

## Transcript of the Video Raniero Chelli

The title of this lecture is the introduction to European Union programs . But actually , what we're going to look at is those European programs which provide funding for countries which do not belong to the European Union . As you probably know , the European Union is constituted by today 27 member states , which you have the list here . And the United Kingdom used to be a member , but they decided to leave this year . It is important to know which countries belong to the European Union because most programs are reserved for European Union countries . However , there are other countries which are in the in the status of candidate countries , and you have the list here . These countries have a special treatment because they are following a process of joining the European Union so they can be part of some programs . And then for each program, you can have some exceptions. For instance, Horizon 2020 is the largest European research and development and innovation program provides funding for projects which are in the area of research , development and innovation . It will finish this year , but they are already preparing the next generation , which is called Horizon Europe . You can have here the link to the Horizon 2020 website . And the easiest thing , however , is to google H2020 and you will find the website . The interesting thing about Horizon 2020 is that there are some countries which I called associated countries .

For instance , Tunisia , which is the only African country which is an associate of Country . What does it mean ? It means that Tunisian organisations , whatever type research companies , universities , they can participate in the program as though they were at European Union countries . But in addition to that , many eligible countries do not belong to the European Union . In many cases , proposals of Horizon 2020 allow non European Union organizations to participate . There are some specific goals which explicitly call for the participation of non European Union countries . But the general rule is that whatever , wherever you are in principle , if there is a good reason for participating in the program , then you are allowed to do so . The program is very , very articulated , very complicated . It has a number of different programs , but by and large , in virtually , let's say , the greatest part of the program . Organizations from countries like yours can participate in the project . Get funding from the project , of course , in partnership with European Union organizations . There are some exceptions like China , Brazil , India , but this is not the theme of this course . No . The other big program is Erasmus Plus Erasmus Plus , as you probably know , is a program which addresses basically the word of education , training and in particular of higher education . It also addresses of basically concerned youth and sports . It is structure within the Central Agency , which is in Brussels and national agencies . Here again , I advise you to visit the website of the Erasmus plus . But the most important strand sub program of Erasmus plus is the one which is called cooperation for higher education institutions in all EU countries .

This is the program , for instance , where the Edu-BioMed project has been funded , and it is explicitly meant for cooperation between universities in countries which do not belong to the European Union and countries which belong to the European Union , as it is in partnership with some European countries and some non-European countries . You have another, a similar program , which is called capacity building in field of youth, as the name says , does not address as university addresses associations organization to deal with young people . And through this link , you can get a list of the eligible countries for the capacity building for higher education . The third big strand , which is explicitly meant for non-European Union countries , is the central cooperation: Europe Aid. It is the Directorate-General for External Cooperation , also called the cooperation for development and the extent of cooperation is strengthened into three areas.

The Pre-Accession Countries IPA, this is the countries which was shown before Albania , Kosovo , etc. the nine country, ENI, European Neighbours initiative . And these are the countries that we should belong to those countries which are neighbors to the European Union , through land or even through sea . So all countries which belong to the southern Mediterranean area belong to the ENI . And then the third one is the DCI , the Developing Countries Initiatives . You have many calls for proposals . I recommended that you go and look through this link to some External Cooperation call for proposal to see what they are about . So as a quick recap of what we have seen up to now , you have the H2020 , which allows the participation of European countries , you have the Erasmus+, which has one stranded capacity building for higher education , which is explicitly meant for non-European Union countries . And you have Europe Aid, which is everything concerning extending cooperation . Thank you very much .