacis and all EU countries with information about their involvement in Tempus), 1997/98, in EN, FR, DE, RU**
- 4. Tempus Conference Report 14-15.11.1997/Slovenia, multilingual document (EN, FR, DE)**
- 5. Tempus Tacis Compendium 1998, multilingual document (EN, FR, DE)**
- 6. Tempus Tacis Output Compendium of selected projects in economics, 1998, multilingual document (EN, FR, DE, RU).**
- 7. Tempus Tacis guide: Working and living in Armenia, 1998, in EN**

Please note that all of the above 1998 publications can be found, together with all other Tempus documents, in the download section of the ETF Web site at: <http://www.etf.eu.int/>

Annex 1 - The Tempus Programme: Overall statistics

Tempus Phare

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1990-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	320.85	95.9	102.1	84.05	57.05	38.95	698.9
National indicative programme	272.2	95.9	102.1	83.05	57.05	38.95	
Regional funds	37.75						
Other Phare sources	10.9			1			
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	750	464	485	638	586	542	1,778
of which new		239	229	183	192	185	
Number of JENs supported		38	112	129	47	0 ⁹	168
of which new		38	83	47	0	0	
Number of new CMEs per year	138	32 ¹⁰	100	97	106	0 ¹	473
Number of IMGs awarded	6,864	1,369	1,271	1,096	1,142	238	11,980
from partner countries	5,257	1,207	1,271	1,005	1,064	225	10,029
to partner countries	1,607	162	- ¹¹	91	78	13	1,951

⁹ The JEN and CME were discontinued in 1998

¹⁰ Includes 7 CME+

¹¹ Exceptionally, for 1995/96 only requests for East-West grants were supported.

Annex 1 - The Tempus Programme: Overall statistics

Tempus Tacis

	Tempus I		Tempus II				Total
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	3.42	21.73	22.789	26.51 ¹²	12.0 ¹³	24.8 ¹⁴	111.249
Number of partner countries involved	3	7	11	13	13	13	
2. Projects:							
Number of new Pre-JEPs per year	77	76	87	71	0 ¹⁵	0	311
Number of JEPs supported		28	59	89	91	93	152
of which new		28	31	30	30 ¹⁶	33 ¹⁷	
Number of Compact Projects supported				22 ¹⁸	27	43	65
of which new				22	5 ¹⁹	38	

12 Some countries were allocated biannual funding (1996 and 1997).

13 Excludes allocation for Belarus.

14 Some countries were allocated biannual funding (1998 and 1999).

15 The Pre-JEP were discontinued in 1997

16 Does not include the two projects with Belarus which were selected in 1997 but started in 1998/99

17 Also includes the 1998 closed call and two projects with Belarus submitted in 1997

18 Excluding five projects involving Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova submitted in 1996 which started in late 1997

19 No call for CP applications in 1997; these five projects (involving Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova) were submitted in 1996 but only started in late 1997

Annex 1 - The Tempus Programme: Overall statistics

EU Member state involvement in Tempus Phare JEPs in 1998/99

	<i>JEPs starting in 1998/99</i>		<i>All JEPs running in 1998/99</i>	
	Number	% (*)	Number	% (*)
Austria	28	15.1	82	15.1
Belgium	49	26.5	132	24.3
Denmark	16	8.6	65	12.0
Finland	26	14.1	85	15.7
France	58	31.4	208	38.3
Germany	81	43.8	239	44.0
Greece	38	20.5	96	17.7
Ireland	20	10.8	56	10.3
Italy	42	22.7	151	27.8
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	50	27.0	143	26.3
Portugal	16	8.6	65	12.0
Spain	37	20.0	107	19.7
Sweden	25	13.5	92	16.9
United Kingdom	91	49.2	315	58.0

(*) The figures in this column indicate the percentage of projects in which the country in question appears (adds up to more than 100% as each project has at least two EU countries participating)..

EU Member state involvement in Tempus Tacis JEPs and CPs in 1998/99

	<i>JEPs/CPs starting in 1998/99</i>		<i>All JEPs/CPs running in 1998/99</i>	
	Number	% (*)	Number	% (*)
Austria	8	11.3	12	8.8
Belgium	7	9.9	19	14
Denmark	3	4.2	5	3.7
Finland	9	12.7	12	8.8
France	22	31	44	32.4
Germany	24	33.8	47	34.6
Greece	7	9.9	14	10.3
Ireland	2	2.8	6	4.4
Italy	12	16.9	24	17.6
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	22	31	36	26.5
Portugal	1	1.4	5	3.7
Spain	13	18.3	22	16.2
Sweden	4	5.6	9	6.6
United Kingdom	35	49.3	66	48.5

(*) The figures in this column indicate the percentage of projects in which the country in question appears (adds up to more than 100% as each project has at least two EU countries participating)..

Annex 1 - The Tempus Programme: Overall statistics

Distribution by subject area of Tempus Phare JEPs starting in 1998/99

Subject	Number	%
Humanities	2	1.1
Social Sciences	10	5.4
Management and Business	6	3.2
Natural Sciences and Mathematics	3	1.6
Applied Sciences and Technologies	20	10.8
Art and Design	1	0.5
Languages	4	2.2
Other	8	4.3
Institution Building	67	36.2
University Management	64	34.6
<hr/>		
Total	185	100%

Annex 1 - The Tempus Programme: Overall statistics

Distribution by priority area of Tempus Tacis JEPs starting in 1998/99

Subject area	Number	%
Law	7	21.2
Social Sciences	1	3
Economics	7	21.2
European studies and international relations	2	6.1
University management	1	3
Applied economics	2	6.1
Tourism and Leisure	1	3
Medical Sciences	2	6.1
Engineering and Technology	2	6.1
Environmental sciences	7	21.2
Education and teacher training	1	3
<hr/>		
Total	33	100%

Distribution by priority area of Tempus Tacis CPs starting in 1998/99

Subject area	Number	%
History	1	2.6
Social Sciences	1	2.6
Psychology and Behavioural Sciences	1	2.6
Economics	6	15.9
University management	22	57.9
Applied economics	2	5.3
Agricultural and Food Sciences	1	2.6
Environmental sciences	1	2.6
Modern European Languages	1	2.6
Education and teacher training	2	5.3
<hr/>		
Total	38	100%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Albania²⁰

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1990-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	6.19	2.4	3.5	2.5	2.5	0.7	17.79
National indicative programme	3.7	2.4	3.5	2.5	2.5	0.7	15.3
Regional funds	0.09						0.09
Other Phare sources	2.4						2.4
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	13	17	13	15	16	15	40
of which new		5	6	4	6	6	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			8	15	16	9	
Number of JENs supported	-	0	0	3	3	- ¹	3
Number of new CMEs per year	4	2	10	4 ²	1	- ³	21
Number of IMGs awarded	226	191	295	138	149	16	1,015
from Albania	180	182	295	137	149	16	959
to Albania	46	9	-	1	0	0	56

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Social Sciences 33.3%
- Applied Sciences and Technologies 16.7%
- University Management 50%

²⁰ Excluded are details about the projects (IMGs) which were carried out when Slovenia was still part of Yugoslavia, i.e. before independence in 1992. Twenty-four of the indicated JEPs were originally Yugoslavian projects but renewed as Slovenian projects in the same year.

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Bulgaria

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1991-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	30.63	12	12	8	0	4	66.63
National indicative programme	28	12	12	8	0	4	64
Regional funds	2.63						2.63
Other Phare sources							
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	80	59	57	82	65	56	197
of which new		32	28	22	15	20	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			83	98	122	35	
Number of JENs supported	-	1	9	8	8	- ¹	18
Number of new CMEs per year	35	7	18	10 ²	18	- ³	88
Number of IMGs awarded	564	174	143	96	72	39	1,088
from Bulgaria	474	155	143	82	68	35	957
to Bulgaria	90	19	-	14	4	4	131

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Natural Sciences and Mathematics 5%
- Applied Sciences and Technologies 15%
- Languages 10%
- Institution Building 40%
- University Management 30%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina

	Tempus II			
	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:				
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	1	1.5	1.5	4
National indicative programme		1.5	1.5	3
Regional funds				
Other Phare sources	1			1
2. Projects:				
Number of JEPs supported	0	4	11	11
of which new		4	7	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs	-	10	28	10
Number of JENs supported	0	0	- ¹	0
Number of new CMEs per year	7 ²	0	- ³	7
Number of IMGs awarded	0	13	5	18
from Bosnia and Herzegovina		10	5	15
to Bosnia and Herzegovina		3	0	3

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Humanities 14.3%
- Management and Business 14.3%
- Applied Sciences and Technologies 57.1%
- Languages 14.3%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Czechoslovakia²¹

	Tempus I
	1990-1992
1. Budget:	
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	34.96
National indicative programme	27.70
Regional funds	7.26
Other Phare sources	
2. Projects:	
Number of JEPs supported	145
of which new	
Number of JENs supported	-
Number of new CMEs per year	53
Number of IMGs awarded	1,008
from Czechoslovakia	785
to Czechoslovakia	223

²¹ Covers only the period 1990-1992, before independence of the Czech and Slovak Republics.

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Czech Republic²²

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	10.94	5.5	8	7.5	3	1	35.94
National indicative programme	8	5.5	8	7.5	3	1	33
Regional funds	2.94						2.94
Other Phare sources							
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	81	41	33	45	46	38	149
of which new		15	14	11	17	11	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			57	65	76	24	
Number of JENs supported	-	10	13	2	2	- ¹	25
Number of new CMEs per year	3	8	4	7 ²	10	- ³	32
Number of IMGs awarded	240	83	59	71	147	0 ⁴	600
from the Czech Republic	151	54	59	62	135	0	461
to the Czech Republic	89	29	-	9	12	0	139

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

⁴ The Czech Republic was no longer eligible for IMG in 1998, due to its eligibility under Socrates-Erasmus

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Social Sciences 9.1%
- Management and Business 9.1%
- Institution Building 63.6%
- University Management 18.2%

²² For 1990-1992 see Fact sheet Czechoslovakia.

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Estonia

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1992-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	4.63	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	12.13
National indicative programme	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	10
Regional funds	0.03						0.03
Other Phare sources	2.1						2.1
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	17	19	12	14	13	13	50
of which new		13	4	6	5	5	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			12	17	22	6	
Number of JENs supported	-	0	0	0	0	- ¹	0
Number of new CMEs per year	4	1	2	3 ²	4	- ³	14
Number of IMGs awarded	156	62	66	64	30	23	401
from Estonia	126	57	66	58	25	20	352
to Estonia	30	5	-	6	5	3	49

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Institution Building 40%
- University Management 60%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

	Tempus II			Total
	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:				
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	2	2	2	6
National indicative programme	2	2	2	6
Regional funds				
Other Phare sources				
2. Projects:				
Number of JEPs supported	0	5	17	17
of which new		5	12	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs	-	21	15	
Number of JENs supported	0	0	- ¹	0
Number of new CMEs per year	2 ²	9	- ²	11
Number of IMGs awarded	31	62	43	136
from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31	60	41	132
to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	2	2	4

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Social Sciences 16.7%
- Management and Business 16.7%
- Natural Sciences and Mathematics 16.7%
- Applied Sciences and Technologies 8.3%
- Art and Design 8.3%
- University Management 25%
- Other 8.3%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Hungary

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1990-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	59.9	16	16	10	7	5	113.9
National indicative programme	50.2	16	16	10	7	5	104.2
Regional funds	9.7						9.7
Other Phare sources							
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	204	66	83	106	86	70	355
of which new		41	38	28	22	22	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			115	148	179	49	
Number of JENs supported	-	8	23	3	3	- ¹	34
Number of new CMEs per year	73	7	8	6 ²	10	- ³	104
Number of IMGs awarded	944	63	28	43	34	0 ⁴	1,112
from Hungary	581	41	28	25	23	0	698
to Hungary	363	22	-	18	11	0	414

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

⁴ Hungary was no longer eligible for IMG in 1998, due to its eligibility under Socrates-Erasmus

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Humanities 4.55%
- Management and Business 4.55%
- Institution Building 63.6%
- University Management 27.3%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Latvia

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1992-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	6.2	2	2	2	1.8	1	15
National indicative programme	3.5	2	2	2	1.8	1	12.3
Regional funds							
Other Phare sources	2.7						2.7
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	17	19	13	14	16	18	47
of which new		6	5	5	8	6	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			18	23	31	10	
Number of JENs supported	-	0	0	1	1	- ¹	1
Number of new CMEs per year	2	2	5	5 ²	6	- ³	20
Number of IMGs awarded	139	75	75	61	70	36	456
from Latvia	94	71	75	56	66	33	395
to Latvia	45	4	-	5	4	3	61

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Applied Sciences and Technologies 33.3%
- Institution Building 33.3%
- University Management 33.3%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Lithuania

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1992-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	6.7	2	3.5	3.5	2.8	1	19.5
National indicative programme	4	2	3.5	3.5	2.8	1	16.8
Regional funds							
Other Phare sources	2.7						2.7
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	16	20	18	24	31	26	59
of which new		5	10	11	12	5	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			21	22	34	14	
Number of JENs supported	-	0	0	1	1	- ¹	1
Number of new CMEs per year	7	4	2	2 ²	4	- ³	19
Number of IMGs awarded	147	46	39	42	28	22	324
from Lithuania	90	42	39	40	21	22	254
to Lithuania	57	4	-	2	7	0	70

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Applied Sciences and Technologies 40%
- Institution Building 20%
- University Management 20%
- Other 20%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Poland

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1990-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	97.53	35	30	25	20	10	217.53
National indicative programme	86.9	35	30	25	20	10	206.90
Regional funds	10.63						10.63
Other Phare sources							
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	248	175	156	202	166	147	556
of which new		91	65	56	56	40	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			224	328	410	65	
Number of JENs supported	-	16	12	10	9	- ¹	38
Number of new CMEs per year	76	14	26	22 ²	19	- ³	157
Number of IMGs awarded	2,190	339	275	318	223	0 ⁴	3,345
from Poland	1,739	307	275	295	206	0	2,822
to Poland	451	32	-	23	17	0	523

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

⁴ Poland was no longer eligible for IMG in 1998, due to its eligibility under Socrates-Erasmus

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Social Sciences 15%
- Applied Sciences and Technologies 5%
- Institution Building 32.5%
- University Management 47.5%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Romania

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1991-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	41.75	12	18	15	10	6	102.75
National indicative programme	41	12	18	15	10	6	102
Regional funds	0.75						0.75
Other Phare sources							
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	94	51	59	89	94	84	238
of which new		24	36	30	31	23	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			190	341	440	39	
Number of JENs supported	-	0	13	9	9	- ¹	22
Number of new CMEs per year	32	9	18	28 ²	29	- ³	116
Number of IMGs awarded	692	192	160	180	187	0 ⁴	1,411
from Romania	580	162	160	166	176	0	1,244
to Romania	112	30	-	14	11	0	167

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

⁴ Romania was no longer eligible for IMG in 1998, due to its eligibility under Socrates-Erasmus

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Applied Sciences and Technologies 17.4%
- Languages 4.4%
- Institution Building 30.4%
- University Management 34.8%
- Other 13%

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Slovak Republic²³

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	6.18	5	5	4.5	4	4	28.68
National indicative programme	5	5	5	4.5	4	4	27.5
Regional funds	1.18						1.18
Other Phare sources							
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	46	33	31	42	38	45	123
of which new		15	14	13	11	24	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			45	62	68	21	
Number of JENs supported	-	2	8	3	3	- ¹	13
Number of new CMEs per year	2	4	4	3 ²	9	- ³	22
Number of IMGs awarded	136	73	70	64	79	22	444
from the Slovak Republic	95	64	70	60	78	21	388
to the Slovak Republic	41	9	-	4	1	1	56

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Institution Building 50%
- University Management 37.5
- Other 12.5%

²³ For 1990-1992 see Fact sheet Czechoslovakia.

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Slovenia²⁴

	Tempus I	Tempus II					Total
	1992-1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	6.57	2.5	2.6	1.25	1.25	1.25	15.42
National indicative programme	4.8	2.5	2.6	1.25	1.25	1.25	13.65
Regional funds	0.77						0.77
Other Phare sources	1						1
2. Projects:							
Number of JEPs supported	44	24	12	16	15	13	70
of which new		5	7	4	5	5	
Number of institutions participating in JEPs			14	19	42	14	
Number of JENs supported	-	1	5	7	7	- ¹	13
Number of new CMEs per year	5	5	2	2 ²	3	- ³	17
Number of IMGs awarded	217	81	61	43	48	33	483
from Slovenia	187	72	61	40	47	32	439
to Slovenia	30	9	-	3	1	1	44

¹ JENs were discontinued in 1998

² Projects submitted for the 2nd round of 1996 started their activities in 1997

³ CMEs were discontinued in 1998

Subject areas covered by new JEPs in 1998/99

- Management and Business 20%
- Applied Sciences and Technologies 20%
- Institution Building 20%
- University Management 40%

²⁴ Excluded are details about the projects (IMGs) which were carried out when Slovenia was still part of Yugoslavia, i.e. before independence in 1992. Twenty-four of the indicated JEPs were originally Yugoslavian projects but renewed as Slovenian projects in the same year.

Annex 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Armenia

	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:					
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.247	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	0	1 ⁽²⁾	2.847
2. Projects:					
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	5	4	0 ⁽³⁾	0	9
Number of JEPs supported		1	3	3	3
of which new		1	2	0	
Number of CPs supported		1	1	3	4

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Biennial funding (1998 and 1999).

⁽³⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998

• Economics	33.33%
• University Management	33.33%
• Applied Economics	33.33%

Azerbaijan

	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:					
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.143	0.973 ⁽¹⁾	0	1 ⁽²⁾	2.116
2. Projects:					
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	4	0	0 ⁽³⁾	0	4
Number of JEPs supported		2	2	2	2
of which new		2	0 ⁽⁴⁾	0	
Number of CPs supported		0	0 ⁽⁴⁾	3	3

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Biennial funding (1998 and 1999).

⁽³⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

⁽⁴⁾ Biennial funding fully allocated in 1996.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998

• University Management	66.67%
• Environmental Sciences	33.33%

Annex 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Belarus

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.380	2.1	1.49	1.7 ⁽¹⁾	0	1 ⁽²⁾	6.67
2. Projects:							
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	8	5	5	6	0 ⁽³⁾	0	24
Number of JEPs supported of which new		4	6	8	4	4	10
		4	2	2	0 ⁽⁴⁾	2	
Number of CPs supported				3	3	1	4

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Biennial funding (1998 and 1999).

⁽³⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

⁽⁴⁾ Two projects were selected but only started in 1998.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998.

- Law 33.33%
- Economics 33.33%
- European Studies and International Relations 33.33%

Georgia

	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:					
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.242	0.943 ⁽¹⁾	0	1.4 ⁽²⁾	2.585
2. Projects:					
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	5	0	0 ⁽³⁾	0	5
Number of JEPs supported of which new		3	3	3	3
		3	0 ⁽⁴⁾	0	
Number of CPs supported		0	0 ⁽⁴⁾	5	5

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Biennial funding (1998 and 1999).

⁽³⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

⁽⁴⁾ Biennial funding fully allocated in 1996.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998.

- Psychology and Behavioural Sciences 20%
- University Management 60%
- Education and Teacher Training 20%

Annex 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Kazakhstan

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:						
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.370	1.999	1.897 ⁽¹⁾	0	0	4.266
2. Projects:						
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	9	6	4 ⁽²⁾	0 ⁽³⁾	0	19
Number of JEPs supported		3	4	4	3	6
of which new		3	1 ⁽²⁾	0	2 ⁽⁴⁾	
Number of CPs supported			0 ⁽⁵⁾	2 ⁽⁵⁾	2	2

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Projects started in 1997.

⁽³⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

⁽⁴⁾ Closed call for application, budget taken from 1996-1997 allocation

⁽⁵⁾ Projects were submitted in 1996 but started in late 1997.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998

- University Management 50%
- Environmental Sciences 50%

Kyrgyzstan

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:						
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.09	0.754	1.197 ⁽¹⁾	0	0	2.041
2. Projects:						
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	2	2	4 ⁽²⁾	0 ⁽³⁾	0	8
Number of JEPs supported		1	2	2	2	3
of which new		1	1 ⁽²⁾	0	1 ⁽⁴⁾	
Number of CPs supported			0 ⁽⁵⁾	1 ⁽⁵⁾	1	1

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Projects started in 1997.

⁽³⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

⁽⁴⁾ Closed call for application, budget taken from 1996-1997 allocation

⁽⁵⁾ Project was submitted in 1996 but started in late 1997.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998

- Economics 100%

Annex 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Moldova

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:						
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.23	1.128	0.997 ⁽¹⁾	0	0	2.355
2. Projects:						
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	5	4	0	0 ⁽²⁾	0	9
Number of JEPs supported		2	4	4	2	4
of which new		2	2 ⁽³⁾	- ⁽⁴⁾	0	
Number of CPs supported			0	2 ⁽⁵⁾	2	2

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

⁽³⁾ Projects started in 1997.

⁽⁴⁾ Biennial funding fully allocated in 1996.

⁽⁵⁾ Projects were submitted in 1996 but started in late 1997.

Subject areas covered by JEPs running in 1998

- Economics 50%
- University Management 50%

Mongolia

	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:					
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.221	1.103 ⁽¹⁾	0	1.2 ⁽²⁾	2.524
2. Projects:					
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	5	2	0 ⁽³⁾	0	7
Number of JEPs supported		1	2	2	2
of which new		1	1	0	
Number of CPs supported		1	1	4	5

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Biennial funding (1998 and 1999).

⁽³⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998.

- University Management 25%
- Applied Economics 25%
- Agricultural and Food Sciences 25%
- Education and Teacher Training 25%

Annex 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Russian Federation

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	2.54	15.37	11.552	8.0	8.0	13	58.46
2. Projects:							
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	57	39	37	29	0 ⁽¹⁾	0	162
Number of JEPs supported of which new		20 20	36 16	45 9	41 16	42 17	78
Number of CPs supported				10	10	15	25

⁽¹⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998

• History	3.13%
• Law	12.5%
• Economics	28.13%
• University Management	34.38%
• Applied Economics	3.13%
• Medical Sciences	6.25%
• Engineering and Technology	3.13%
• Environmental Sciences	9.38%

Turkmenistan

	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:				
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.600 ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0.6
2. Projects:				
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	4 ⁽²⁾	0 ⁽³⁾	0	4
Number of JEPs supported of which new			3 3 ⁽⁴⁾	3
Number of CPs supported	0	0	0	0

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Projects started in 1997.

⁽³⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

⁽⁴⁾ Closed call for application, budget taken from 1996-1997 allocation

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998.

• Applied Economics	33.33%
• Tourism and Leisure	33.33%
• Environmental Sciences	33.33%

Annex 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Ukraine

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:							
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.5	3.32	3.83	5.0	4.0	4.0	20.65
2. Projects:							
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	12	10	10	15	0 ⁽¹⁾	0	47
Number of JEPs supported of which new		4 4	9 5	15 6	19 8	20 6	29
Number of CPs supported				4	4	5	9

⁽¹⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998

• Law	18.18%
• Social Sciences	18.18%
• Economics	9.09%
• European Studies and International Relations	9.09%
• University Management	18.18%
• Environmental Sciences	18.18%
• Modern European Languages	9.09%

Uzbekistan

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
1. Budget:						
Total Tempus budget (in MECU)	0.25	1.185	2.5 ⁽¹⁾	0	2.2 ⁽²⁾	6.135
2. Projects:						
Number of Pre-JEPs supported	6	4	3	0 ⁽³⁾	0	13
Number of JEPs supported of which new		2 2	4 2	7 3	7 2	9
Number of CPs supported			3	3	2	5

⁽¹⁾ Biennial funding (1996 and 1997).

⁽²⁾ Biennial funding (1998 and 1999).

⁽³⁾ Pre-JEPs were discontinued in 1997.

Subject areas covered by new JEPs and CPs in 1998

• University Management	50%
• Engineering and Technology	25%
• Education and Teacher Training	25%

Annex 4 – Impact of Tempus, examples of projects

The Tempus projects listed in this annex are representative of the quantitative and qualitative impact of Tempus in the partner countries. Please note that the descriptions were written during 1998/99.

Tempus Phare

Joint European Project 9532 - 95 (Bulgaria)
<p>Project data:</p> <p>Title: BULGAMIN</p> <p>Objective: Restructuring of ‘the Intercultural dialogue programme’ and development of a ‘Geopolitics and ethnicity programme’ both as specialisation at graduate level at the University of Sofia. Development of interdisciplinary courses at undergraduate and graduate level for the Centre for Interethnic Relations at the Higher Pedagogical Institute ‘Konstantin Preslavski’ in Shoumen and development of continuing education courses for civil servants and representatives of minority organisations at the International Centre for Minority Studies and Intercultural Relations in Sofia.</p> <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sofia University ‘St. Kliment Ohridski’, Sofia, BG (co-ordinating institution)• Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, NL (contracting institution)• International Centre for Minorities Studies and Intercultural Relations, Sofia, BG• Konstantin Preslavski University of Shoumen, Shoumen, BG• Università degli Studi di Bologna, Bologna, I• Ecole Normale Supérieure de Fontenay aux Roses, Fontenay-aux-Roses, F <p>Countries involved in the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bulgaria• The Netherlands• Italy• France <p>Duration: 3 years (1/9/1995 - 31/08/1998)</p>
<p>Project description:</p> <p>Qualitative impact: <u>Results:</u> the planned interdisciplinary courses in the intercultural programme have been developed, some of which are in French and English. Students have been to EU countries and are now ready to give the courses as well. A computer network has been established to help the teaching of the courses within the University of Sofia. <u>Innovative aspects:</u> Dealing with minorities. The Bulgarian teaching staff has given lectures in Paris and Bologna. Some of the courses are being developed in foreign languages. Student mobility served to help with the development of teaching material (translation and adaptation to EU standards).</p> <p>Quantitative aspects: <u>Dissemination achieved:</u> some discussions with experts in Bulgaria have taken place (coming from, among others, Association for Regional Development in Smolian and Centre for Territorial planning in Sofia).</p> <p>Information: Teaching material.</p>

Annex 4 – Impact of Tempus, examples of projects

Joint European Project 11503-96 (Poland)

Project data:

Title: Academic Credit transfer for Polish Universities

Objective: Establishment of a credit transfer system among the 22 partner universities of the project ACT (Academic Transfer for Polish Universities), based on ECTS, that will be implemented at the majority of Faculties at the Technical University of Wroclaw from the beginning of the third project year.

Partners:

- Technical University of Wroclaw, PL (co-ordinating and contracting institution)
- Universidad de Granada, E
- Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, NL
- Technische Universiteit Delft, NL
- Katholieke Hogeschool Kempen Geel, B
- Karel de Grote-Hogeschool – Katholieke Hogeschool Antwerpen, B
- Horsens Tekniske Skole, DK
- Københavns Universitet, DK
- Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille I, F
- Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Nancy, F
- University of Oulu, SF
- Fachhochschule Wiesbaden, D
- Technische Universität München, D
- National University of Ireland, Galway, IRL
- University of Bristol, UK
- Kingston University, UK
- University of Greenwich, UK
- Nottingham Trent University, UK
- University of Humberside, Grimsby, UK
- Staffordshire University, Stoke-on-Trent, UK
- University of Paisley, UK
- Glasgow Caledonian University, UK

University of Glamorgan, UK

Countries involved in the project:

- Poland
- Spain
- Netherlands
- Belgium
- Denmark
- France
- Finland
- Germany
- Ireland
- United Kingdom

Duration:

3 years (1/9/1996 - 31/08/1999)

Annex 4 – Impact of Tempus, examples of projects

Joint European Project 11503-96 (Poland)

Project description:**Qualitative impact:**

The project is in its third year, the year in which the credit transfer system developed in the first two years will be implemented for the first time.

A number of courses have been internationalised, and can now be delivered in English or in German. These courses are included in the study programmes and are fully equivalent with those delivered by the other EU universities.

A uniform credit system based on ECTS was developed and credits were allocated to all subjects and courses of all the Faculties at the Technical University of Wroclaw. This credit system will be approved at university level, with a view to a possible future extension to the other Technical Universities in Poland.

The new credit transfer system enables the exchange of students both internally, among the different Faculties within the Technical University of Wroclaw, and internationally, among the 22 ACT project partners.

Regarding the management of this project, the decision-making process takes place in Wroclaw. Each year a General Meeting of the partners is organised, and the demands from partners are always taken in consideration and satisfied.

Quantitative aspects:

In order to provide indicative data on the magnitude of the project, 72 students from the project partners were granted an ACT scholarship to take courses at partner universities in the second project year (1997/98). In the third year, it is expected to have an even larger number of students undertaking mobility.

Information:

Information materials about the project and the Technical University of Wroclaw were prepared, and a final version of the Information Package was elaborated for all the Faculties. An additional publication available is the leaflet "Credits at the Faculties". In the web page of the Technical University of Wroclaw, extensive information on the project is also available.

Annex 4 – Impact of Tempus, examples of projects

Joint European Project 11144-96 (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)

Project data:

Title: Internationalisation of Study programmes in the four Baltic States Technical universities.

Objective: Creation/restructuring and internalisation of a technical bachelor study programme, specific to each of the four participating Baltic States universities (Chemical technology in Tallinn, Energetics in Riga, Electromechanics in Kaunas and Civil Engineering in Vilnius). Development of 50% of courses in foreign languages, allowing the use of a credit transfer system between the institutions of the EU and of the Baltic States, in view of the opening of the Socrates programme to the East. Implementation of a language teaching service and a service for International Relations in each of the institutions.

Partners:

- Tallinn Technical University, Tallinn, EE
- Riga Technical University, Riga, LV
- Kaunas University of Technology, Kaunas, LT
- Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Vilnius, LT
- Dublin Institute of Technology, Dublin, IRL
- Helsinki Institute of Technology, Helsinki, SF
- Odense Tekniske Skole, Odense, DK
- Fachhochschule Kiel, Kiel, D
- IUT de Béthune, F (co-ordinating and contracting institution)
- Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, S

Countries involved in the project:

- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Ireland
- Finland
- Denmark
- Germany
- Sweden

Duration:

3 years (1/9/1996 - 31/08/1999)

Annex 4 – Impact of Tempus, examples of projects

Joint European Project 11144-96 (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)

Project description:

Qualitative impact:

Results: Vilnius Technical University offers a B.Sc. course in Civil Engineering in English. Some courses of the second study year are available in French. The modules are open as optional courses to other faculties from 1998/99. The plan of enrolment for 1998/99 was 20 students for the English language stream and 10 students for the French language stream.

Kaunas University of Technology is offering a B.Sc. in electromechanics in these English, French German and Russian.

In Riga a B.Sc. in energetics is developed in English. The aim is to offer 20 or slightly more of the total of 40 courses of this curriculum in English. Given that the first year functions as a common foundation year for all engineering students, the courses delivered in English are available to all the students.

In Tallinn, a curriculum in chemical and environmental technology has been developed; 31 out of 58 subjects are taught in English.

All four universities have now language laboratories with 12 working places each. In all universities English for special purposes is being taught.

Innovative aspects: The demand on the labour market for students who have completed the course in a foreign language is very high.

Comparison tables for credit transfers have been made for all participating universities. Student mobility is being handled following the Socrates/Erasmus model. It is to be pointed out that credit comparison tables between the Baltic universities have been established, thus envisaging the application of ECTS between Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius and Kaunas.

Dynamics of cooperation: Co-operation between the four universities is based on the existing cooperation network of the Baltic technical universities. In this project, exchange of teaching material and course syllabi is envisaged with a further view to cooperation the respective subject areas. This will widen the fields of active cooperation. Each university is represented in a subject of particular excellence, which is the basis for mutual interest in cooperation in the respective fields.

Quantitative aspects – Dissemination:

One of the aims of dissemination is to increase support for the development of courses in foreign languages.

At the participating Lithuanian and Latvia universities dissemination committees, appointed by the rectors, are functioning. As a result, Vilnius Technical University made available 12,500 USD for the development of further degree courses in foreign languages. At Kaunas University of Technology 60 PhD students have been recruited to teach at the International Studies Centre. The university is also actively looking for emigrant Lithuanians with a view to attract them back to their home country and employ them specifically for teaching duties on courses taught in foreign languages.

Information:

An information leaflet is published and at Kaunas University of Technology a homepage with the complete programme and course description in 5 languages, has been developed.

Annex 4 – Impact of Tempus, examples of projects

Tempus Tacis

Joint European Project 10028 - 95 (Kazakhstan)
<p>Project data:</p> <p>Title: KAZTOUR</p> <p>Objective: Restructuring of the International Tourism curriculum at the Faculty of International relations at the kazakh State University of World Languages in Almaty into a multi-disciplinary International Tourism Management curriculum at graduate and postgraduate level.</p> <p>Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kazakh State University of World Lanaguages, Almaty, KAZ• Vrije Universiteit Brussels, B (co-ordinating and contracting institution)• Universidad de las Islas Baleares, Palma de Mallorca, E <p>Countries involved in the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kazakhstan• Belgium• Spain <p>Duration: 01/09/1995 - 31/08/1998</p>

Annex 4 – Impact of Tempus, examples of projects

Joint European Project 10028 - 95 (Kazakhstan)

Project description:

Objectives:

- Modernise existing courses and introduce new courses in the field of tourism which meet international standards
- Adoption of a multi-level education system (Bachelor and Degree level courses)
- Introduction of new educational methods and information technology
- Train specialists in tourism on both a micro and macro level
- Establish co-operation with other institutes and authorities in Kazakhstan and abroad

Qualitative impact:

Results

- 18 new courses have been created covering ; Geography of Travel and Tourism, Foundations of Tourism, Tourism Law, Foundations of Enterprise Dynamics, Foundations of Accountancy, Business Skills, Tourist Behaviour, General Economics, Business Research and Methodology, Enterprise Project, Introduction to Management, Marketing Principles, Business Mathematics, or Business Law Licensing. Foreign language courses and applications of software to tourism business are also included.
- Curriculum now comprises 6 basic courses and 7 compulsory core courses for the 1st year and 6 basic courses and 9 compulsory core courses for the 2nd year.
- Introduction and use of software products related to tourism within the new curricula.
- Introduction of a new evaluation for courses studied using the modular system.
- Introduction of a multi-level system with a 4 year Bachelor Degree followed by a 2 year Master degree in accordance with the country's new law on higher education.
- Creation of the Educational Centre of World Languages of Kazakh State, registered as a non-profit centre. The centre provides up-to-date training on tourism for enterprises and classes in applied foreign languages (marketing, tourism, advertising etc.)

Innovative aspects

- Use of representatives of the Ministry of Tourism as trainers for some of the new courses in addition to the permanent teaching staff of Kasuwl - this adds a highly practical element to the new courses.
- Modularisation of existing and new courses and the introduction of a related evaluation system.

Dynamics of cooperation

- There was considerable support for the project from the Ministry of Education who requested close collaboration between the different establishments in charge of the development of Tourism courses within Kazakhstan.
- The Rector of the Kazakh coordinating university is a powerful figure and has been able to maintain and encourage strong links between all EU and Kazakh partners throughout the life of the project.

Quantitative aspects:

Dissemination

- This project involves 3 other local HE institutions; The Kazakh International University, the Almaty State University and the Academy of Management and the Ministry of Tourism. The three institutes are involved in training activities in the field of Tourism as part of the project.
- The new Educational Centre of World Languages of Kazakh State disseminates information on tourism and related training to over 19 regions within Kazakhstan.

Annex 4 – Impact of Tempus, examples of projects

Joint European Project 10216-96 (Russian Federation)

Project data:

Title: Developing Perm Institute's Provision for SEN Teacher Training

Objective: To develop the capacity of Perm Pedagogical Institute on providing a continuum of teacher training for special educational needs in the region.

Partners:

- Perm State Pedagogical Institute, RF
- University of Oxford, UK (co-ordinating and contracting institution)
- Universiteit van Amsterdam, NL

Countries involved in the project:

- Russian Federation
- United Kingdom
- The Netherlands

Duration:

3 years (1/01/97 - 31/12/99)

Project description:**Qualitative impact:**Results

- The analysis of service needs and the potential of PSPU to respond in terms of curriculum development, training and restructuring has been completed.
- Pilot schools have been well selected and have the potential to be good models for others to follow. Each school represents a different approach to the methodology which underpins SEN and they are representative of local needs.
- A new team of 12 cross-faculty university lecturers and 30 teachers trained. Courses and seminars on "Social Teacher-Defectologist"; "Training of Speech Therapists"; "Speech Therapists"; "Correction of carriage disorders and flat-foetidness" and "The complex rehabilitation of SEN children" have either been completed.
- A new SEN faculty working in a restructured PSPU. The Institute for Continuing Education, within PSPU, co-operates with municipal and regional administrations in providing teacher in-service training that is funded by local administrations.
- A new equipped development centre with an active network.
- An updated range of SEN programmes that have been implemented and positively evaluated. The postgraduate diploma in higher education will follow Russian standards in order to obtain Federal licensing and accreditation.

Innovative aspects:

- The project is introducing fundamental changes into the philosophy underlying the treatment of children with SEN. This represents a significant shift away from a medical isolationist approach to teacher training and education delivery and towards a psychological and pedagogical approach of integration. The philosophy is based on EU traditions and was developed during pre-project academic exchanges. This enabled common understanding and good relations to be established at an early stage.

Dynamics of cooperation

- A joint management group and extended working groups have been developed with appropriate representation from PSPU, municipal and regional education and voluntary organisations.

Quantitative aspects:Dissemination

- The project works in close cooperation with the municipal administration, which has provided funding for teacher re-training in SEN for 22 teachers on the 9 month crash course and has intentions to continue support in the future. Furthermore the project liaises with the regional educational and social services, schools and voluntary organisations.

Annex 4 – Impact of Tempus, examples of projects

Compact Project CP-20096-98 (Ukraine)
<p>Project data:</p> <p>Title: Disseminating Social Work and Social Policy in Ukraine</p> <p>Objective: To establish national training programmes for educators and researchers in social work and social policy. To use distance learning as a vehicle for training.</p> <p>Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National University, "Kiev Mohyla Academy" Kiev, UKR• Anglia Polytechnic University, UK (co-ordinating and contracting institution)• Universidade do Porto, P <p>Countries involved in the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ukraine• Great Britain• Portugal <p>Duration: 3 years (01/01/1997 - 31/12/1999)</p>
<p>Project description:</p> <p>Overall objective: To disseminate Social work and Social Policy in the UKR by building on the successful implementation of the previous T_JEP 8562-94 in which among other things, an MSc in Social Work and a Certificate in Social Work were established.</p> <p>Qualitative and quantitative impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training of trainers (educators and researchers) in order to establish a self-sustainable network of Ukrainian educators.• Creation of a 1 -year modular course in Social work for educators• Creation of a 1 -year modular course in Social work for researchers• Organisation of a 3 day conference for Directors Social Work Education programmes in UKR• End of Year 2 - national conference for dissemination on Social Work & Social Policy• Preparation and publication of workbooks (suitable for distance learning) - also to be available on Internet• Regular dissemination of project information to regions (Kiev/Chenigiv, Dnipropetrovsk)• Creation of a learning Resource Centre for national dissemination of information on social work <p><u>Innovative aspects</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The UKR partner is has been involved in the creation of a database on social work issues funded by Tacis.• Workbooks for distance learning will be made available on the Internet <p><u>Dynamics of cooperation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The current CP project partners are the same as those of the completed T-JEP 8562. The consortium enjoys a strong, productive partnership. The EU partners have enormous experience in this field and a thorough knowledge of Ukrainian needs due to previous co-operation.• As a result of the T-JEP 8562, a Department of Social Work and Social Policy has been created at the Kiev Mohyla Academy (KMA)• There is active support from the Ministry of Social Protection who has taken the necessary steps to create a new lectureship in Social Policy at KMA.