



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

On aid for poverty diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) in developing countries

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The co-operation and development policy referred to in Article 179 of the Treaty establishing the European Community highlights the need for the Council, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251, to adopt the measures necessary to further the objectives referred to in Article 177 of the Treaty. Community policy in this area shall foster the sustainable and economic development of developing countries, the integration of developing countries into the world economy and the fight against poverty.

Despite the impressive achievements of health investments, the burden of preventable communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, in developing countries is still very high, resulting in profound human and economic costs. In 1997, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 550/97 on HIV/AIDS-related operations in developing countries, which was set for an indefinite period. The Regulation aimed at reducing the transmission of HIV/AIDS, reinforcing health and social services, strengthening governments and communities capacities to fight the epidemic, developing scientific understanding of the epidemic, and combating the social and economic exclusion of persons infected with HIV/AIDS.

This Regulation replaces Council Regulation (EC) No 550/97, to provide for a comprehensive package targeting simultaneously interventions related to development co-operation, trade relations and research for new pharmaceutical products, for the three major communicable diseases: HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. The *European Community Programme for Action on accelerated action targeting the three major communicable diseases* in the context of poverty reduction, adopted by the General Affairs Council of 14 May 2001, presents an ambitious framework for action, which needs substantial additional financial resources from now until 2006.

The objectives of the activities carried out under this Regulation shall be to: optimise the impact of existing interventions, services and commodities targeted at the major communicable diseases affecting the poorest populations; increase the affordability of key pharmaceuticals; increase the research and development of vaccines, microbicides and innovative treatments. Budget heading B7-6211 on aid for poverty diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) in developing countries, provides for a vast set of coherent measures to reach these objectives.

Under this Regulation and based on the existing rules of the Community, contractors from all developing countries shall be allowed, on a case by case basis, to bid for the procurement of services and products essential in the fight against the major communicable diseases: HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

The budget heading reflects as well recently adopted Community policy on enhanced co-operation between the EC and other donors and international institutions, including the United Nations and the World Bank. Use will be made of the possibility to create new innovative partnerships with different actors, and to contribute, where appropriate and duly justified, to global initiatives in an attempt to scale up resources needed for health in developing countries.

Compared to the previous Regulation, the financial framework for the implementation of this Regulation reflects a substantial increase needed for the successful implementation of the European Community Programme for Action. The final amount shall be decided based on the APS 2003 decision, expected by the end of February 2002, and shall include yearly contributions to the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

Operations under this Regulation form part of the Community's overall health and poverty policy within development co-operation. In this context, co-ordination, coherence and complementarity with other aid instruments and with the policies at national, regional and international levels, remain essential.

There is clearly a need for a revised legal instrument enabling operations to reflect most recently adopted policies and principles. For this reason, the Commission proposes to the Council and the European Parliament to adopt this Regulation.

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

On aid for poverty diseases (HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis) in developing countries

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 179 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission¹,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty,

Whereas:

- (1) The right to good health is a fundamental human right recognised by Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This right is being denied to over a fifth of the world's population,
- (2) Article 35 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union calls for a high level of human health protection in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities,
- (3) HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis cause the deaths of more than five and a half million people each year, their greatest impact being on morbidity and life expectancy in developing countries,
- (4) The failure to reduce the burden of these diseases and the evidence of their increasing impact has brought them to the centre of the development debate and has led to calls for urgent action and a series of national, regional and international initiatives, all meant to achieve the Millennium Development Goals which include clear targets to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and to which the European Community and its Member States committed themselves,
- (5) The international community, represented by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, calls for an additional minimal investment of 7 - 10 billion USD per year for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis,
- (6) HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis require an appropriate structural response, which is both comprehensive and coherent and which is beyond the financial and human resources of most developing countries,

¹ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

- (7) The effectiveness of programmes to support national strategies to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis partly depends on the improved co-ordination of aid at both the European and the international level, including partnerships with the private sector, and on the use of procedures tailored to the specific nature of the strategies and partners concerned,
- (8) For the partner countries and populations in question, the type of assistance provided for by this Regulation is a pre-requisite for development and thus contributes significantly to the Community's development co-operation policy,
- (9) In its Communications to the Council and the European Parliament of 20 September 2000 and 21 February 2001 on Action related to Communicable Diseases in the Context of Poverty Reduction, the Commission outlined the policy principles and strategic priorities needed to enhance the effectiveness of action by the Community and the Member States in this field,
- (10) In its Resolutions of 10 November 2000 and 14 May 2001, the Council emphasised the gravity of the HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis epidemics and the need to step up efforts to give more support at national, regional and global levels,
- (11) The European Parliament has adopted several Resolutions and reports on this subject, including the Khanbhai report adopted on 4 October 2001 on the Commission's Communications on accelerated action targeted at major communicable diseases within the context of poverty reduction,
- (12) In its Resolutions of September 1998 and October 2000, the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly underlined the threat posed by HIV/AIDS to all development efforts and the need for rapid action,
- (13) The present Regulation renders obsolete Council Regulation (EC) No 550/97 of 24 March 1997 on HIV/AIDS-related operations in developing countries, which should therefore be repealed²,
- (14) The present Regulation lays down, for the entire duration of the programme it establishes, a financial framework constituting the prime reference, within the meaning of point 33 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission of 6 May 1999 on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure³, for the budgetary authority during the annual budgetary procedure,
- (15) Since the measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation are management measures within the meaning of Article 2 of Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission⁴, they should be adopted by use of the management procedure provided for in Article 4 of that Decision,

² OJ L 85, 27.3.1997, p.1.

³ OJ C 172, 18.6.1999, p. 1.

⁴ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

- (16) In accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality set out in Article 5 of the Treaty, the objective of the proposed action, namely to combat the three major communicable diseases within the context of poverty reduction, with particular reference to developing countries, cannot be attained by the Member States acting alone and, by reason of the scale and effects of the proposed action, can therefore only be achieved by the Community. This Regulation confines itself to the minimum required to achieve that objective and does not go beyond what is necessary for that purpose,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Chapter I

Purpose and scope

Article 1

- (1) The Community shall implement the European Community Programme for Action targeting the three major communicable diseases, namely HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, in developing countries.
- (2) Under that Programme the Community shall provide financial assistance and appropriate expertise with a view to promoting investments in health, poverty reduction and equitable economic growth in developing countries.
- (3) In the allocation of such funding and expertise, priority shall be given to:
 - (a) the poorest and least developed countries and the most disadvantaged sections of the population within developing countries;
 - (b) action that complements and reinforces both the policies and capacities of developing countries and the assistance provided through other instruments of development co-operation.

Article 2

The purpose of activities carried out under this Regulation shall be to:

- (a) optimise the impact of existing interventions, services and commodities targeted at the major communicable diseases affecting the poorest populations;
- (b) increase the affordability of key pharmaceuticals;
- (c) increase research and development, including vaccines, microbicides and innovative treatments.

Article 3

Community financial support shall be given to specific projects designed to further the objectives described in Article 2(1) and, in particular, to those which aim to:

- (a) provide the necessary technical, scientific and normative input in order to prioritise health interventions within the total development co-operation budget and improve health outcomes related to the three major communicable diseases, keeping a balanced approach between prevention, treatment and care, with a primary focus on prevention;
- (b) improve the performance of health interventions targeted at the three major communicable diseases within the context of a comprehensive health system;

- (c) improve pharmaceutical policies and practice, and help developing countries, at regional or national level, to develop high-quality local production of off-patent and / or licensed key pharmaceuticals;
- (d) promote global tiered pricing for key pharmaceuticals for developing countries;
- (e) analyse the effects of factors, such as the level of net import price, tariffs, taxes, and importation, distribution and local registration fees, on consumer prices of medical goods in developing countries;
- (f) provide, where appropriate, technical assistance to developing countries to help them address public health issues in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) as clarified in the Doha Declaration on the TRIPs Agreement and Public Health;
- (g) develop an incentive package to encourage more private investment by the Research and Development based industries in new products, particularly vaccines and microbicides, designed to fight the major communicable diseases in developing countries;
- (h) support collaborative clinical, epidemiological, operational and social studies, so as to enable health-related research to be conducted on a sounder basis;
- (i) encourage capacity building in developing countries, to enable them to co-ordinate, host and conduct large-scale population trials;
- (j) support global initiatives targeting the major communicable diseases in the context of poverty reduction, including the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria which came into operation on 29-01-2002.

Article 4

- (1) In the context of the operations referred to in Article 3, Community support may take the form of:
 - (a) financial assistance;
 - (b) technical assistance, training or other services;
 - (c) supplies, such as medical supplies and commodities, and works;
 - (d) audits and evaluation and monitoring missions.

Priority shall be given to enhancing national capacity with a view to long-term viability.

- (2) Community financing may cover both investment expenditure, excluding the purchase of real estate, and, in exceptional and duly substantiated cases, taking into account the fact that the operation must, as far as possible, aim at medium-term viability, recurring expenditure as well (including administrative expenditure, maintenance and running costs), the operation of which temporarily represents a burden for the partner, so that the maximum use is made of the support referred to in paragraph 1.

Chapter II

Procedures for the implementation of aid

Article 5

- (1) Community financing under this Regulation shall take the form of grants.
- (2) A financial contribution from the partners defined in Article 6 shall be sought for each co-operation operation. In specifying the amount of the contribution requested, regard shall be had to the capacity of the partners concerned and the nature of the operation in question. In certain circumstances, the contribution may be made in kind if the partner is either a non-governmental organisation (NGO) or a community-based organisation.
- (3) The provision of financial assistance under this Regulation may entail co-financing with other donors, in particular with Member States, the United Nations, and international or regional development banks or financial institutions.
- (4) In the context of the operations referred to in Article 3 (1) (g)-(i), financial assistance shall be granted in co-ordination with the new instruments for product research and development on poverty-related communicable diseases implemented under the Community Framework Programme of Research and Development 2002 – 2006.

Article 6

- (1) The partners eligible for financial assistance under this Regulation include:
 - (a) administrative authorities and agencies at national, regional and local government level;
 - (b) local authorities and other decentralised bodies;
 - (c) local communities, NGOs, community-based organisations and other non-for-profit natural and legal persons from the private sector;
 - (d) regional organisations;
 - (e) international organisations, such as the United Nations and its agencies, as well as development banks, financial institutions, global initiatives, international public/private partnerships;
 - (f) research institutes and universities.
- (2) Without prejudice to paragraph 1(e), Community financial assistance shall be available to partners whose head office is located in a Member State or in a third country that is a beneficiary of potential beneficiary of Community assistance under this Regulation, provided that this office is the actual centre directing business operations. In exceptional cases, this office may be located in another third country.

Article 7

- (1) Where operations are the subject of financing agreements between the Community and countries which benefit from operations financed under this Regulation, the

agreements shall stipulate that the payment of taxes, duties and charges shall not be financed by the Community.

- (2) Any financing agreement or contract concluded under this Regulation shall stipulate that it is subject to the supervision and financial control of the Commission which may carry out spot-checks and inspections, and to audits by the Court of Auditors, in accordance with the usual arrangements laid down by the Commission under the provisions in force, particularly those in the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.
- (3) The necessary measures shall be taken to emphasise the Community character of aid provided under this Regulation.

Article 8

- (1) Participation in invitations to tender for the award of contracts shall be open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons in the Member States and in all developing countries. It may be extended, in exceptional cases, to other third countries.
- (2) Supplies shall originate in the beneficiary country, other developing countries or the Member States. In exceptional cases, supplies may originate from other third countries.

Article 9

- (1) In order to secure the objectives of consistency and complementarity referred to in the Treaty and to ensure maximum effectiveness of these operations as a whole, the Commission may take all necessary coordination measures, including:
 - (a) establishing a system for the systematic exchange and analysis of information on the operations financed and those which the Community and the Member States propose to finance;
 - (b) on-the-spot coordination of the implementation of operations through regular meetings and exchanges of information between the representatives of the Commission and the Member States in the recipient country.
- (2) The Commission, in liaison with the Member States, may take any initiative necessary for ensuring proper co-ordination with the other donors concerned, in particular those forming part of the United Nations system.

Chapter III

Decision-making procedures

Article 10

- (1) The financial framework for the implementation of this Regulation for the period from 2003 to 2006 is hereby set at million Euro [*to be decided APS 2003*].
- (2) The annual appropriation shall be authorised by the budgetary authority within the limits of the financial perspective.

Article 11

- (1) The Commission shall be responsible for drafting strategic programming guidelines, defining the Community's co-operation in terms of measurable objectives, priorities, deadlines for specific areas of action, assumptions and expected outcomes. Programming is annual and indicative.
- (2) An exchange of views with the Member States shall take place on the basis of a presentation by the representative of the Commission of the strategic programming guidelines for the operations to be carried out, within the Committee referred to in Article 13 paragraph 1.

Article 12

- (1) The Commission shall be responsible for appraising, deciding and administering the operations covered by this Regulation in accordance with the budgetary and other procedures in force, in particular those laid down in the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities.
- (2) Decisions concerning operations for which financing under this Regulation exceeds 5 million Euro and any changes to these operations that entail a cost overrun of more than 20% of the amount initially fixed for the operation concerned, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 13, paragraph 2.
- (3) For decisions and changes to these operations amounting to 5 million Euro or less, the Commission will inform the Member States.

Article 13

- (1) The Commission shall be assisted by the geographically determined committee competent for development.
- (2) Where reference is made to this paragraph, the management procedure laid down in Article 4 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, in compliance with Article 7 and Article 8 thereof.
- (3) The period provided for in Article 4, paragraph 3, of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at 45 days.

Chapter IV

Reporting and financial provisions

Article 14

- (1) After each budget year, the Commission shall submit in its annual report on EC development policy to the European Parliament and to the Council, information on the operations financed in the course of that year and the Commission's conclusions on the implementation of this Regulation over the previous budget year. The summary shall in particular provide information about the strengths and weaknesses of operations, those with whom contracts have been concluded as well as the results of any independent evaluations of specific operations.

- (2) One year before the expiry of this Regulation, the Commission shall submit an independent appraisal report on the implementation of this Regulation to the European Parliament and the Council with a view to establishing whether its objectives have been achieved and providing guidelines for improving the effectiveness of future operations. On the basis of this appraisal report the Commission may make proposals for the future of this Regulation and, if necessary, proposals for its amendment.

Article 15

Council Regulation (EC) No 550/97 is hereby repealed. Operations that have been decided under Regulation No 550/97 shall continue to be implemented under that Regulation.

Article 16

- (1) This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.
- (2) It shall apply until 31 December 2006.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, [...]

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Policy area(s): Development and Relations with ACP countries

Activity(ies): Development co-operation policies and sectoral strategies

TITLE OF ACTION: COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. BUDGET LINE + HEADING - B7-6211 – ON AID FOR POVERTY DISEASES (HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND TUBERCULOSIS) IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

2. OVERALL FIGURES

2.1. Total allocation for action (Part B): to be decided - following the APS 2003 decision

2.2. Period of application: 1.1.2003 - 31.12.2006

2.3. Overall multi-annual estimate on expenditure*

a) Schedule of commitment appropriations / payment appropriations (financial intervention)

€ thousand (to 3rd decimal place)

	2002
Commitments	25,270
Payments	18,080

b) Technical and administrative assistance and support expenditure

€ thousand (to 3rd decimal place)

Commitments	852.300
Payments	720.000

€ thousand (to 3rd decimal place)

Subtotal a+b	
Commitments	26,122.300
Payments	18,800.000

c) Overall financial impact of human resources and other administrative expenditure

€ thousand (to 3rd decimal place)

Commitments/ payments	507.000
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TOTAL a+b+c	
Commitments	26,629.300
Payments	19,307.000

* to be decided - Budget 2002 for information purposes

2.4 Compatibility with the financial programming and the financial perspective

Proposal compatible with the existing financial programming

X This proposal will entail reprogramming of the relevant heading in the financial perspective

This may entail application of the provisions of the Interinstitutional Agreement.

2.5 Financial impact on revenue:

X No financial implications (involves technical aspects regarding implementation of a measure)

3. BUDGET CHARACTERISTICS

Type of expenditure		New	EFTA participation	Participation applicant countries	Heading Financial Perspective
Non-comp	Diff	YES	NO	NO	Heading 4

4. LEGAL BASIS

Attached in Commission proposal.

5. DESCRIPTION AND GROUNDS

5.1. Need for Community intervention

5.1.1. Objectives pursued

The objectives of activities carried out under this Regulation shall be to:

- (a) optimise the impact of existing interventions, services and commodities targeted at the major communicable diseases affecting the poorest populations;
- (b) increase the affordability of key pharmaceuticals;
- (c) increase research and development, including vaccines, microbicides and innovative treatments.

5.1.2. Measures taken in connection with ex ante evaluation

The Commission has been involved in support for the health sector in developing countries since 1987. Lessons from the past reflected in recommendations from in-house evaluations and audits of this special budget line and support to Health, AIDS and Population in general, and lessons from other donors and international organisations, have shown that a coherent, comprehensive, timely and bold approach is needed, based on new ways of working with and within partner countries and ultimate beneficiaries, and amongst donors, the private sector, politicians and other stakeholders.

The Programme for Action on communicable diseases adopted in 2001 has led to long and extensive consultations being held with all stakeholders. Council and Parliament have agreed that the Programme for Action is an appropriate basis for future support and that additional resources are needed. Before any programming, identification and commitment from this budget line takes place, the Commission will develop a coherent framework on expected results/outcomes and indicators to measure them, on assumptions and risks and on the volume of appropriations.

Specific targets and indicators will follow the Millennium Development Goals defined for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. Proposed indicators are: HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old women; contraceptive prevalence rates; number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS; prevalence and death rates associated with malaria; proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures; prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis; proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course).

5.1.3. Measures taken following ex post evaluation

The implementation of the Programme, i.e. the management of the interventions financed from the budget line, will be continuously monitored by means of a monitoring system involving relevant DGs and Delegations, partners and actors concerned and working with clear progress and outcome indicators (as referred to in 5.1.2.). All programmes or actions financed from this budget line shall be subject to an ex post evaluation in terms of the human and financial resources allocated and the results obtained in order to verify that they were in keeping with the objectives set. To this end, a timetable shall be set which will allow the

findings of the evaluation to be taken into account for any decision on the continuation, modification or suspension of the programme or action.

5.2. Actions envisaged and arrangements for budget intervention

Financial support shall be given to operations following the objectives described above, and in particular, to those which aim to:

- (a) provide the necessary technical, scientific and normative input in order to prioritise health interventions within the total development co-operation budget and improve health outcomes related to the three major communicable diseases; keep a balanced approach between prevention, treatment and care, with a primary focus on prevention;
- (b) improve the performance of health interventions targeted at the three major communicable diseases within the context of a comprehensive health system;
- (c) improve pharmaceutical policies and practice, and help developing countries, at regional or national level, to develop high-quality local production of off-patent and / or licensed key pharmaceuticals;
- (d) promote global tiered pricing for key pharmaceuticals for developing countries;
- (e) analyse the effects of factors, such as the level of net import price, tariffs, taxes, and importation, distribution and local registration fees, on consumer prices of medical goods in developing countries;
- (f) provide, where appropriate, technical assistance to developing countries to help them address public health issues in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) as clarified in the Doha Declaration on the TRIPs Agreement and Public Health;
- (g) develop an incentive package to encourage more private investment by the Research and Development based industries in new products, particularly vaccines and microbicides, designed to fight the major communicable diseases in developing countries;
- (h) support collaborative clinical, epidemiological, operational and social studies, so as to enable health-related research to be conducted on a sounder basis;
- (i) encourage capacity building in developing countries, to enable them to co-ordinate, host and conduct large-scale population trials;
- (j) support global initiatives targeting the major communicable diseases in the context of poverty reduction, including the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria which came into operation on [...]

5.3. Methods of implementation

In the context of the operations referred to above, Community support may take the form of:

- (a) financial assistance;
- (b) technical assistance, training or other services;

- (c) supplies, such as medical supplies and commodities, and works;
- (d) audits and evaluation and monitoring missions.

Priority shall be given to enhancing national capacity with a view to long-term viability.

Community financing may cover both investment expenditure, excluding the purchase of real estate, and, in exceptional and duly substantiated cases, taking into account the fact that the operation must, as far as possible, aim at medium-term viability, recurring expenditure as well (including administrative expenditure, maintenance and running costs), the operation of which temporarily represents a burden for the partner, so that the maximum use is made of the support referred to in paragraph 1.

The effectiveness of programmes to support national strategies to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis partly depends on improved co-ordination of aid both at European level and at international level, including partnerships with the private sector, and on the use of procedures tailored to the specific nature of the activities and the partners concerned.

6. FINANCIAL IMPACT

6.1. Total financial impact on Part B - NOT APPLICABLE pending on APS 2003

6.2. Calculation of costs by measure envisaged in Part B (over the entire programming period) - NOT APPLICABLE pending on APS 2003

7. IMPACT ON STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

7.1. Impact on human resources - current status

Types of post		Staff to be assigned to management of the action using existing and/or additional resources		Total	Description of tasks deriving from the action
		Number of permanent posts	Number of temporary posts		
Permanent officials or Temporary staff	A	2.5			<i>Policy - Programming - Management budget line - identification interventions, monitoring impact, liaising with partners, representing Commission etc.</i>
	B				
	C	1.5			
Other human resources					
Total		4			

7.2. Overall financial impact of human resources

Type of human resources	Amount €	Method of calculation *
Officials (4) Temporary staff	108 000	4 x € 108 000
Other human resources (give budget line)		

Total	432 000	
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The amounts are total expenditure for twelve months. The needs for human and administrative resources shall be covered within the allocation granted to the managing DG in the framework of the annual allocation procedure.

7.3. Other administrative expenditure deriving from the action

Budget line (number and heading)	Amount €	Method of calculation if available
Overall allocation (Title A7)		
A0701 – Missions	40 000	
A07030 – Meetings	5 000	
A07031 – Compulsory committees ⁽¹⁾		
A07032 – Non-compulsory committees ⁽¹⁾		
A07040 – Conferences	30 000	
A0705 – Studies and consultations		
... Other expenditure (state which)		
Information systems (A-5001/A-4300)		
Other expenditure - Part A (state which)		
Total	75 000	

The amounts are total expenditure for twelve months.

⁽¹⁾ Specify the type of committee and the group to which it belongs.

I.	Annual total (7.2 + 7.3)*	€ 507 000
II.	Duration of action	1 Year
III.	Total cost of action (I x II)	€ 507 000

* amounts referring to the present situation (only for 2002)

8. FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION

8.1. Follow-up arrangements

After each budget year, the Commission shall submit in its annual report on EC development policy to the European Parliament and to the Council, information on the operations financed in the course of that year and the Commission's conclusions on the implementation of this Regulation over the previous budget year. The summary shall in particular provide information about the strengths and weaknesses of operations, those with whom contracts have been concluded as well as the results of any independent evaluations of specific operations.

8.2. Arrangements and schedule for the planned evaluation

A mid-term exchange of views shall take place on the basis of a presentation by the representative of the Commission of the multi-annual strategic guidelines for the operations to be carried out in the years ahead, within the geographically competent Committee. Guidelines will include, as far as possible, measurable objectives and deadlines for specific actions.

One year before the expiry of this Regulation, the Commission shall submit an independent appraisal report on the implementation of this Regulation to the European Parliament and the Council with a view to establishing whether its objectives have been achieved and providing guidelines for improving the effectiveness of future operations. The appraisal will assess the effectiveness of action taken following performance audits and independent evaluations.

9. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Joint evaluations and reviews will be carried out in agreement with the community of donors and partner countries according the agreed Community rules and standards.