



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 19.11.1997
COM(97) 502 final

TEMPUS

Annual report 1996

Phare

&

Tacis

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| 1. INTRODUCTION | 9 |
| 1.1. The origins of Tempus | 9 |
| 1.2. Tempus I and II | 9 |
| 2. MAIN FEATURES OF TEMPUS | 11 |
| 2.1. Strategy: bottom-up approach with top-down orientation | 11 |
| 2.2. Projects | 12 |
| Tempus Phare | 12 |
| Tempus Tacis | 13 |
| 2.3. Management of the Programme | 14 |
| 2.4. Monitoring | 14 |
| 2.5. Budget | 15 |
| 3. PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENTS IN 1996 | 17 |
| <i>General</i> | 17 |
| 3.1. Council Decision on Tempus II Bis | 17 |
| 3.2. Exploitation of outputs | 17 |
| <i>Tempus Phare</i> | 19 |
| 3.3. New countries in Tempus Phare | 19 |
| 3.4. Management of JEPs | 19 |
| <i>Tempus Tacis</i> | 19 |
| 3.5. New countries in Tempus Tacis | 19 |
| 3.6. Management of projects | 19 |

| | |
|--|----|
| 3.7. National Priorities | 20 |
| 3.8. Compact Projects | 20 |
| 3.9. Monitoring visits | 20 |
| 4. THE 1996 SELECTION ROUNDS..... | 21 |
| 4.1. Overall Tempus budget..... | 21 |
| 4.2. Tempus Phare budget..... | 22 |
| 4.3. Tempus Phare actions..... | 23 |
| 4.3.1. Joint European Projects | 23 |
| 4.3.2. Joint European Networks (JENs) | 25 |
| 4.3.3. Compact Measures (CMEs) | 25 |
| 4.3.4. Individual Mobility Grants (IMGs) | 25 |
| 4.4. Tempus Tacis Budget..... | 26 |
| 4.5. Tempus Tacis selection procedure..... | 28 |
| 4.6. Tempus Tacis actions | 28 |
| 4.6.1. Pre-JEPS and JEPs | 28 |
| 4.6.2. Compact Projects (CPs) | 30 |
| 5. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS..... | 31 |
| ANNEX 1 - THE TEMPUS PROGRAMME: OVERALL STATISTICS | 33 |
| ANNEX 2 - FACT SHEETS: TEMPUS PHARE COUNTRIES | 37 |
| ANNEX 3 - FACT SHEETS: TEMPUS TACIS COUNTRIES | 51 |

GLOSSARY

of the most commonly used expression and abbreviations,
and references to their appearance in the text

| | | <i>See</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| CME | Compact Measure (Tempus Phare) | 2.2, 3.3, 4.3.3 |
| <i>Council Decision</i> | on Tempus I, Tempus II and Tempus II Bis | 1.2, 3.1 |
| CP | Compact Project (Tempus Tacis) | 2.2, 3.8, 4.6.2 |
| <i>(the) Foundation</i> | European Training Foundation in Turin (Italy) | 2.3, 2.4, 3.2, 3.9 |
| IMG | Individual Mobility Grant (Tempus Phare) | 2.2, 3.3, 4.3.4 |
| JEN | Joint European Network (Tempus Phare) | 4.3.2 |
| JEP | Joint European Project (Tempus Phare and Tacis) | 2.2, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 3.9, 4.3.1, 4.6.1 |
| <i>Monitoring</i> | | 2.4, 3.9 |
| <i>National Priorities</i> | | 2.1, 3.7 |
| NCP | National Contact Points (in EU Member States) | 2.3 |
| <i>New Independent States</i> | | 1.2, 2.2, 3.2, 3.7 |
| NTO | National Tempus Office (in Tempus Phare partner countries) | 2.1, 2.3, 2.4 |
| <i>(the) Phare Programme</i> | | 1.1, 1.2 |
| Pre-JEP | Preparatory Joint European Project (Tempus Tacis) | 2.2, 2.4, 4.6.1 |
| RBAP | Revised Budget and Activity Plan | 2.4 |
| <i>Selection</i> | | 2.1, 4 |
| TIP | Tempus Information Point (in Tempus Tacis partner countries) | 2.3, 2.4 |
| TOP | Tempus Output Promotion | 3.2 |

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 doubt in the urgency of 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 Phare¹, 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, for an initial pilot phase of three years beginning on 1 July 1990. A later Council Decision 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. During 1996 the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina entered the Tempus Phare Programme as new eligible countries.

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".

The Council Decision adopting the second phase of the Tempus Programme (Tempus II) was taken on 29 April 1993². 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 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 I | | | | Tempus II | | |
|--|----------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Phare | | | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | |
| Former DDR | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | |
| <i>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> | | | | | | | |
| Poland | | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | |
| Slovak Republic | | | | | | | |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | |
| Former Yugoslavia | | | | | | | |
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Tacis | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | | |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | | |
| Belarus | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | | | | | | | |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | | |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | |
| Moldova | | | | | | | |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | |
| Russian Federation | | | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | | |
| Turkmenistan | | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | | |

Fig. 1: Phare and Tacis country participation in Tempus between 1990 and 1996

² OJ N° L112/34, 6 May 1993.

2. MAIN FEATURES OF TEMPUS

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

Strategically speaking Tempus mainly follows what is called a *bottom-up approach*. Support concentrates 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 is the assumption that reform will be less easily accepted when imposed through hierarchical structures. Project initiation and management at departmental and faculty level also increase the sense of ownership over projects. Finally, the Programme as a whole is more likely to correspond 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 the steering of activities was felt necessary. Current examples include the Tempus Phare Compact Measures and the Tempus Tacis Compact Projects.

Another way in which the scope of the programme under Tempus II has been controlled in a more top-down manner is the restriction of project activities to specific areas: the 'National Priorities'. These annually reviewed listings reflect the needs in the current phase of the overall socio-economic development of each specific partner country. They are jointly identified by the national authorities and the Commission and published in the *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 are less focused on academic subject areas but address more structural issues instead. In this way the national priorities have become instrumental for gradually reinforcing the top-down element in the Tempus Programme. This evolution is demonstrated by:

- ◆ the direct link between Tempus national priorities and the pre-accession strategy for those Phare partner countries with which the EU has signed Association Agreements ;
- ◆ the fact that the national priorities are directly complementary to legislative reform processes in higher education ;
- ◆ the emphasis on institutional development and innovative management practices at universities which are listed in the national priorities of all the partner countries;
- ◆ the national priorities focus on the structural approach in curriculum development, course accreditation and credit transfer issues.

The top-down orientation was further promoted during 1996 with the organisation of 2-day training seminars which took place in several Phare partner countries and organised by qualified EU expert organisations in collaboration with the respective National Tempus Offices (NTOs). The Academic Cooperation Association (ACA) organised 2-day training seminars on 'Academic Accreditation and Credit Transfer' in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. The European Centre for Strategic Management of Universities (ESMU) held training seminars on 'University Management and Autonomy' in Hungary and Romania and on 'University Financial Management' in Slovenia.

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.

Tempus Phare

In the Phare countries the majority of Tempus activities take place within Joint European Projects (JEPs). A JEP is a multi-lateral cooperation project between recognised higher education institutions from at least two countries in the EU and one of the partner countries. Universities from other G24 countries, Malta and Cyprus as well as enterprises from all countries concerned can also participate as associated partners. The maximum duration of a JEP is three years.

A second category of project, and an area of increasing importance, is the **Compact Measures**, or CMEs. Compact Measures replaced Complementary Measures in 1996. They aim to increase Tempus' impact on the organisational and administrative aspects of higher education. CMEs are typically short (one- or two-year) projects.

The Compact Measures scheme consists of three strands:

- ◆ Strand 1, focusing on institutional restructuring and university management development. This category is subdivided into:
 - ◇ 1a. Preparatory studies.
 - ◇ 1b. Implementation of previous findings.
- ◆ Strand 2, focusing on dissemination of Tempus or other project results.
- ◆ Strand 3, focusing on policy development at national authority level.

Finally, Tempus awards **Individual Mobility Grants (IMGs)** in 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 activity are organised into three groups, each with a specific time limit:

- ◆ Course and materials development (1 week to 3 months)
- ◆ Staff development (1 week to 3 months)
- ◆ Activities to support the development of higher education (1 week to 1 month).

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 only one partner in the Tacis countries per JEP.

Tempus Tacis JEPs are preceded by **pre-JEPs**. These are projects intended for preparatory contact, mobility, and other activities and are a compulsory first step before a proposal for a 'full-size' JEP can be submitted. The fixed duration of a pre-JEP is one year. The ensuing JEP has to be carried out with the same group of partners as featured in the pre-JEP (possibly expanded with a third EU partner). Not all pre-JEP consortia are awarded a subsequent JEP grant.

Compact Projects (CPs), the third type of Tempus Tacis project, were introduced in the reporting year. They address precisely defined, short-term needs. Activities must focus on university administration, the development of the national higher education system or the improvement of external relations (with universities or other parties in the international community, the national education system, or in the local economic and social field).

Tempus Tacis features no Individual Mobility Grants.

The Tempus Tacis project structure is currently being reviewed for implementation from 1997 onwards.

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 XXII 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, amongst others, the organisation of workshops and coordinators' meetings.

2.4. Monitoring

Following the revision of all Tempus monitoring procedures, an overall monitoring policy was adopted in 1995 and implemented during 1996. Three types of monitoring at the disposal of the programme management were identified and instructions on their usage were defined.

In the new monitoring policy emphasis is put on the improvement of **preventive monitoring** by increasing transparency of procedures and improving dissemination of information. Complementing the traditional means of preventive monitoring (e.g. monitoring letters and workshops) a hot-line for project contractors compiling Annual Reports and Revised Budget and Activity Plans (RBAPs) opened in September 1996 and electronic means of information dissemination were put in place. In addition, all Tempus project contractors received a Tempus Management Handbook and explanatory leaflets ('the Tempuzzle') in which the contractual and administrative terms of Tempus projects are clarified in simple terms and project contractors are provided with practical hints for efficient project management.

Through desk monitoring the performance of projects is assessed in terms of progress, organisation and financial management. The RBAPs, Annual and Final Reports and regular correspondence are the main tools used for desk monitoring.

The progress of projects is also followed through field monitoring in the form of site visits. 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. Following each visit, recommendations are made for follow-up and feedback is given to the project partners. Tempus Tacis monitoring visits to JEPs are carried out by the Tacis Monitoring and Evaluation Team, based on information supplied by the Foundation Programme Manager. For pre-JEPs and Compact Projects the TIPs carry out monitoring visits, again joined by Foundation staff whenever possible.

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.

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. From this amount of money newly selected projects are funded for the whole of their duration even if they extend into the next year(s). This mechanism is referred to as *pluri-annual funding*. Thus a 1996 budget of ECU 600 000 could fund e.g. two new ECU 300 000 projects for three years instead of only the first year of six similar projects. This is to safeguard continuity in the operation of three-year projects. It also offers contractors more flexibility in managing their projects, allowing them to carry over certain proportions of the funds available for one year to a subsequent year where appropriate.

Budget evolution Phare (in MECU)

Budget evolution of Tempus allocation and percentage of global Phare budget

| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | Total |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| ALB Tempus & proportion | | | 25 1.2 5% | 30 2.5 8% | 42 2.4 6% | 88 3.5 4% | 185 9.6 5% |
| BG Tempus & proportion | | 75 5 7% | 87.5 8 9% | 90 15 17% | 85 12 14% | 83 12 14% | 420.5 52 12% |
| CZ Tempus & proportion | 22.6 2.5 11% | 66 6 9% | 66.6 10 15% | 60 8 13% | 60 5.5 9% | 110 8 7% | 385.2 40 10% |
| EE Tempus & proportion | | | 10 1 10% | 12 1.5 13% | 22.5 1.5 7% | 24 1.5 6% | 68.5 5.5 8% |
| H Tempus & proportion | 89.8 6.2 7% | 119.5 12 10% | 98.5 16 16% | 100 16 16% | 85 16 19% | 92 16 17% | 584.8 82.2 14% |
| LV Tempus & proportion | | | 15 1.5 10% | 18 2 11% | 29.5 2 7% | 32.5 2 6% | 95 7.5 8% |
| LT Tempus & proportion | | | 20 1.5 8% | 25 2.5 10% | 39 2 5% | 42 3.5 8% | 126 9.5 8% |
| PL Tempus & proportion | 180.8 12.4 7% | 197 13.5 7% | 200 26 13% | 225 35 16% | 209 35 17% | 174 30 17% | 1 185.8 151.9 13% |
| RO Tempus & proportion | | 104 10 10% | 126 13 10% | 130 18 14% | 100 12 12% | 66 18 27% | 526 71 13% |
| SLO Tempus & proportion | | | 9 2.3 26% | 10 3.5 35% | 24 2.5 10% | 25 2.6 10% | 68 10.9 16% |
| SK Tempus & proportion | 11.3 1.2 11% | 33 3 9% | 33.3 5 15% | 40 5 13% | 40 5 13% | 46 5 11% | 203.6 24.2 12% |
| Sub-total | 304.5 | 594.5 | 690.9 | 740 | 736 | 782.5 | 3 848.4 |
| Total Tempus | 22.3 7% | 49.5 8% | 85.5 12% | 109 15% | 95.9 13% | 102.1 13% | 464.3 12% |
| <i>Regional funds</i> | | 15 | 12.5 | 10.25 | | | 37.75 |
| <i>Former DDR</i> | 0.9 | | | | | | 0.9 |
| <i>Yugoslavia</i> | | 6 | | | | | 6 |
| <i>Overhang' funds Baltics & ALB</i> | | | | | | | 9.9 |
| Total Tempus | 23.2 | 70.5 | 98 | 129.15 | 95.9 | 102.1 | 518.85 |

3. PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENTS IN 1996

General

3.1. Council Decision on Tempus II Bis

Following positive recommendations in a 1995 external evaluation and moreover the need to consolidate and complete the restructuring of Phare countries higher education systems, the Council of Ministers decided on 21 November 1996 to amend Decision 93/246/EEC (adopting Tempus II) in order to extend the original four year period by two years to continue until 30 June 2000³. No major technical changes are foreseen for the period between 1 July 1998 and 30 June 2000 but activities complementing those of other European mobility programmes will be increasingly emphasised in those Phare countries with which the EU signed Association Agreements regarding access to Socrates and Leonardo.

In the near future the associated Phare countries (10) will start their participation in the Socrates Programme. In this perspective, Tempus activities in these associated Phare countries will be reoriented within the existing technical and operational framework. Academic preferences for Tempus will be exclusively focused on fields in direct relation to European integration and EU pre-accession and the Tempus national priorities will be directed, besides to the requirements for accession, to the structural conditions for successful academic mobility within Socrates.

3.2. Exploitation of outputs

In 1995, the Commission together with the Foundation's Tempus Department, launched the Tempus Output Promotion (TOP) project in an effort to maximise the (added) value of the Tempus Programme through the analysis and dissemination of its achievements. The objectives are different for the two identified phases of the project.

The first phase - the largest part of which was in 1996 and concerned mostly Tempus Phare - focused on the analysis of Tempus' impact in fields which will be of strategic importance in the years to come. Different teams of experts carried out five studies in the following fields:

- ◆ University Management
- ◆ University - Enterprise Cooperation

³ OJ N° L306/36, 28 November 1996.

- ◆ Student Opportunities
- ◆ National Higher Education Reform
- ◆ Mutual Benefits ('From assistance to cooperation').

The analyses provided too rich a sample of recommendations for future developments to discuss in this context. They will be published in early 1997. On the basis of the research carried out for the studies a start was made with the production of a series of handbooks for project participants and the academic community in general.

The second phase of TOP started in late 1996 and will focus on the development of mechanisms to disseminate outputs of the Tempus Programme. Already in the reporting year a database with the results of all finished Tempus JEPs was established. Additionally, the first part of a large set of information sheets, the Tempus at Work series, was prepared for printing in late 1996. The series will, amongst others, feature:

- ◆ general Tempus, Tempus Phare, and Tempus Tacis sheets;
- ◆ separate sheets on the roles of all countries (EU and partner countries) involved in Tempus;
- ◆ separate sheets on all current Tempus Tacis JEPs;
- ◆ summary sheets of the results of the above mentioned analyses;
- ◆ sheets on Tempus activity in specific subject areas.

For 1997, a number of handbooks related to issues important to the pre-accession phase of the associated Phare partner countries is to be produced. The production of these handbooks will build upon the analyses and experiences from the first phase of TOP within Tempus Phare (university management, and university enterprise cooperation). Additionally, a handbook on dissemination and sustainability of Tempus project results is foreseen. These three handbooks will be produced by expert teams in close collaboration with the Commission and the Foundation.

TOP Tacis started in 1996 and has been developed on the basis of the experience of TOP Phare and in close cooperation with Tempus Phare. Under Tempus Tacis, TOP aims at feeding directly into the current activities of the Tempus Programme in the New Independent States and Mongolia. TOP Tacis activities in the start up phase included: a database with concrete outputs of all current Tacis JEPs to be formatted into an *Output Compendium* and the *Tempus at Work* sheets covering Tacis JEPs and countries which will be made available as a tool for publicity.

Tempus Phare

3.3. New countries in Tempus Phare

In 1996 both Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia became eligible for support through Tempus. The Commission prepared a number of immediate measures for 1996 to quickly integrate them into the Tempus Programme. A call for 'Pre-Tempus Compact Measures' in 1996 resulted in 10 project proposals for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 7 of which were approved during a special selection round.

Two MECU was made available for special 1996 actions in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A call was made for East-West IMGs aimed at establishing contacts. Thirty-one Individual Mobility Grants were finally awarded. A National Tempus Office was successfully established in Skopje. Preparations for a Tempus Office for Bosnia and Herzegovina are being made and hopefully the recruitment of staff should take place at the beginning of 1997. Full participation of both countries will commence in 1997.

3.4. Management of JEPs

In 1996 Bulgaria was added to the list of countries whose partner institutions can act as JEP contractors. As a result, this construction was applied in 6 out of the 22 new JEP proposals accepted for funding in 1996. In 1996 Albania and the Baltic States were the only Phare countries for which this construction was not yet accepted. The Baltic States will become eligible for JEP contractorship in 1997.

Tempus Tacis

3.5. New countries in Tempus Tacis

The central Asian countries of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan became eligible for support through the Tempus Tacis Programme in 1996. A call for applications for Tempus projects was made in both countries. For Tajikistan applications for 10 pre-JEPs and 1 Compact Project were submitted. For Turkmenistan 5 Pre-JEP proposals were received. Due to the fact that by the end of 1996 a decision had yet to be taken on the size of the total budgets available for both countries projects did not commence in the reporting year.

3.6. Management of projects

In Tempus Tacis JEPs only EU partner universities can take on the role of contracting and coordinating institutions.

3.7. National Priorities

Until now one set of priorities for Tacis projects was used for all countries in the New Independent States and Mongolia. In 1996 the Commission introduced separate priority subject listings for all countries individually. These priorities, details of which can be found in the annexes to this report, were published after ratification by the national authorities. Only projects complying with these priorities were considered for funding in the 1996 selection rounds.

3.8. Compact Projects

In 1996 Tempus Tacis introduced Compact Projects as a means to support self-contained and targeted actions responding to precisely defined, short-term needs. Activities must focus on university administration, the development of the national higher education system, or the improvement of external relations (with universities or other parties in the international community, the national education system, or in the local economic and social field).

Proposals for CPs may be submitted by consortia which include EU institutions with relevant experience in the New Independent States and Mongolia and a sound knowledge of the local context. The maximum duration of a CP is 18 months. CP grants can be awarded up to ECU 80 000 and cannot be followed by a subsequent Joint European Project.

3.9. Monitoring visits

As from 1996, the Commission has adopted a new approach for the field monitoring of current JEPs. Tempus Tacis monitoring visits to Joint European Projects are now carried out by the Tacis Monitoring and Evaluation Team. The required information is provided by the Foundation.

The objective of field monitoring is to evaluate the progress of project activities towards the achievement of the objective and to provide assistance to the project consortium in order to improve project performance from an implementation point of view. In addition, the potential sustainability of results is evaluated, especially for projects in their final year, and options for better coordination with other Tempus or Tacis projects are indicated.

Each project is visited at least once in its life by the Monitoring and Evaluation Teams. A second visit may be carried out if the first indicated serious problems which need to be followed up.

In 1996, twenty-two visits to JEPs which started in 1994 were carried out.

4. THE 1996 SELECTION ROUNDS

4.1. Overall Tempus budget

The Central and Eastern European national governments allocated a total amount of MECU 83.05 to Tempus Phare activities in 1996. For the countries participating in Tempus Tacis this figure was MECU 20.5⁴. The table below (Figure 2) shows how the amounts compare to those of earlier years.

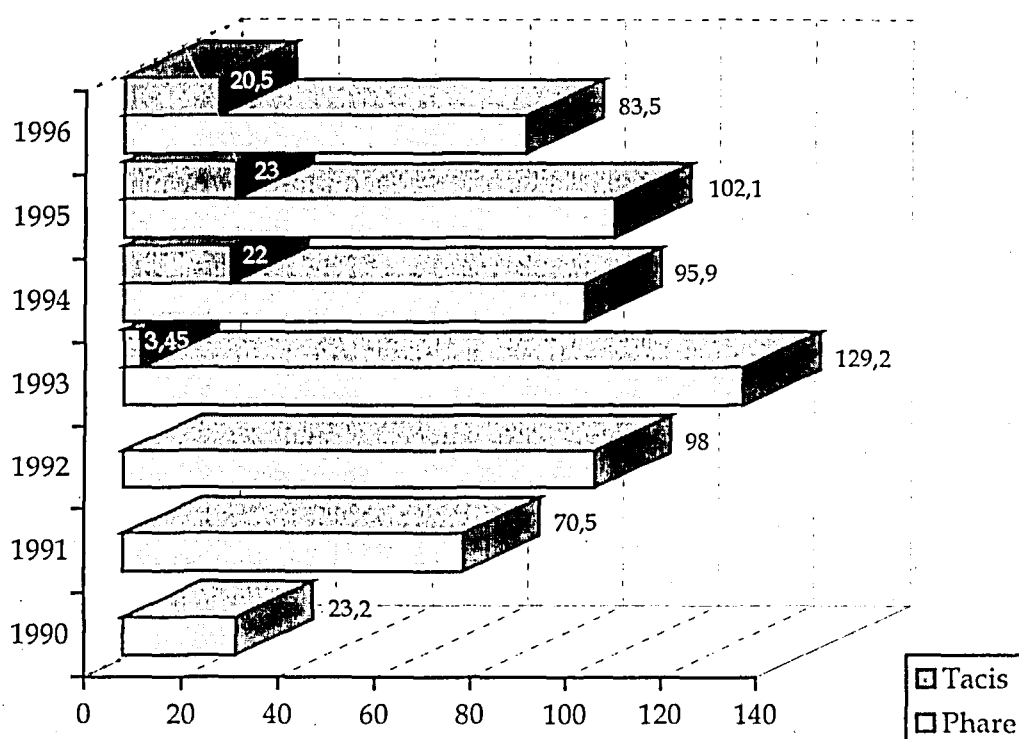


Fig. 2: Tempus allocations between 1990 and 1996 in MECU

⁴ This figure only refers to the following Tacis countries: Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Mongolia and Uzbekistan. See 4.4.

4.2. Tempus Phare budget

The total amount available in 1996 for Tempus activities in the Phare countries was MECU 83.5. Figure 3 shows a breakdown of this figure into the respective national allocations for Tempus activities in 1996. The average per year for each country since participation is added for comparison.

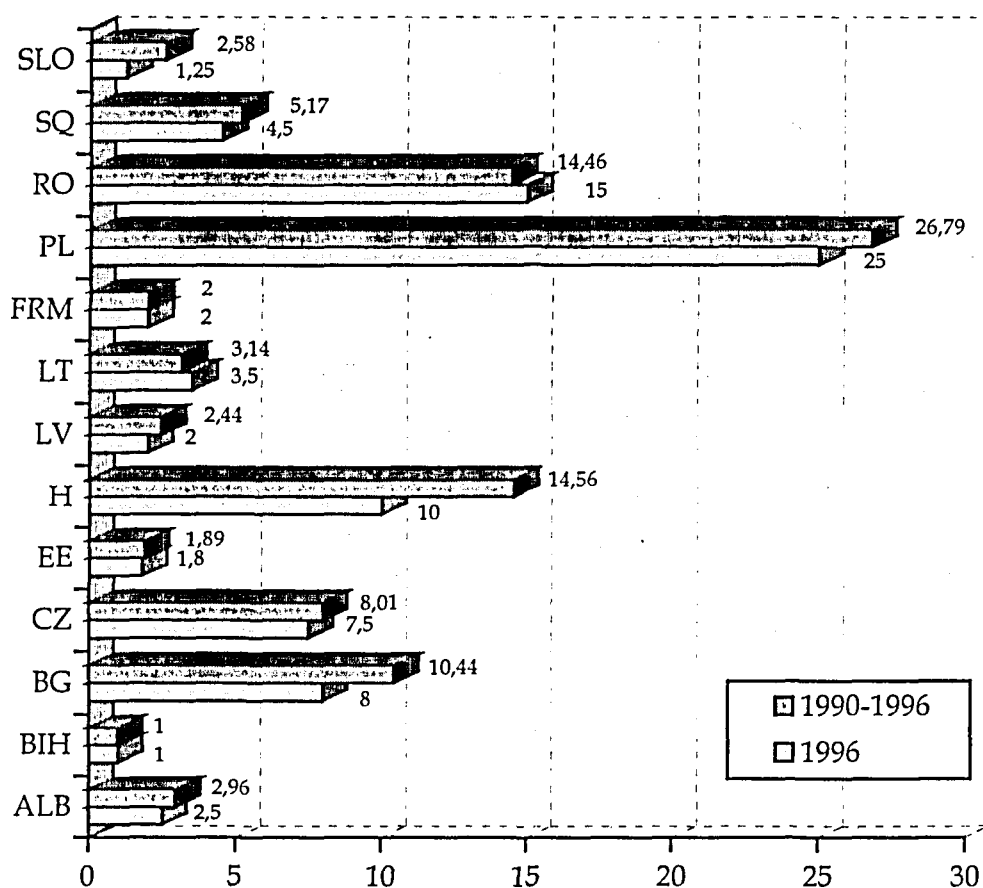


Fig. 3: Tempus funds in MECU per Phare partner country in 1996 compared with the average per year since inclusion in the scheme.

Note: The average figures for Slovenia, as well as for the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic are the averages since these countries became independent.

The budgets for Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia cover not only 1996 but also 1997.

4.3. Tempus Phare actions

4.3.1. Joint European Projects

JEP applications are considered for support through a cooperative decision making process which consists of several different stages. This selection process is illustrated in Flowchart 1 overleaf.

Results of the 1996 JEP selection round

During the second quarter of 1996 the selection of Joint European Projects to start in September of that year took place. The results of that selection round are given in the table below. The 1995 figures are included for comparison.

| | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Number of new JEP proposals received | 916 | 611 |
| Number of new JEPs proposed for funding | 229 | 183 |
| Success rate | 25% | 30% |
| Average JEP grant allocated | ECU 375 649 | ECU 348 561 |
| Number of JEPs renewed in 1995/96 | 247 | 455 |
| Total number of JEPs supported in 1995/96 | 485 | 638 |

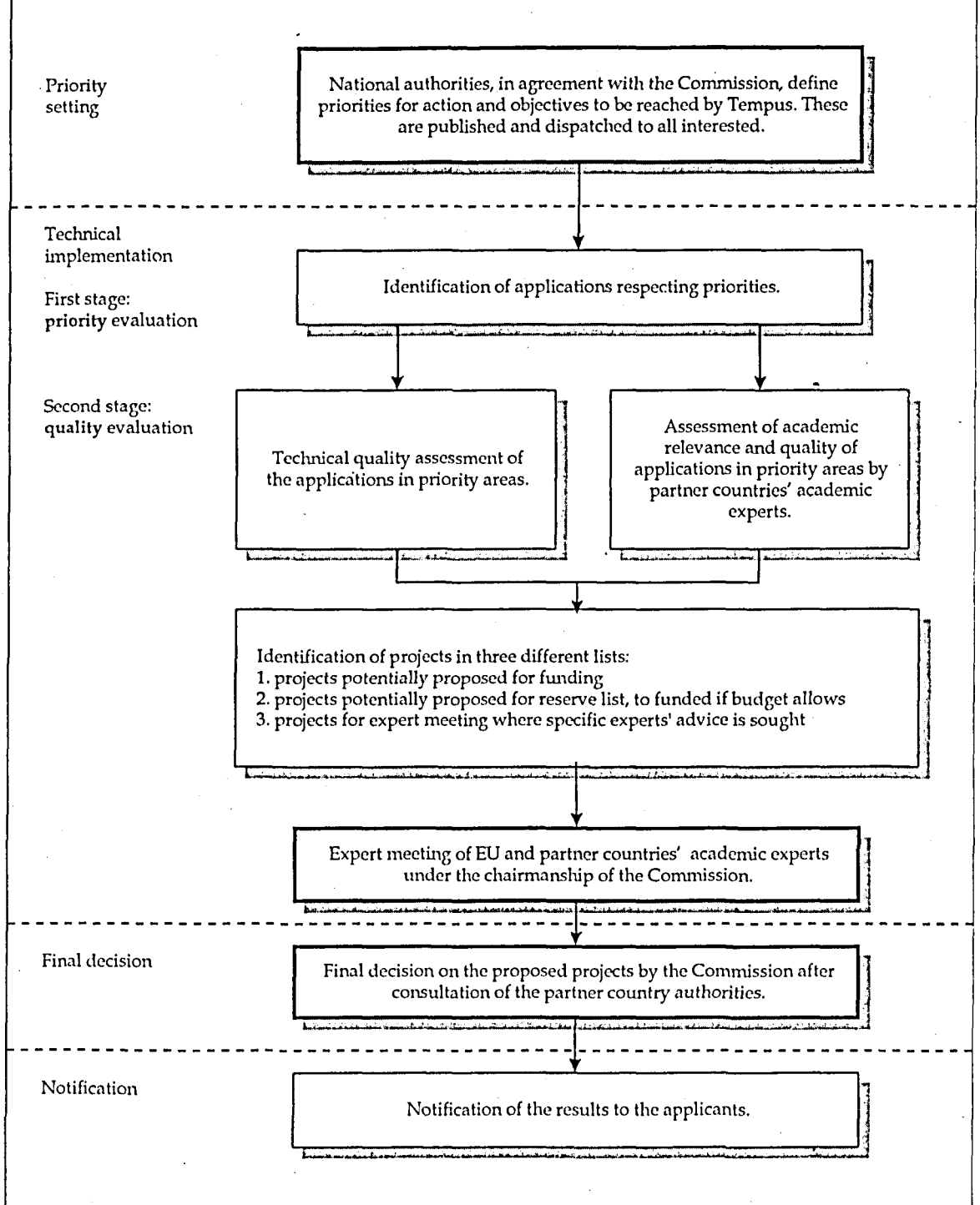
Out of the 611 applications received, 474 complied with the national priorities and of those 183 were proposed for funding.

Compared with last year there has been a decrease of 30% in the number of applications received. The percentage of applications complying with the priorities has remained stable at around 77%. The decrease in the number of applications varies considerably from country to country, ranging from 8% in Romania to 50% in the Czech Republic. The narrow priorities defined for each country and the expectations created by the prospect of access to other EU programmes are possible explanations for this decrease.

In comparison with 1995 the success rate has increased. The 183 applications proposed for approval this year represent 30% of the total number of applications received and 39% of those complying with the priorities. These figures were of 25% and 30% respectively for the 229 applications approved last year. With less applications in competition the budget restrictions have had only a limited impact.

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

Joint selection procedure and technical implementation in 1996



Flowchart N° 1

4.3.2. *Joint European Networks (JENs)*

The Joint European Network action - allowing the most successful completed Joint European Projects to maintain their networks over a period of up to two years with an emphasis on the dissemination of results - was discontinued in 1996. A part of their role has been taken over by the new Compact Measures. However, 46 projects approved in 1995 entered their second and last year of operation in 1996.

4.3.3. *Compact Measures (CMEs)*

The selection process for CMEs is split up into two stages. The first stage of the assessment process, dealing with the quality assessment of the projects, is carried out by the NTOs. The second stage, a review of all NTO assessments, is carried out by the Foundation following guidelines agreed with the Commission.

Results of the 1996 CME selection round

| | |
|---|---------------|
| First selection round (June 1996)* | |
| Number of applications | 126 |
| Number of applications supported | 68 |
| Success rate | 48% |
| Total budget | ECU 2 552 260 |
| Average size of grant | ECU 37533 |

* CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

4.3.4. *Individual Mobility Grants (IMGs)*

In 1996, the selection of all East-West mobility was carried out by the NTOs. They were also responsible for the payment of the corresponding grants. In addition, the West-East IMGs to Poland were selected by the NTO in Warsaw. The remaining part of the selection process was carried out by the Foundation following guidelines agreed with the Commission. National conditions and preferences included in the *Guide for Applicants* formed part of the selection criteria for the Individual Mobility Grants.

Results of the 1996 IMG selection round

There were two selection rounds for IMGs, one in February and one in June. The results were as follows:

| First selection round (February 1996) | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of applications | 851 |
| Number of applications supported | 546 |
| Success rate | 64% |
| Total budget | ECU 1 411 560 |
| Average size of grant | ECU 2 585 |

| Second selection round (June 1996) | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of applications | 951 |
| Number of applications supported | 574 |
| Success rate | 60% |
| Total budget | ECU 1 363 030 |
| Average size of grant | ECU 2 375 |

An additional 31 East-West IMGs were awarded to staff from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in late 1996. These have not been included in the above tables. For statistical details on the 1996 IMGs, please refer to the annexes to this report.

4.4. Tempus Tacis Budget

In 1996 all Tacis countries apart from the Russian Federation and the Ukraine started to receive their Tacis funding for Tempus activities on a biennial basis. As funding is released at different points during the two-year budget period, only the budgets for the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Mongolia and Uzbekistan were approved before the end of the reporting year. New projects in Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan could not therefore commence before 1997.

As a direct result of the new two-year financing structure, money has to be set aside for the next academic year in order to fund JEPs emanating from pre-JEPs which were financed in 1996. In Georgia and Azerbaijan funds were so limited that only full scale JEPs could be supported in 1996.

The budget figures used in this report refer only to the actual allocation to Tempus activities in 1996. These figures do not include any carry over to 1997 of funds in order to finance JEPs emanating from pre-JEPs which were financed in 1996.

The total Tempus allocation for 1996 was MECU 19.4. Figure 4 shows a breakdown of this amount into the respective national allocations for Tempus activities in 1996. The Tempus allocation for each country for 1995 is added for comparison.

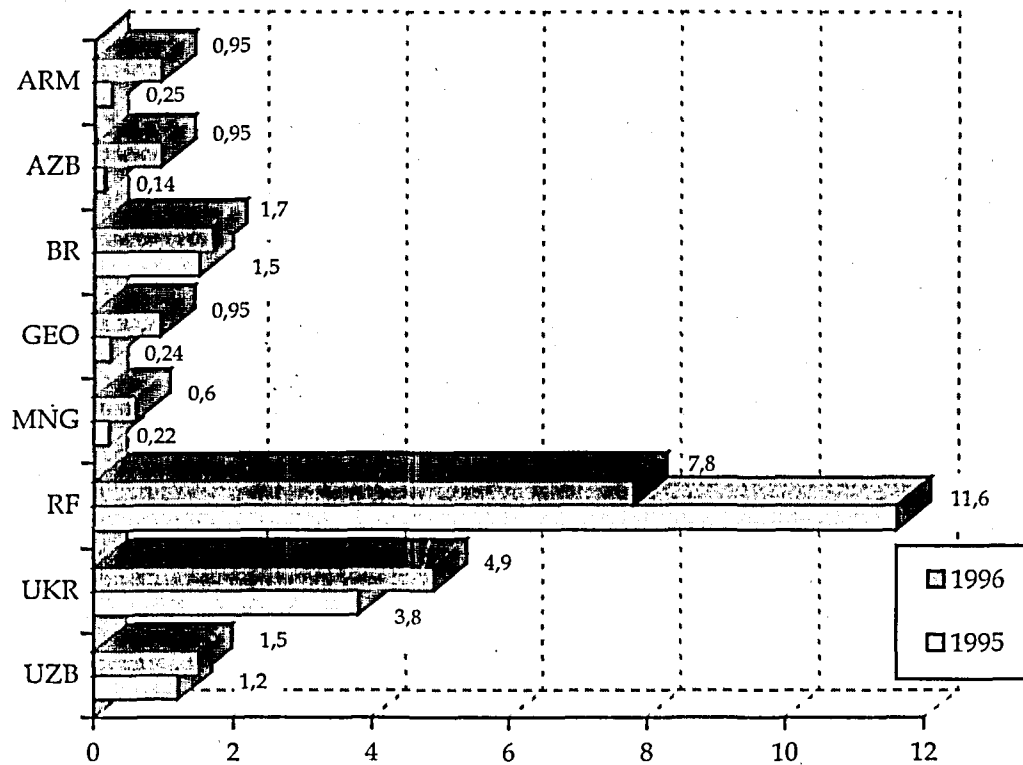


Fig. 4: Tempus funds in MECU per Tacis country, 1995 and 1996 figures.

Note: Due to the biennial funding construction no funds for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and the newly included partner countries, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have been released yet. They have therefore not been included in this chart.

The availability of Tacis funds differed from country to country in comparison with 1995. The Russian Federation's Tempus budget dropped from MECU 11.57⁵ to MECU 7.8, whereas funds in the Ukraine increased from MECU 3.83⁶ in 1995 to MECU 4.9 in 1996.

⁵ The Tempus budget of the Russian Federation in 1995 consisted of an allocation of MECU 9 from the national budget and of MECU 2.57 from the Inter-State budget.

⁶ The Tempus budget of Ukraine in 1995 consisted of an allocation of MECU 3 from the national budget and of MECU 0.83 from the Inter-State budget.

4.5. Tempus Tacis selection procedure

For Tempus Tacis projects, a two stage selection cycle was employed (see Flowchart 2 overleaf). The first stage, carried out by the Foundation, focused on the formal and technical aspects of the applications: number and eligibility of partners, compliance with priority areas, project management, financial issues, feasibility of project objectives and strategy. During the second stage, the academic relevance of shortlisted projects was assessed by senior academic experts from the EU and partner countries. Based on the results of the two stages a list of projects proposed for funding was drawn up. The final decision was made by the European Commission.

4.6. Tempus Tacis actions

4.6.1. Pre-JEPS and JEPs

A total number of 241 pre-JEP applications was received for the 1996 call for applications, 59 of which were selected for support. Forty-five applications concerned the 5 countries for which the budget had not yet been approved by the end of 1996. Thirty-one applications did not comply with the national priorities and, therefore, were not considered for funding. For the remaining 165 applications the success rate was 35.7%. Compared with 1995 there was a large drop (45%) in the number of pre-JEP applications.

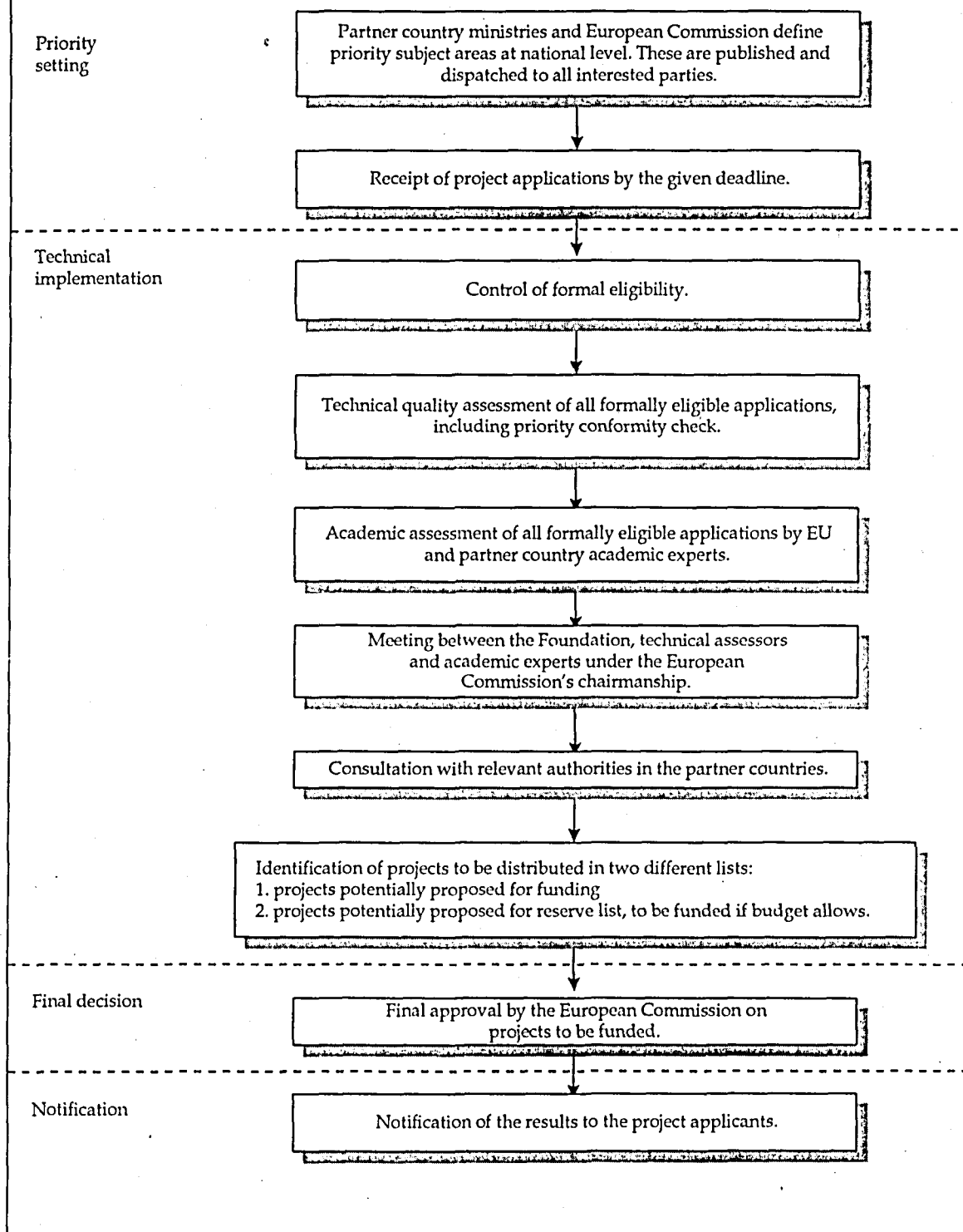
This is attributed to two main factors:

1. The priority effect. In 1996, the Commission in agreement with the national authorities of the partner countries established country specific priority areas for each partner country. This policy has focused the Tempus Tacis Programme on a smaller number of priority disciplines. The first consequence of this decision has been the reduction in the number of applications and, on the other hand, a better imbedding of Tempus in the national Tacis programmes of the partner countries.
2. The Compact project effect. In 1996, a new project type was introduced, the Compact Project. As a result, some potential pre-JEP applications became Compact project applications.

| | 1995 | 1996* |
|---|------------|-------|
| Number of pre-JEP proposals received | 435 | 241 |
| Number of pre-JEPs proposed for funding | 87 | 59 |
| Success rate | 20% | 35.7% |
| Average pre-JEP grant allocated | ECU 43,600 | |

* Please note that the data only refers to projects involving Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

General overview of the Tempus Tacis project selection in 1996



Flowchart N° 2

In response to the 1996 call for JEP applications, 83 out of the 87 consortia carrying out a pre-JEP in 1995/96 submitted a proposal for a full-scale project. Of these, 26 were awarded a JEP grant. Disregarding the 11 applications which focused on support to the group of countries for which the budget had not yet been approved, this represents a success rate of 36.1%. To allow for comparison, the figures for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and - for 1996 -Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have not been included in the table below. Hence, the figures refer only to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

| | 1995 | 1996* |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Number of new JEP proposals received | 95 | 72 |
| Number of new JEPs proposed for funding | 31 | 26 |
| Success rate | 32.6% | 36.1% |
| Average JEP grant allocated | ECU 612 200 | ECU 572 384 |
| Number of JEPs renewed from '94 and '95 | 26 | 59 |
| Total number of JEPs running | 51 | 85 |

* Please note that the data refers only to projects involving Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

In the new pre-JEPs, progress towards a balance in country participation can be observed. Seventeen French, 19 British, and 19 German universities are now active in pre-JEP consortia. Southern European involvement rose sharply as did the involvement of Finland, Sweden and Austria.

Reflecting the priorities of previous years, university management and European languages are the dominating subjects in the current JEPs. In the new pre-JEPs, however, law and the environmental sciences are better represented. Economics is a popular subject both in JEPs and in pre-JEPs.

In 1996, 111 higher education institutions in the 8 partner countries for which projects were funded were involved in a Tempus Tacis project, out of which 73 participated in a Joint European Project or a Compact Project. Overall, until 1996, 131 higher education institutions in the above mentioned eight countries had benefited from a Tempus project grant.

4.6.2. Compact Projects (CPs)

A total of 65 applications for the new Compact Projects were received, 14 of which were targeted at the five countries for which the budget had not yet been approved by the end of 1996. For the other countries 22 proposals were awarded a Tempus grant. This represents a success rate of 43%.

For further statistical details, please refer to the annexes to this report.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | 1996* |
| Number of CP proposals received | 51 |
| Number of CP proposed for funding | 22 |
| Success rate | 43% |
| Average CP grant allocated | ECU 60,000 |

* Please note that the data refers only to projects involving Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

5. LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

1. *Tempus Tacis Projects management handbook*, in EN, FR and DE

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Catalogue N°:</i> | <i>ISBN N°:</i> |
| C2-92-95-091-DE-C | 92-827-5477-4 |
| C2-92-95-091-EN-C | 92-827-5478-82 |
| C2-92-95-091-FR-C | 92-827-5479-0 |

2. *Tempus Phare Guide for applicants - Academic year 1997/98*, in 11 languages

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Catalogue N°:</i> | <i>ISBN N°:</i> |
| C2-95-96-091-ES-C | 92-827-6768-X |
| C2-95-96-091-DA-C | 92-827-6769-8 |
| C2-95-96-091-DE-C | 92-827-6770-1 |
| C2-95-96-091-GR-C | 92-827-6771-X |
| C2-95-96-091-EN-C | 92-827-6772-8 |
| C2-95-96-091-FR-C | 92-827-6773-6 |
| C2-95-96-091-IT-C | 92-827-6774-4 |
| C2-95-96-091-NL-C | 92-827-6775-2 |
| C2-95-96-091-PT-C | 92-827-6776-0 |
| C2-95-96-091-FI-C | 92-827-6777-9 |
| C2-95-96-091-SV-C | 92-827-6778-7 |

3. *Tempus Phare - Tempus Outputs Promotion*, 5 studies in EN, FR and DE:

- 1) Impact of Tempus on Institutional Management
- 2) Tempus Contribution to University-Enterprise Cooperation
- 3) Tempus Student Mobility
- 4) The Impact of Tempus on National Reform
- 5) Mutual Benefits of Tempus project partnerships

Catalogue N°: none

ISBN N°: none

4. *Tempus Phare Compendium - Academic year 1996/97*, in EN (introduction in DE, EN and FR)

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Catalogue N°:</i> | <i>ISBN N°:</i> |
| C2-02-96-359-3A-C | 92-827-92036-X |

5. *Tempus Tacis Compendium - Academic year 1996/97*, in EN (introduction in DE, EN and FR)

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Catalogue N°:</i> | <i>ISBN N°:</i> |
| C2-02-96-424-3A-C | 92-9157-045-1 |

6. *Tempus Annual report 1994/95*, in 11 languages

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Catalogue N°:</i> | <i>ISBN N°:</i> |
| C2-95-96-487-ES-C | 92-827-7035-4 |
| C2-95-96-487-DA-C | 92-827-7036-2 |
| C2-95-96-487-DE-C | 92-827-7037-0 |
| C2-95-96-487-GR-C | 92-827-7038-9 |
| C2-95-96-487-EN-C | 92-827-7039-7 |
| C2-95-96-487-FR-C | 92-827-7040-0 |
| C2-95-96-487-IT-C | 92-827-7041-9 |
| C2-95-96-487-NL-C | 92-827-7042-7 |
| C2-95-96-487-PT-C | 92-827-7043-5 |
| C2-95-96-487-FI-C | 92-827-7044-3 |
| C2-95-96-487-SV-C | 92-827-7045-1 |

7. *Tempus at Work*, in EN

8. *Tempus leaflet*, in 11 languages.

Annex 1

The Tempus Programme: Overall statistics

Tempus Phare

| | Tempus I | Tempus II | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 1990-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 320.38 | 95.9 | 102.1 | 83.5 | 601.88 |
| National indicative programme | 272.16 | 95.9 | 102.1 | 83.5 | 553.66 |
| Regional funds | 37.75 | | | | 37.75 |
| Other Phare sources | 10.9 | | | | 10.9 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 750 | 464 | 485 | 638 | 1,401 |
| of which new | | 239 | 229 | 183 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 42,467 | 19,550 | 16,641 | 21,991 | 100,649 |
| Staff from partner countries | 15,762 | 7,551 | 6,718 | 8,956 | 38,987 |
| Staff to partner countries | 9,864 | 5,927 | 5,542 | 6,523 | 27,856 |
| Students from partner countries | 14,645 | 5,061 | 3,653 | 5,392 | 28,751 |
| Students to partner countries | 2,196 | 1,011 | 728 | 1,120 | 5,055 |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 38 | 112 | 129 | 167 |
| of which new | | 38 | 83 | 46 | |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 138 | 25 | 100 | 68 | 331 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 6,864 | 1,369 | 1,271 | 1,120 | 10,624 |
| from partner countries | 5,257 | 1,207 | 1,271 | 1,021 | 8,756 |
| to partner countries | 1,607 | 162 | 1 | 99 | 1,868 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

Tempus Tacis

| | Tempus I | Tempus II | | | Total |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1990-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 3,45 | 21,944 | 23,994 | 20,543 | 69,931 |
| Number of partner countries involved | 3 | 7 | 11 | 8 | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 74 | 76 | 87 | 59 | 296 |
| Number of JEPs supported | - | 28 | 59 | 85 | 85 |
| of which new | | | 31 | 26 | |
| Staff mobility within Pre-JEPs | 1,421 | 1,174 | 1,304 | 1,027 | 4,926 |
| Staff mobility within JEPs | | 586 | 916 | 1,198 | 2,700 |
| Students mobility within JEPs | | 156 | 95 | 91 | 342 |
| Number of Compact Projects supported | - | - | - | 22 | 22 |
| Number of partner country universities involved in JEPs | | | 51 | 64 | |

¹ Exceptionally, for 1995/96 only requests for East-West grants were supported.

Annex 1

Tempus Phare JEP distribution by country in 1996/97

| Country involvement | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| | <i>New JEPs in 1996/97</i> | | <i>All JEPs running in 1996/97</i> | |
| | Number | % (*) | Number | % (*) |
| <i>EU Member States</i> | | | | |
| Austria | 36 | 19.7 | 81 | 12.7 |
| Belgium | 45 | 24.6 | 183 | 28.7 |
| Denmark | 22 | 12 | 89 | 13.9 |
| Finland | 34 | 18.6 | 65 | 10.2 |
| France | 72 | 39.3 | 277 | 43.4 |
| Germany | 77 | 42.1 | 311 | 48.7 |
| Greece | 26 | 14.2 | 111 | 17.4 |
| Ireland | 15 | 8.2 | 93 | 14.6 |
| Italy | 45 | 24.6 | 199 | 31.2 |
| Luxembourg | - | - | 2 | 0.3 |
| Netherlands | 51 | 27.9 | 193 | 30.3 |
| Portugal | 23 | 12.6 | 100 | 15.7 |
| Spain | 37 | 20.2 | 152 | 23.8 |
| Sweden | 30 | 16.4 | 83 | 13 |
| United Kingdom | 107 | 58.5 | 398 | 62.4 |
| <i>Partner countries</i> | | | | |
| Albania | 4 | 2.2 | 15 | 2.4 |
| Bulgaria | 22 | 12 | 81 | 12.7 |
| Czech Republic | 11 | 6 | 45 | 7.1 |
| Estonia | 6 | 3.3 | 14 | 2.2 |
| Hungary | 28 | 15.3 | 106 | 16.6 |
| Latvia | 5 | 2.7 | 14 | 2.2 |
| Lithuania | 11 | 6 | 24 | 3.8 |
| Poland | 56 | 30.6 | 202 | 31.7 |
| Romania | 30 | 16.4 | 89 | 13.9 |
| Slovak Republic | 13 | 7.1 | 42 | 6.6 |
| Slovenia | 4 | 2.2 | 16 | 2.5 |
| <i>Other G24</i> | | | | |
| Canada | 1 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Iceland | - | - | 2 | 0.3 |
| Norway | 3 | 1.6 | 12 | 1.9 |
| Switzerland | 3 | 1.6 | 10 | 1.6 |
| USA | 3 | 1.6 | 11 | 1.7 |
| Total | 183 | 100% | 638 | 100% |

(*) The figures in this column indicate the percentage of projects in which the country in question appears.

Annex 1

Tempus Tacis Pre-JEP and JEP distribution by country in 1996/97

Country involvement

| | <i>New Pre-JEPs and JEPs in 1996/97</i> | | <i>All JEPs and Pre-JEPs running in 1996/97</i> | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| | Number | % (*) | Number | % (*) |
| <i>EU Member States</i> | | | | |
| Austria | 7 | 6.5 | 7 | 4.2 |
| Belgium | 18 | 16.8 | 31 | 18.7 |
| Denmark | 6 | 5.6 | 10 | 6 |
| Finland | 13 | 12.1 | 13 | 7.8 |
| France | 30 | 28 | 55 | 33.3 |
| Germany | 39 | 36.4 | 64 | 38.7 |
| Greece | 13 | 12.1 | 15 | 9 |
| Ireland | 6 | 5.6 | 12 | 7.2 |
| Italy | 18 | 16.8 | 28 | 16.9 |
| Luxembourg | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Netherlands | 23 | 21.4 | 33 | 20 |
| Portugal | 7 | 6.5 | 9 | 5.4 |
| Spain | 14 | 13 | 26 | 15.7 |
| Sweden | 12 | 11.2 | 13 | 7.8 |
| United Kingdom | 41 | 38.3 | 66 | 40 |
| <i>Partner countries</i> | | | | |
| Armenia | 6 | 5.6 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Azerbaijan | 2 | 1.8 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Belarus | 11 | 10.2 | 17 | 10.3 |
| Georgia | 3 | 2.8 | 3 | 1.8 |
| Kazakhstan | - | - | 3 | 1.8 |
| Kyrgyzstan | - | - | 1 | 0.6 |
| Moldova | - | - | 1 | 0.6 |
| Mongolia | 4 | 3.7 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Russian Federation | 48 | 44.8 | 84 | 50.9 |
| Ukraine | 25 | 23.3 | 34 | 20.6 |
| Uzbekistan | 8 | 7.4 | 10 | 6 |
| <i>Other G24</i> | | | | |
| USA | - | 0 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Total | 107 | 100% | 166 | 100% |

Annex 1

Tempus Phare JEP distribution by subject area in 1996/97

| Subject area | New JEPs 1996/97 | | All running JEPs | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Humanities | 2 | 1.1 | 17 | 2.7 |
| Social Sciences | 23 | 12.5 | 76 | 11.9 |
| Management and Business | 31 | 16.6 | 114 | 17.9 |
| Natural Sciences and Mathematics | 8 | 4.3 | 36 | 5.6 |
| Applied Sciences and Technologies | 90 | 47.6 | 301 | 47.1 |
| Art and Design | 1 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.6 |
| Languages | 6 | 3.3 | 25 | 3.9 |
| Other | 22 | 14.1 | 62 | 9.8 |
| JEP+ Areas | | | 3 | 0.5 |
| Total | 183 | 100% | 638 | 100% |

The sub-groups under Applied Sciences and Technology are the following:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|
| Agricultural Sciences | 29 | 4.5 |
| Health Sciences | 38 | 5.9 |
| Environmental Sciences | 52 | 8.2 |
| Information Technology | 39 | 6.1 |
| Engineering and Technology | 105 | 16.5 |
| Architecture and Urban planning | 16 | 2.5 |
| Other | 22 | 3.5 |

Tempus Tacis Pre-JEP and JEP distribution by priority area in 1996/97

| Subject area | New projects | | Running projects | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| Humanities | 8 | 7.3 | 14 | 8.4 |
| Social Sciences | 32 | 30 | 57 | 34.5 |
| Management and Business (not focusing on University management) | 6 | 5.5 | 7 | 4.2 |
| University Administration/Management | 28 | 26 | 42 | 25.4 |
| Applied Sciences and Technologies | 21 | 19.5 | 23 | 13.9 |
| Languages | 5 | 4.5 | 16 | 9.6 |
| Other | 7 | 6.5 | 7 | 4.2 |
| Total | 107 | 100% | 166 | 100% |

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Albania

| | Tempus I | Tempus II | | | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|------|------|-------|
| | 1990-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 6.19 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 14.59 |
| National indicative programme | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 12.3 |
| Regional funds | 0.09 | | | | 0.09 |
| Other Phare sources | 2.4 | | | | 2.4 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 13 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| of which new | | 5 | 6 | 4 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 413 | 452 | 445 | 415 | 1,725 |
| Staff from Albania | 171 | 208 | 227 | 205 | 811 |
| Staff to Albania | 121 | 161 | 176 | 153 | 611 |
| Students from Albania | 115 | 79 | 42 | 46 | 282 |
| Students to Albania | 6 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 21 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 8 | 15 | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 0 | 3 | - | 3 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 4 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 18 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 226 | 191 | 295 | 138 | 850 |
| from Albania | 180 | 182 | 295 | 137 | 794 |
| to Albania | 46 | 9 | - | 1 | 56 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round.

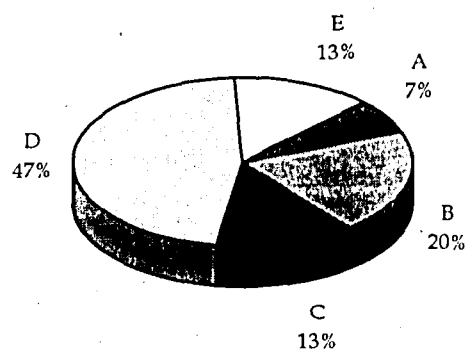
Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Albania

In order for Tempus to complement the national higher education strategy, each year the national authorities meet with the European Commission in order to define Tempus priorities for the coming academic year. In the framework of the restructuring of the system of Higher Education in Albania, the national authorities have given priority to proposals in the following areas for 1996/97:

- The further development of health care via the restructuring and updating of clinical health departments and restructuring the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the Agricultural University of Tirana.
- The further development of educational sciences via restructuring the departments of elementary, primary and secondary school teacher training.
- The restructuring of curricula in experimental physics and chemistry.
- The development of university management.
- The development of transport and civil engineering.
- The restructuring of the Mineral Resources and Energy Departments in the Polytechnic University of Tirana.
- Support for Trans-European networks for student mobility

- Humanities and Social Sciences (Law and European Studies, Social and Economical Sciences).
- Life Sciences (Natural, Environmental, Health Care and interdisciplinary sciences).

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



| |
|--------------------------------------|
| A: Humanities |
| B: Management and business |
| C: Natural Sciences and Mathematics |
| D: Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| E: Teacher Training |

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Bulgaria

| | Tempus I | | Tempus II | | | Total |
|--|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|--|-------|
| | 1991-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 30.63 | 12 | 12 | 8 | | 62.63 |
| National indicative programme | 28 | 12 | 12 | 8 | | 60 |
| Regional funds | 2.63 | | | | | 2.63 |
| Other Phare sources | | | | | | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 80 | 59 | 57 | 82 | | 162 |
| of which new | | 32 | 28 | 22 | | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 3,093 | 1,863 | 1,815 | 2,304 | | 9,075 |
| Staff from Bulgaria | 1,486 | 857 | 877 | 1,139 | | 4,359 |
| Staff to Bulgaria | 835 | 682 | 638 | 755 | | 2,910 |
| Students from Bulgaria | 686 | 277 | 259 | 372 | | 1,594 |
| Students to Bulgaria | 86 | 47 | 41 | 38 | | 212 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 83 | 98 | | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 1 | 9 | 8 | | 18 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 35 | 7 | 18 | 6 | | 66 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 564 | 174 | 143 | 96 | | 977 |
| from Bulgaria | 474 | 155 | 143 | 82 | | 854 |
| to Bulgaria | 90 | 19 | - | 14 | | 123 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures.

CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round.

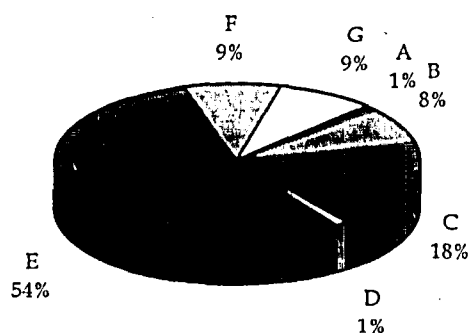
Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Bulgaria

In order for Tempus to complement the national higher education strategy, each year the national authorities meet with the European Commission in order to define Tempus priorities for the coming academic year. In the framework of the restructuring of the system of Higher Education in Bulgaria, the 1996/97 Tempus priorities cover the following areas:

1. Priorities related to the restructuring of the higher education system:
 - Restructuring of curricula and study programmes for Bachelor (4 years of study) and/or Master (minimum 1 year of study) degree courses in accordance with the new national law for higher education.
 - Development of integrated education among Bulgarian universities based on joint inter-university education with joint curricula and study programmes.
 - Trans-European student exchange with attention to specific issues such as foreign language teaching and recognition arrangements for studies undertaken abroad in line with the European Credit Transfer System.
2. Priorities related to strategic areas as identified within the Phare Programme:
 - Further development of specialisations at postgraduate level in strategic areas identified within the Phare Programme: economics and management in banking and finance, management in health-care, higher education and public services, medicine and strategic areas for European integration, especially European and comparative law, and European standardisation.

The link between the Tempus priorities and the national reform process is evident. The new Law (in particular the introduction of the Bachelor degree) should produce more adaptable, less specialised graduates who will be better prepared for a fluctuating labour market.

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



A: Humanities
 B: Social sciences
 C: Management and Business
 D: Mathematics
 E: Applied Sciences and Technologies
 F: Modern European Languages
 G: Others

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Bosnia and Herzegovina

| | Tempus II | |
|--|-----------|-------|
| | 1996 | Total |
| 1. Budget: | | |
| Total Pre-Tempus budget (in MECU) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| National indicative programme | | |
| Regional funds | | |
| Other Phare sources | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 2. Projects: | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 0 | 0 |
| of which new | | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 0 | 0 |
| Staff from Bosnia and Herzegovina | | |
| Staff to Bosnia and Herzegovina | | |
| Students from Bosnia and Herzegovina | | |
| Students to Bosnia and Herzegovina | | |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | |
| Number of JENs supported | 0 | 0 |
| Number of CMEs supported | 7 | 7 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 0 | 0 |
| from Bosnia and Herzegovina | | |
| to Bosnia and Herzegovina | | |

CME figures for '96: only on special pre-Tempus selection round for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Pre-Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Tempus programme will play an important role in the re-integration of Bosnian institutions into the European university community and thus assist in the normalisation of the relations with the rest of Europe, and within Bosnia and Herzegovina itself. The Phare programme has made 1 MECU available in 1996 for emergency measures to support the local universities and prepare them for regular participation in Tempus Phare in 1997.

In the framework of a Phare project, part of these funds are used to re-equip the language centres and international offices of the local universities. The balance will be used for initial Tempus activities. The following priority areas have been formulated for Special Compact Measures.

1. Training and support of university administrators and joint development of:

- Short term development planning and strategic planning
- Financial management systems for financial planning
- Human Resources Management
- External relations and problem/conflict resolution

2. Projects for the Training of International Relations Officers in:

- Project design and project management (in general, and also specifically related to Tempus)
- Creating new international networks
- Managing Student and Staff Mobility

3. Training of university administrators (Rectors, Deans and International Office Staff)

- Strengthening Foreign Language Departments in order to improve the capacity to prepare staff and students in future Tempus activities

Preference was given to projects involving all universities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The eligible universities are the University of Banja Luka, the University Centres of Mostar, the University of Sarajevo and the University of Tuzla.

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Czechoslovakia¹

| | * 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 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 5,052 |
| Staff from Czechoslovakia | 1,969 |
| Staff to Czechoslovakia | 1,184 |
| Students from Czechoslovakia | 1,634 |
| Students to Czechoslovakia | 265 |
| Number of JENs supported | - |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 53 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 1,008 |
| from Czechoslovakia | 785 |
| to Czechoslovakia | 223 |

* Complementary Measures

¹ Covers only the period 1990-1992, before independence of the Czech and Slovak Republics.

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Czech Republic²

| | Tempus I | | Tempus II | | Total |
|--|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 10.94 | 5.5 | 8 | 7.5 | 31.94 |
| National indicative programme | 8 | 5.5 | 8 | 7.5 | 29 |
| Regional funds | 2.94 | | | | 2.94 |
| Other Phare sources | | | | | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 81 | 41 | 33 | 45 | 121 |
| of which new | | 15 | 14 | 11 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 1,861 | 1,624 | 1,184 | 1,864 | 6,533 |
| Staff from the Czech Republic | 691 | 553 | 510 | 772 | 2,526 |
| Staff to the Czech Republic | 428 | 522 | 381 | 511 | 1,842 |
| Students from the Czech Republic | 612 | 404 | 199 | 417 | 1,632 |
| Students to the Czech Republic | 130 | 145 | 94 | 164 | 533 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 57 | 65 | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 10 | 13 | 2 | 25 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 3 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 22 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 240 | 83 | 59 | 71 | 453 |
| from the Czech Republic | 151 | 54 | 59 | 62 | 326 |
| to the Czech Republic | 89 | 29 | - | 9 | 127 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

Tempus priorities 1996/97 for the Czech Republic

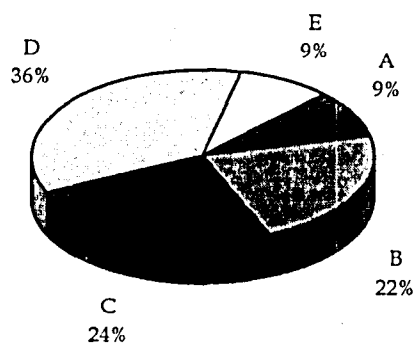
In view of the Europe Agreement and the future participation in EU inter-university cooperation programmes, the Tempus priorities 1996/97 as negotiated between the national authorities and the European Commission, focused on projects which could develop a European dimension in Higher Education.

Firstly, the following areas were pointed out:

- Development of new curricula in EU legislation and European Law in some of the following topics (legislative processes; environmental law; legislation regarding patents and registered trademarks; consumer law);
- Priorities established within the Phare Programme: banking, international finance and insurance systems; Social work; Public Administration; Bachelor-type curriculum for training of school teachers.

Secondly, the areas of development of internal quality evaluation systems and Mobility Projects aiming at the introduction of European credit Transfer System were earmarked.

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



| |
|--------------------------------------|
| A: Humanities |
| B: Social sciences |
| C: Management and Business |
| D: Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| E: Others |

² For 1990-1992 see Fact sheet Czechoslovakia.

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Estonia

| | Tempus I | Tempus II | | | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|------|------|-------|
| | 1992-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 4.63 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 9.43 |
| National indicative programme | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 7.3 |
| Regional funds | 0.03 | | | | 0.03 |
| Other Phare sources | 2.1 | | | | 2.1 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 17 | 19 | 12 | 14 | 40 |
| of which new | | 13 | 4 | 6 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 330 | 444 | 251 | 168 | 1,193 |
| Staff from Estonia | 124 | 146 | 114 | 79 | 463 |
| Staff to Estonia | 98 | 183 | 105 | 73 | 459 |
| Students from Estonia | 99 | 106 | 31 | 16 | 252 |
| Students to Estonia | 9 | 9 | 1 | - | 19 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 12 | 17 | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 156 | 62 | 66 | 64 | 348 |
| from Estonia | 126 | 57 | 66 | 58 | 307 |
| to Estonia | 30 | 5 | - | 6 | 41 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

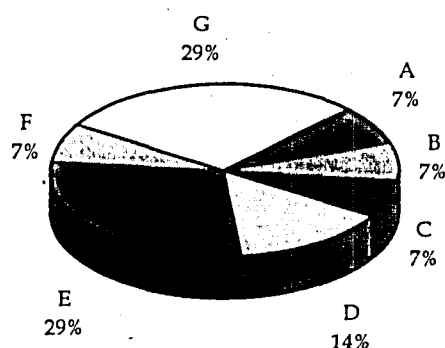
CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Estonia

In order for Tempus to be in compliance with a national higher education strategy, each year the national authorities meet with the European Commission in order to define Tempus priorities for the coming academic year. Applications for 1996/97 had to fall within the following priority areas:

- Introduce measures to achieve greater compatibility with EU universities, e.g. through Quality Assurance systems, academic credit transfer systems and/or courses taught in foreign languages.
- Restructure university management systems.
- Introduce information technology into Higher Education to underpin new teaching methods.

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| A: Philosophy |
| B: Social Sciences |
| C: University Management |
| D: Natural Sciences and Mathematics |
| E: Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| F: Music |
| G: Others |

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

| | Tempus II | |
|---|-----------|-------|
| | 1996 | Total |
| 1. Budget: | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| National indicative programme | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Regional funds | | |
| Other Phare sources | | |
| 2. Projects: | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 0 | 0 |
| of which new | | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 0 | 0 |
| Staff from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | |
| Staff to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | |
| Students from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | |
| Students to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | | |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | |
| Number of JENs supported | 0 | 0 |
| Number of CMEs supported | 0 | 0 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 31 | 31 |
| from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 31 | 31 |
| to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 0 | 0 |

CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round.

Tempus priorities 1996/97 for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In order to re-establish existing and establish new contacts, a special round for Individual Mobility Grants was announced for the end of October '96 for academic staff of the universities and for administrators and education planners from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in order to visit EU universities and organisations.

Compact Measures: The following priorities have been identified as being of strategic and immediate importance for the development of higher education and to establish the framework for the future development of Tempus in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

1. Study to assess the current application of information technology in higher education and to provide recommendations for further development, in particular in the areas of:
 - multimedia educational systems
 - networks.

The study should result in concrete recommendations for further development of these computer and communication technologies in higher education.

2. Study to prepare for the restructuring of graduate and postgraduate studies in engineering and technology. Priority should be given to proposals covering:

- mechanical engineering
- electrical and electronic engineering
- biotechnology.

The study should include a labour market needs analysis and involve local industry.

3. Study for development of a national strategy for financing higher education in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In view of the subject, the participation of the relevant national authorities is compulsory.
4. Study to develop a mechanism for performance assessment of academic staff in order to achieve quality standards in teaching, research and management of the higher education process. In view of the subject, the participation of the relevant national authorities is compulsory.

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Hungary

| | Tempus I | | Tempus II | | | Total |
|--|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|--|--------|
| | 1990-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 59.9 | 16 | 16 | 10 | | 101.9 |
| National indicative programme | 50.2 | 16 | 16 | 10 | | 92.2 |
| Regional funds | 9.7 | | | | | 9.7 |
| Other Phare sources | | | | | | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 204 | 66 | 83 | 106 | | 311 |
| of which new | | 41 | 38 | 28 | | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 9,479 | 2,707 | 2,815 | 4,361 | | 19,362 |
| Staff from Hungary | 3,005 | 1,009 | 1,073 | 1,633 | | 6,720 |
| Staff to Hungary | 1,966 | 691 | 963 | 1,343 | | 4,963 |
| Students from Hungary | 3,845 | 819 | 602 | 1,071 | | 6,337 |
| Students to Hungary | 663 | 188 | 177 | 314 | | 1,342 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 115 | 148 | | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 8 | 23 | 3 | | 34 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 73 | 7 | 8 | 2 | | 90 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 944 | 63 | 28 | 43 | | 1,078 |
| from Hungary | 581 | 41 | 28 | 25 | | 675 |
| to Hungary | 363 | 22 | - | 18 | | 403 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Hungary

The Hungarian priorities for JEPs beginning in 1996/97, identified by the national authorities and the European Commission, required both compliance with an agreed institutional plan and action in certain specified disciplines, so as to achieve a comprehensive impact on the Higher Education system as a whole.

Accordingly, the JEP proposal had to demonstrate either a significant impact on the development of an institution or, in the case of a project involving more than one national institution, on the quality of education in the chosen discipline; or coherence with Parliament's Decision on Higher Education Development.

In the latter case, the important action areas envisaged by the Decision were summarised as being: the precise definition of levels of teaching in HE, and development of new teaching methods (e.g. shorter cycle courses, new types of post-secondary education, distance education); increased emphasis on mechanisms for student exchange; preparation for the integration of the Hungarian "Universitas"; reaction to the needs of a changing society (university-enterprise cooperation, promoting public education); and teacher (re)training.

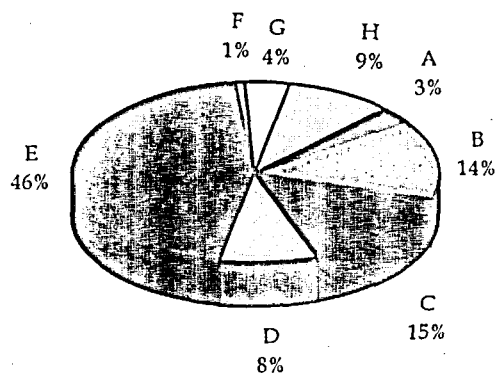
In addition, the proposal had to operate within certain sectors which had been identified as priority areas:

- To introduce European Studies into Higher Education (particularly in association with Law and Economics);
- To devise new curricula leading to the definition of new academic and professional profiles indispensable to the restructuring of the economy and the continuing socio-economic transformations. Target areas for these new curricula were: Finance, Humanities and Law; Informatics and technology policy; regional planning and management; Genetic engineering; Quality management; and teacher

(re)training (with particular emphasis on primary and secondary education) (15 projects);

- To establish Ph.D. programmes;
- To develop continuing education courses in collaboration with enterprises;
- To support Trans-European student mobility networks (especially ECTS);
- To complement the work already being done by other Phare programmes;
- To develop advanced teaching materials, in particular multimedia technology and distance education tools.

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A: Law | E: Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| B: Social Sciences | F: Design |
| C: Management and Business | G: Languages |
| D: Natural Sciences and Mathematics | H: Others |

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Latvia

| | Tempus I | Tempus II | | | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|------|------|-------|
| | 1992-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 6.2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12.2 |
| National indicative programme | 3.5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9.5 |
| Regional funds | | | | | |
| Other Phare sources | 2.7 | | | | 2.7 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 17 | 19 | 13 | 14 | 33 |
| of which new | | 6 | 5 | 5 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 589 | 802 | 389 | 450 | 2,230 |
| Staff from Latvia | 219 | 260 | 163 | 215 | 857 |
| Staff to Latvia | 140 | 299 | 152 | 128 | 719 |
| Students from Latvia | 190 | 202 | 72 | 91 | 555 |
| Students to Latvia | 40 | 41 | 2 | 16 | 99 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 18 | 23 | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 12 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 139 | 75 | 75 | 61 | 350 |
| from Latvia | 94 | 71 | 75 | 56 | 296 |
| to Latvia | 45 | 4 | | 5 | 54 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

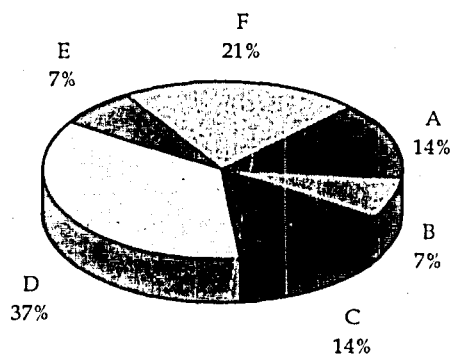
CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Latvia

In order for Tempus to complement the national higher education strategy, each year the national authorities meet with the European Commission in order to define Tempus priorities for the coming academic year. Applications for 1996/97 had to fall within the following priority areas:

- public health
- engineering and agriculture
- interdisciplinary studies in European literature, arts, history, philosophy and languages
- creation of facilities for student exchange.

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| A: Social Sciences |
| B: Management and Business |
| C: Natural Sciences and Mathematics |
| D: Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| E: Music |
| F: Teacher Training |

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Lithuania

| | Tempus I | Tempus II | | | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|------|------|-------|
| | 1992-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 6.7 | 2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 15.7 |
| National indicative programme | 4 | 2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 13 |
| Regional funds | | | | | |
| Other Phare sources | 2.7 | | | | 2.7 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 16 | 20 | 18 | 24 | 42 |
| of which new | | 5 | 10 | 11 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 541 | 660 | 602 | 492 | 2,295 |
| Staff from Lithuania | 225 | 279 | 221 | 193 | 918 |
| Staff to Lithuania | 132 | 167 | 214 | 149 | 662 |
| Students from Lithuania | 154 | 197 | 162 | 136 | 649 |
| Students to Lithuania | 30 | 17 | 5 | 14 | 66 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 21 | 22 | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 147 | 46 | 39 | 42 | 274 |
| from Lithuania | 90 | 42 | 39 | 40 | 211 |
| to Lithuania | 57 | 4 | - | 2 | 63 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Lithuania

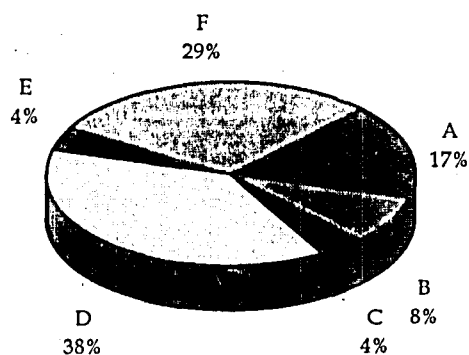
In order for Tempus to complement the a national higher education strategy, each year the national authorities meet with the European Commission in order to define Tempus priorities for the coming academic year. Applications for 1996/97 had to fall within the following priority areas:

- student mobility and recognition;
- foreign language training;
- inter-faculty course cooperation;
- continuing and post graduate education;
- new courses in European Studies.

The link between the Tempus priorities and national policies is evident.

The emphasis on foreign language training, student mobility and European Studies point in the direction of Lithuania's commitment to entering into closer cooperation with the EU and preparing itself for future membership. The attention given to credit transfer and compatibility is essential for a relatively small country, where higher education institutions are naturally specialised while the degree of choice and efficiency in the education market must be ensured

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



- | | |
|----|---|
| A: | Social Sciences |
| B: | Management and Business |
| C: | Physics |
| D: | Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| E: | Languages |
| F: | Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies |

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Poland

| | Tempus I | Tempus II | | | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 1990-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 97.53 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 187.53 |
| National indicative programme | 86.9 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 176.90 |
| Regional funds | 10.63 | | | | 10.63 |
| Other Phare sources | | | | | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 248 | 175 | 156 | 202 | 460 |
| of which new | | 91 | 65 | 56 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 12,578 | 7,263 | 5,348 | 7,257 | 32,446 |
| Staff from Poland | 4,393 | 2,851 | 2,120 | 2,937 | 12,301 |
| Staff to Poland | 2,942 | 2,122 | 1,667 | 1,986 | 8,717 |
| Students from Poland | 4,616 | 1,910 | 1,338 | 2,040 | 9,904 |
| Students to Poland | 627 | 380 | 223 | 294 | 1,524 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 224 | 328 | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 16 | 12 | 10 | 38 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 76 | 14 | 26 | 16 | 132 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 2,190 | 339 | 275 | 318 | 3,122 |
| from Poland | 1,739 | 307 | 275 | 295 | 2,616 |
| to Poland | 451 | 32 | | 23 | 506 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Poland

In order for Tempus to complement the national higher education strategy, each year the national authorities meet with the European Commission in order to define Tempus priorities for the coming academic year. Applications for 1996/97 should have fallen within the following priority areas:

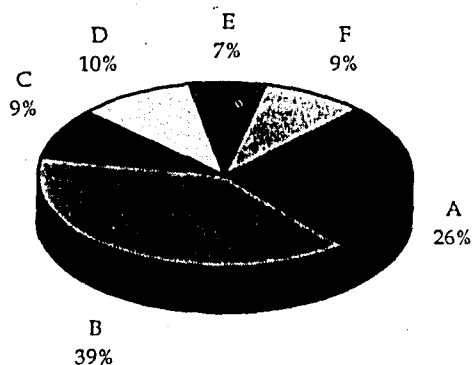
1. Structural Joint European Projects

- Transformation of uniform five-year Master Degree courses into a two-stage system with three/four-year Bachelor Degree course followed by a two-year Master degree course or a system with common core curriculum (e.g. two to four semesters) for Bachelor and Master Degree courses, followed by separate strands for each Degree course.
- Development of the European dimension in higher education.
- Development and introduction of new specialisations and professional profiles into undergraduate and/or postgraduate studies in response to labour market needs.
- Modernisation of two-subject teacher education in Higher Education Schools of pedagogy.

2. Mobility Joint European Projects

Mobility projects which lead to the establishment of institutional structures supporting student mobility (e.g. student advisory/information services) and the introduction of a credit transfer system (based on the European Credit Transfer System - ECTS).

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| A: Social Sciences |
| B: Management and Business |
| C: Natural Sciences and Mathematics |
| D: Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| E: Languages |
| F: Others |

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Romania

| | Tempus I | | Tempus II | | Total |
|--|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | 1991-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 41.75 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 86.75 |
| National indicative programme | 41 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 86 |
| Regional funds | 0.75 | | | | 0.75 |
| Other Phare sources | | | | | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 94 | 51 | 59 | 89 | 184 |
| of which new | | 24 | 36 | 30 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 6,088 | 2,112 | 2,470 | 3,054 | 13,724 |
| Staff from Romania | 2,444 | 834 | 888 | 1,095 | 5,261 |
| Staff to Romania | 1,437 | 661 | 824 | 916 | 3,838 |
| Students from Romania | 1,975 | 528 | 638 | 844 | 3,985 |
| Students to Romania | 232 | 89 | 120 | 199 | 640 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 190 | 341 | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 0 | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 32 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 77 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 692 | 192 | 160 | 180 | 1,224 |
| from Romania | 580 | 162 | 160 | 166 | 1,068 |
| to Romania | 112 | 30 | - | 14 | 156 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

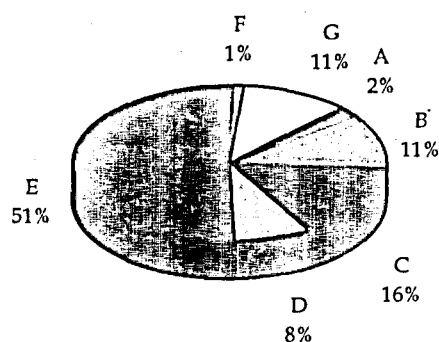
Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Romania

In the framework of the restructuring of the system of Higher Education in Romania, the national authorities and the European Commission identified the following priorities for Tempus actions in 1996/97:

- The development of short cycle Higher Education courses and in particular their extension into continuing education in the areas of engineering and technology, agriculture and food processing, health care, social assistance, tourism, business administration and financial services. Projects should be based on cooperation between the education institutions and enterprises (including public administrative bodies) in order to make the degrees better suited to the needs of the economy.
- The modernisation or restructuring of existing (long cycle) courses to cater for the needs of European integration via:
 - Upgrading and restructuring of curricula related to the integration of Romania's economy into European structures in the areas of law, quality assurance and management for industry and public administration.
 - Development of courses on specific topics related to the EU to be introduced into existing study programmes in the areas of EU law and interdisciplinary studies related to specific EU policy sectors.

- Preparation for participation in EU inter-university cooperation programmes through mobility projects featuring the introduction of an academic course credit transfer system, or agreements for mutual recognition of study periods with a view to integration within EU university networks.
- Restructuring of primary and secondary school-teacher training through curriculum development and the introduction of modern teaching methods.

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A: Humanities | E: Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| B: Social Sciences | F: Languages |
| C: Management and Business | G: Others |
| D: Natural Sciences and Mathematics | |

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Slovak Republic³

| | Tempus I | Tempus II | | | Total |
|--|----------|-----------|------|-------|-------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 6.18 | 5 | 5 | 4.5 | 20.68 |
| National indicative programme | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4.5 | 19.5 |
| Regional funds | 1.18 | | | | 1.18 |
| Other Phare sources | | | | | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 46 | 33 | 31 | 42 | 88 |
| of which new | | 15 | 14 | 13 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 924 | 1,001 | 939 | 1,121 | 3,985 |
| Staff from the Slovak Republic | 365 | 320 | 401 | 415 | 1,501 |
| Staff to the Slovak Republic | 226 | 236 | 277 | 318 | 1,057 |
| Students from the Slovak Republic | 292 | 391 | 212 | 323 | 1,218 |
| Students to the Slovak Republic | 41 | 54 | 49 | 65 | 209 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 45 | 62 | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 2 | 8 | 3 | 13 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 136 | 73 | 70 | 64 | 343 |
| from the Slovak Republic | 95 | 64 | 70 | 60 | 289 |
| to the Slovak Republic | 41 | 9 | - | 4 | 54 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

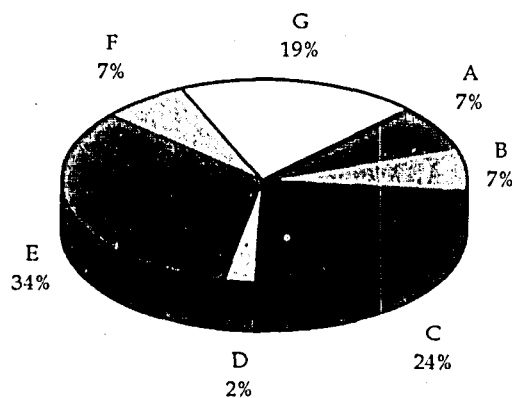
CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

Tempus priorities 1996/97 for the Slovak Republic

In order for Tempus to complement the national higher education strategy, each year the national authorities meet with the European Commission in order to define the Tempus priorities for the coming academic year. The Tempus priorities for 1996/97 relate on the one hand to the country's policy of European Union pre-accession and on the other hand to themes relevant for the participation in EU educational programmes:

- European Law;
- Quality management;
- Public health and primary health care;
- Economics and the financing of health and education;
- Specialised courses of languages for specific purposes (LSP) for the training of translators and interpreters in the EU languages;
- Social work and employment services;
- Human resource development, management and quality assessment of Higher Education Institutions.

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



A: Law
 B: Social Sciences
 C: Management and Business
 D: Chemistry
 E: Applied Sciences and Technologies
 F: Languages
 G: Others

³ For 1990-1992 see Fact sheet Czechoslovakia.

Annex 2 - Fact sheets: Phare countries

Slovenia⁴

| | Tempus I | Tempus II | | | Total |
|--|-----------|-----------|------|------|-------|
| | 1992-1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 6.57 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.25 | 12.92 |
| National indicative programme | 4.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.25 | 11.15 |
| Regional funds | 0.77 | | | | 0.77 |
| Other Phare sources | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of JEPs supported | 44 | 24 | 12 | 16 | 60 |
| of which new | | 5 | 7 | 4 | |
| Mobility flows within JEPs | 1,108 | 622 | 335 | 505 | 2,570 |
| Staff from Slovenia | 481 | 232 | 123 | 273 | 1,109 |
| Staff to Slovenia | 268 | 203 | 146 | 191 | 808 |
| Students from Slovenia | 304 | 149 | 50 | 36 | 539 |
| Students to Slovenia | 55 | 38 | 16 | 5 | 114 |
| Number of institutions participating in JEPs | | | 14 | 19 | |
| Number of JENs supported | - | 1 | 5 | 7 | 13 |
| Number of CMEs supported* | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 16 |
| Number of IMGs awarded | 217 | 81 | 61 | 43 | 402 |
| from Slovenia | 187 | 72 | 61 | 40 | 360 |
| to Slovenia | 30 | 9 | - | 3 | 42 |

* Complementary Measures or Compact Measures

CME figures for '96: only on 1st section round

Tempus priorities 1996/97 for Slovenia

In order for Tempus to complement the national higher education strategy, each year the national authorities meet with the European Commission in order to define Tempus priorities for the coming academic year. The priorities for Slovenia for the call for applications 1996/97 were twofold:

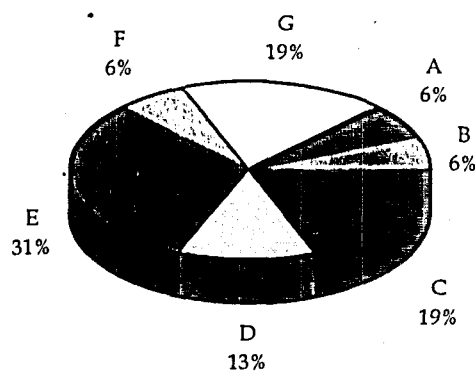
On the one hand, priorities were designed to help the implementation of the new legislation on higher education:

- the restructuring of university programmes for primary and secondary school teachers;
- the development of short cycle degrees in health care and agriculture at professional higher education institutions (*visoka strokovna sola*).

On the other hand, different priorities were set up to support the implementation of the Europe Agreement:

- the development of European studies;
- the restructuring of education in the field of urban and regional planning, with a view to introducing inter-disciplinary cooperation;
- the restructuring of the teaching of languages of the European Union.

Subject areas covered by all running JEPs in 1996/97



- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|
| A: | Law |
| B: | Public Administration |
| C: | Management and Business |
| D: | Natural Sciences and Mathematics |
| E: | Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| F: | Languages |
| G: | Others |

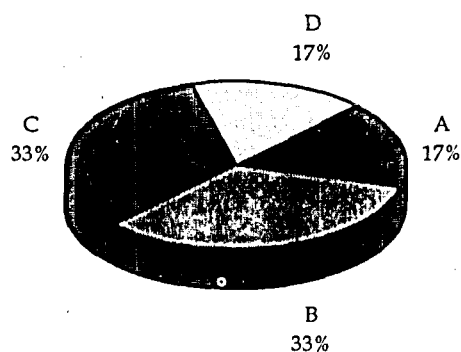
⁴ Excluded are details about the projects (IMGs) which were carried out when Slovenia was still part of Yugoslavia, i.e. before independence in 1992. Twenty-four of the indicated JEPs were originally Yugoslavian projects but renewed as Slovenian projects in the same year.

Annexe 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Armenia

| | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|--|-------|------|-------|
| 1. Budget: | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.247 | 0.95 | 1.197 |
| 2. Projects: | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Number of JEPs supported | - | 1 | 1 |
| Number of CPs supported | - | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Armenian institutions involved in Tempus | 3 | 4 | |

Subject areas covered by all running projects in 1996/97

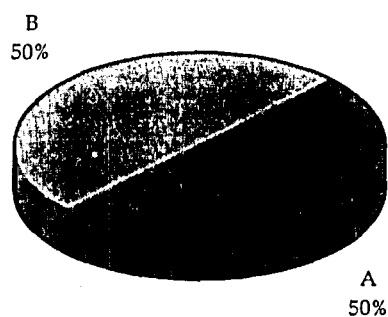


| |
|---|
| A: Social Sciences |
| B: University Administration/Management |
| C: Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| D: Languages |

Azerbaijan

| | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Budget: | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.143 | 0.973 | 1.116 |
| National allocation | 0 | | |
| 2. Projects: | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Number of JEPs supported | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Number of CPs supported | - | 0 | 0 |
| Number of Azerbaijani institutions involved in Tempus | 3 | 2 | |

Subject areas covered by all running projects in 1996/97



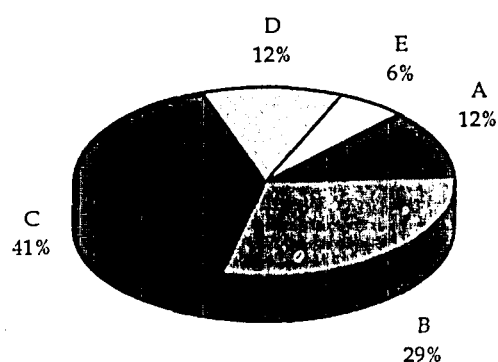
| |
|---|
| A: European Studies and International Relations |
| B: Tourism and Leisure |

Annexe 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Belarus

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|--|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.380 | 2.1 | 1.49 | 1.638 | 5.608 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 13 | - | 5 | 6 | 24 |
| Number of JEPs supported of which new | 0 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Number of CPs supported | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Number of Belarussian institutions involved in Tempus | | | 13 | 11 | |

Subject areas covered by all running projects in 1996/97

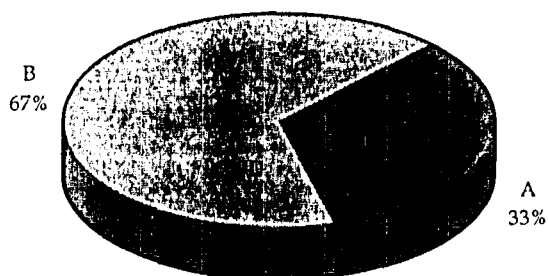


| |
|---|
| A: Law |
| B: Social Sciences |
| C: University Administration/Management |
| D: Agricultural and Food Sciences |
| E: Languages |

Georgia

| | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Budget: | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.242 | 0.943 | 1.185 |
| 2. Projects: | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Number of JEPs supported | - | 3 | 3 |
| Number of CPs supported | - | 0 | 0 |
| Number of Georgian institutions involved in Tempus | 3 | 3 | |

Subject areas covered by all running projects in 1996/97



| |
|---|
| A: University Administration/Management |
| B: Applied Sciences and Technologies |

Annexe 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Kazakhstan

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|--|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 1. Budget: | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.370 | 1.999 | * | 2.369 |
| National allocation | | 2 | * | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 9 | 6 | 6 | 21 |
| Number of JEPs supported | | 3 | | 3 |
| of which new | | 3 | | |
| Number of Kazakh institutions involved in Tempus | | | | 11 |

* Information not available at the time of printing

Kyrgyzstan

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1. Budget: | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.09 | 0.754 | * | 0.844 |
| National allocation | | 0.5 | * | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 2 | 2 | | 4 |
| Number of JEPs supported | | 1 | | 1 |
| of which new | | 1 | | |
| Number of Kyrgyz institutions involved in Tempus | | | | 4 |

* Information not available at the time of printing

Moldova

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|--|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1. Budget: | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.23 | 1.128 | * | 1.358 |
| National allocation | | 1 | | |
| 2. Projects: | | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 5 | 4 | | 9 |
| Number of JEPs supported | | 2 | | 2 |
| of which new | | 2 | | |
| Number of Moldovan institutions involved in Tempus | | | | 6 |

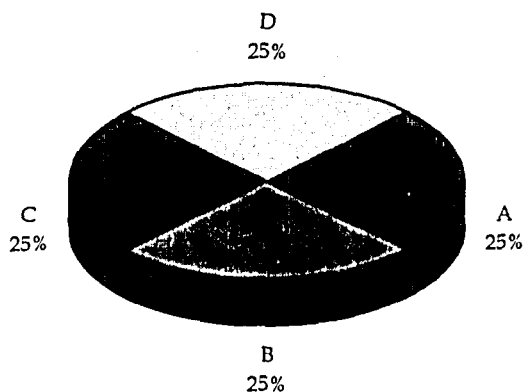
* Information not available at the time of printing

Annexe 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Mongolia

| | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. Budget: | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.221 | 0.655 | 0.876 |
| 2. Projects: | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Number of JEPs supported | - | 1 | 1 |
| Number of CPs supported | - | 1 | 1 |
| Number of Mongolian institutions involved in Tempus | 4 | 4 | |

Subject areas covered by all running projects in 1996/97

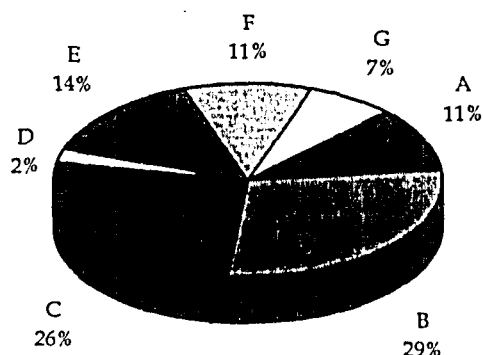


| |
|---|
| A: History |
| B: University Management and Administration |
| C: Medical Sciences |
| D: Teacher Training |

Russian Federation

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|--|------|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 2.54 | 15.37 | 11.57 | 7.652 | 37.132 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | | - | 37 | 29 | 66 |
| Number of JEPs supported of which new | | 18 18 | 34 16 | 43 9 | 43 |
| Number of CPs supported | | | | 10 | 10 |
| Number of Russian institutions involved in Tempus | | | 81 | 58 | 81 |

Subject areas covered by all running projects in 1996/97



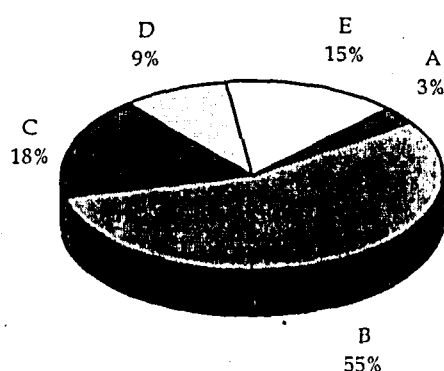
| |
|---|
| A: Humanities |
| B: Social Sciences |
| C: University Administration/Management |
| D: Economics |
| E: Applied Sciences and Technologies |
| F: Languages |
| G: Teacher Training |

Annexe 3 - Fact sheets: Tacis countries

Ukraine

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|--|------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1. Budget: | | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.5 | 3.32 | 3.83 | 4.826 | 12.476 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | | | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| Number of JEPs supported of which new | | 4 4 | 9 5 | 15 6 | 15 |
| Number of CPs supported | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Number of Ukrainian institutions involved in Tempus | | | 21 | 22 | |

Subject areas covered by all running projects in 1996/97

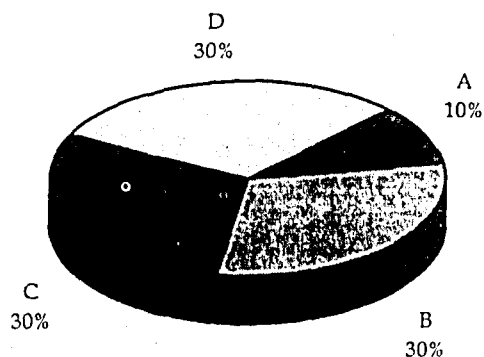


| |
|---|
| A: Law |
| B: Economics |
| C: University Administration/Management |
| D: Social Sciences |
| E: Languages |

Uzbekistan

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|---|------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. Budget: | | | | |
| Total Tempus budget (in MECU) | 0.25 | 1.185 | 1.453 | 2.885 |
| 2. Projects: | | | | |
| Number of Pre-JEPs supported | 6 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| Number of JEPs supported of which new | | 2 2 | 4 2 | 4 |
| Number of CPs supported | | | 3 | 3 |
| Number of Uzbek institutions involved in Tempus | | 7 | 7 | |

Subject areas covered by all running projects in 1996/97



| |
|---|
| A: History |
| B: Social Sciences |
| C: University Administration/Management |
| D: Applied Sciences and Technologies |

ISSN 0254-1475

COM(97) 502 final

DOCUMENTS

EN

15 16 11

Catalogue number : CB-CO-97-506-EN-C

ISBN 92-78-25176-3

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

L-2985 Luxembourg