

Yellow module - Session 1

Introduction to the EU funding

A brief introduction to the European subsidy landscape



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ENCARE - Enhancing Capacities of UAS staff for more successful EU funded Research
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Session Content

We will answer the following questions:

- Where does the money come from?
- How is funding being set up?
- What is a programme?
- Who decides who gets the money?
- How do I get funding?



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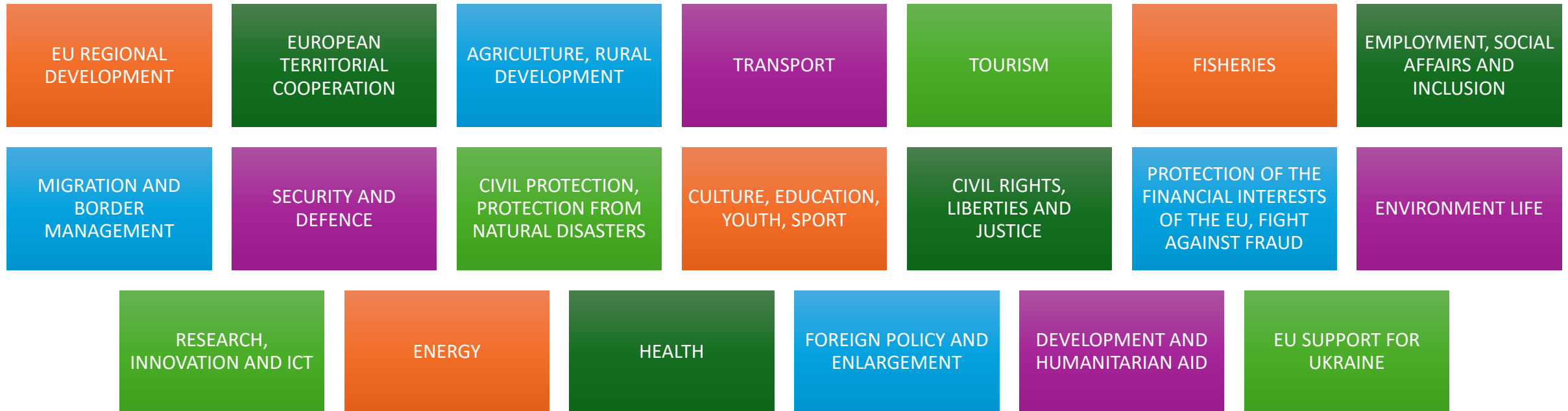
The basics:

The EU Budget and the Multiannual Financial Framework

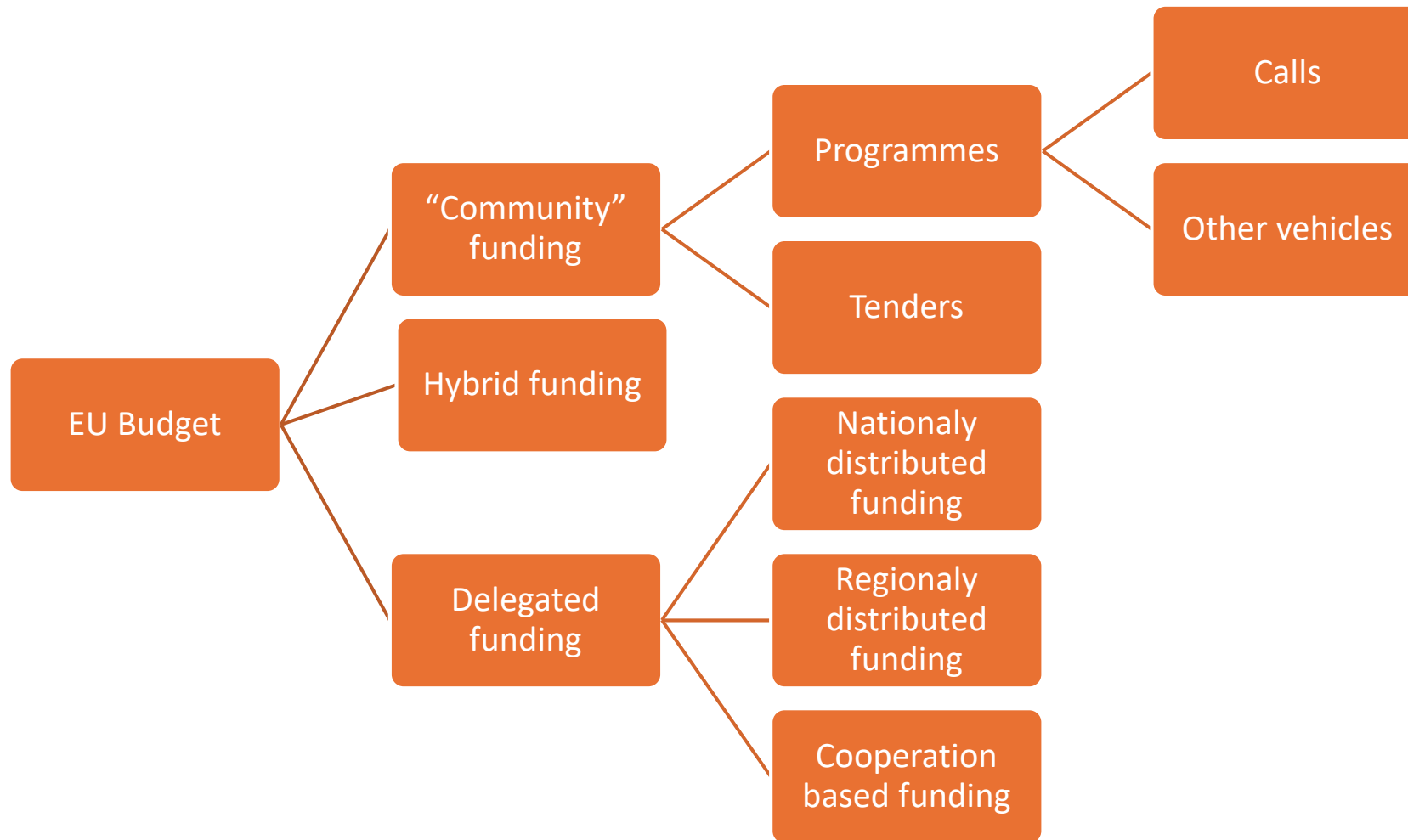
- The EU functions with budgetary allocations for 7 years, specifying how much money the EU member contribute and how the shared budget is spent: the **Multiannual Financial Framework - MFF**
- Most EU funded programmes follow and are scheduled for the same duration period
- This explains why there are sometimes no calls for an extended period of time or that every 7 years some programme change their name like FP7 becoming Horizon, then Horizon Europe.
- The total MFF of the EU for 2021 to 2027 reached 1 835,30 billion €
- The next MFF is currently in development.
- Funding for research or education is only a small part of the overall budget
 - Horizon Europe: €95.5 billion
 - Erasmus+: €26,2 billion



What does the EU fund?



How is the funding organised?



Community funding / Community programmes

- Programmes prepared at EU level by the European Commission
- Programmes are agreed at political level
- Usually, the programmes are prepared for the whole duration of the MFF, with 2 years work-programmes and regular calls for proposals being published.
- Think about: Horizon Europe, CEF, ERASMUS +, LIFE...
- Those programmes can be opened up to third countries for participation
- Management is done by specific executive agencies (CINEA, EASMA, EACEA...)



Delegated funding

- The EU sets up the framework of action through legislation (ESF, ERDF...);
- Member states, regions, cooperation structures submit programmes to the European Commission;
- Call for proposal are often less targeted (closed) and applicants can apply starting from their own ideas and focus;
- EU validates the programmes (or not)
- Management is ensured by national/regional agencies or authorities
- Think about programmes like Interreg or the Just Transition Fund



Hybrid funding



- A few programmes have dual components
- Certain actions are covered at EU level, others at national levels. Think about Erasmus +, ESF, AMIF ...
- Certain actions are collaborative between member states and the EU, those are Partnerships. Think about the Driving Urban Transitions Partnership
- This does not mean that “local” funding is specifically adapted to local circumstances, it can also just be a delegated tasks...



Basic Rules to EU subsidies

- All of the research and education subsidies are selective; tenders are not seen as subsidies;
- Most of the subsidies require partnerships (and not single beneficiaries);
- Most subsidies require co-financing in some form;
- Not every costs are eligible for subsidy;
- State aid relevant activities will always be difficult to integrate in projects

You will always need to be able prove that you have spent the subsidy according to the programme rules, despite “simplification” measures

You want to know more about specific funding opportunities? Take a look at Session 3 Beginner Funding!



Thank You!

J. Schibler

Utrecht University of Applied Science, NL

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Please check the following tools for further information:

[CARPE Website](#)
(general project information & training material)

[LinkedIn](#)
(news & up-dates)

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