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Why women entrepreneurs should pay attention to non-gendered funding



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Dear Readers

Welcome to the first issue of Funded Europe for 2022. As always, the whole team is happy to be sharing more grants and funding news with our readers and would also like to take this opportunity to wish you all a very happy new year for 2022.

Every issue of Funded is special but this issue covers a subject of growing importance: the role and aspirations of women entrepreneurs in all sectors of our business life and their search for funding. Moving forward we shall be tackling other themes but I for one am glad we are starting these thematic issues with such an important topic.

Many women entrepreneur topics are covered in this issue's articles. Our cover article by Gregory Clare discusses reasons why female entrepreneurs should investigate and use non-gendered funding sources so as not to leave any funding on the table. Vanessa Sanchez outlines some outcomes in Spain when funding is invested in female entrepreneurs with some excellent examples. A superb infographic by Charlotte von der Brelie illustrates the state and status of women in technology, breaking down in visual format the number of STEM graduates that are women, IT specialists, number of female ICT specialists as percentage of the overall figure, and rounds up with some figures on female entrepreneurship in Europe.

Milena Marchesi's article discusses how gender equality now plays a key cross-cutting role in EU funding, across all funding programmes and how a gender equality plan is a critical eligibility requirement in Horizon Europe funding and an important consideration in the implementation of the national recovery plans. Magdalena Manneveld's article covers some of the funding programmes in Poland to help women's professional advancement. I myself wrote an article on lessons learned by women entrepreneurs in the UK regarding challenges faced during the first months of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Marie Christine Noujaim's article focuses on the origin of the 4th edition of the Future Investment Programme (PIA4) in France and sheds lights on the flagship measures being prepared for the "France of 2030". The PIA4 supports innovative national projects that will meet the challenges of the next decade in terms of growth, competitiveness, employment and ecological and energy transition.

The issue is rounded up by our usual funding programme snapshots, funded project outlines, Education Corner, a call for grant writers, and a list of recent and upcoming webcasts.

Thank you as always for taking the time to read Funded and we hope you enjoy the content and funding intelligence we share and we look forward to hearing your feedback and any ideas you may have for improvements, new features, etc.

Very best wishes,

Robert Flood
Editor

GRANTS OFFICE EUROPE IS NOW ON TWITTER AND LINKEDIN!

Grants Office has built a leading reputation in grants intelligence in the United States. Over the past year, we have taken that expertise internationally. With the help of our team of locals and native speakers, we recognise that the European cultural, legal, and economic context shapes policies related to funding and creates a particularly European grant landscape. To that end, we offer our clients and partners tailor-made grant education and intelligence, such as you find here, in our quarterly magazine Funded, and ongoingly on our social media platforms.

Give us a follow on [Twitter](#) & [LinkedIn](#) to find the latest in European funding as well as information on webinars, and more.

Why women entrepreneurs should pay attention to non-gendered funding

Gregory Clare

Grants are an important source of funds, and hence therefore, we should scrutinize our fundraising activities from time to time. We should ask ourselves whether our approach reflects the reality and current situation. A great many organisations have well-defined roadmaps and objectives, yet, they have a narrow view on the sorts of grants that could fit those aims.

The goal of this article is to urge women-led businesses to broaden their view and the best way to learn is from the mistakes of others. Therefore, allow me to share a personal anecdote. A few years ago, I was leading the fundraising efforts of a scrappy Syrian feminist organisation and I wrote numerous grant proposals. Our growth and our objectives were such that we had to rethink our fundraising strategy. This exercise led me to the uneasy conclusion that 90% of our funding came from donors that ascribe to the feminist ideals and exclusively fund organisations such as ourselves. These were safe bets, our story resonated with these funders, and it gave a certain guarantee to our operation.

But what was it that made us wary of working with the bigger and more established donors? Most donors were committed to gender equality, wrote about gender parity in their programme announcements and, in the case of the EU, have made gender dimensions a condition for funding non-profits.

The answer to our question was straightforward. The wins you make when targeting women in marginalised communities are often very difficult to quantify. I was less experienced, and I didn't have the language to craft this narrative into an appealing grant proposal. The risk versus reward seemed too high to allocate our modest capacity to lengthy and complex grant applications. In hindsight, we should have. Not only for the experience but also because we owed it to the people we represented.

Fast forward to 2022, I speak to entrepreneurs and businesses about using grants to enable their innovations. Grants remain an



Women-led businesses risk leaving a lot of funding on the table.

important source of funding in all sectors. Yet, my meetings and webcasts are predominately attended by men, and I know this is not a reflection of entrepreneurial reality. We have been part of successful seminars that specifically targeted women in tech, in the UK most recently, and noticed great interest for grants. This leads me to believe that these women-led businesses are approaching grants in the same manner as the non-profit I was working for. And just as we did, these women-led businesses are leaving a lot of funding on the table, and I want to discuss why this can be crippling for a business.



Funders are creating networking opportunities for their grant partners, dedicated spaces, meetings, and newsletters for businesses to gather and share ideas.

WOMEN-LED INNOVATION

Funders are waking up to the fact that existing approaches are insufficient to produce breakthrough social returns. An increasing number of funders are betting on innovation to crack the social and environmental problems that are weighing us down. We need ideas with transformative potential and have solutions that do not just work but also matter.

But why would female-led innovations matter? The rapid technological acceleration we witnessed throughout the last three decades has been predominately male-led. It gave us smartphones, the internet, and Facebook, right? However, abuse, self-image and other mental health issues grew in tandem. And I cannot help but wonder whether we would be in a different world if there were people involved at the design stage that would have considered these problems.

The EU has taken some important steps by requiring a gender-equality plan from applicants to the Horizon Programme. Nonetheless, with exception of the European Innovation Council programme which prioritizes funding for women-led companies, businesses are excluded from this gender-equality requirement. An unfortunate decision from an institution that understands that businesses are at the forefront of tackling the societal problems that are high on its agenda. And problems such as entrenched poverty and climate change can't be solved by linear approaches. They can benefit from diversity in viewpoints and approaches and women-led innovations can be that needed diversity. The 50% of our world population needs to be represented when we design and shape the innovations that will lead us to the future. Solving the unintended consequences of innovations that aren't fit for all will be a much costlier affair than funding women-led innovations.

NETWORK BARRIERS

So far, I've predominately made a case for the need for gendered grants. I don't dispute their existence, nor that they are a good source for funding. But as a female entrepreneur or women-led business, it isn't in your best interest to be boxed into a niche. The type of innovations you are bringing to the market requires a wider reach. Contemporary funders are facilitating the opportunities to reach the right clients, partners, and contacts. This might sound confusing for those who have a transactional approach towards grants. But grants are becoming more than just financial contributions. Funders are creating networking opportunities for their grant partners, dedicated spaces, meetings, and newsletters for businesses to gather and share ideas. This offers access to a large pool of entrepreneurs who are often on the cutting edge of their field.

Access to relevant networks is an important condition for success and the knowledge, contacts and experience gained through them can increase the chances of attracting large competitive grants going forward. Networks serving a niche limit the abovementioned advantages because the pool is smaller. A Dutch study on the [position of female international entrepreneurs](#) found that female networks run the risk of not being taken seriously by male entrepreneurs. This is particularly problematic in sectors that are dominated by men. Grantmakers pulling you into a network of like-minded entrepreneurs, might not be such an advantage, particularly if your core business operates in a male-dominated sector.



REPUTATION

The dictionary definition of a reputation is “the beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something.” Any business, from start-up to established, is concerned about its reputation. Businesses that have had the privilege of obtaining several grants know what it does for their reputation. It inspires confidence in the business, its ability to accomplish its objectives and it draws attention.

Traditional grant programmes, such as those from the European Union, have a certain cachet due to their competitiveness. Obtaining such a grant can be seen as a “seal of excellence” for your project and business. Grantees from these programmes find it easier to attract potential partners, investors, and future funders.

APPLY TODAY!

The responsibility for women to succeed in life and business lies with society. And for their part, funders have a responsibility to set the conditions for fair and equal access to funding and networks. Highlighting women-led businesses and setting up funding schemes aimed at this group remains a necessity. This article does not dispute this, nor is it intended to tell women to just act like men to get ahead in business. However, the unintended consequence of creating safe spaces for women-led businesses is that it can create islands with limited access to broader networks. For women-led businesses in male-dominated sectors, it's important to utilise the networking potential and the opportunities that traditional funding programs provide, to enable the growth of your business.

There is still a lot of work needed to make these funding programmes as inclusive as possible. But the advantages of being a grantee from a traditional grant programme are numerous. Gendered grants do carry their value. They can be a good start for those who are inexperienced in fundraising. Entering a like-minded community can be a source of valuable contacts. Some of the grantees of the programme might have previous experience with a traditional grant programme and could share some insider tips. You might even find a partner to apply for these grants. This leads us to the obvious conclusion that you cannot leave any funding on the table when they are the right fit for your business.

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EU Programme Snapshot

Regional cooperation equity in education



SUMMARY

The grant supports Dutch municipalities and schools in creating additional and supra-municipal educational opportunities. The *Gelijke Kansen Alliantie* (GKE, Equal Opportunities Alliance) aims at a local approach. Schools, municipalities and social organisations work together to set up interventions. The GKA pays special attention to primary and secondary schools with a high population of pupils with a low socio-economic status.

ELIGIBILITY

School boards affiliated with the Equal Opportunities Alliance can apply for a subsidy. This concerns schools in primary and secondary education.

DEADLINE

You can apply for this subsidy from January 1 to October 14 in 2022.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.dus-i.nl/subsidies/gelijke-kansen-in-het-onderwijs>



What happens when we invest in female entrepreneurship in Spain?

Vanessa Del Pozo Sánchez

The United Nations has defined the inclusion of gender equality as a sustainable development priority to improve the global economy. Moreover, the European Commission adopted its Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, setting a framework on how to advance gender identity, race and disability equity. Following that trend, in Spain entrepreneurship is becoming a better professional option for women. In the last ten years, the gender gap has narrowed by [36%](#). Recently, the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) World Report showed that Spain is one of the top countries in Europe in terms of gender parity, with 9 women for every 10 men entrepreneurs, a figure much higher than the European average (6 out of 10). The projects of women entrepreneurs include the education sector, health, education, innovation and technology, agriculture and the social sectors.

Currently, there are and continue to appear new initiatives, both public and private, to promote women and encourage the creation of businesses led by women. For example, the Spanish Chamber of Commerce offers the [Women's Business Support Program \(PAEM\)](#) for the promotion and support of women's business activity; the [National Association of Women Entrepreneurs and Self-Employed Women \(ANMEYA\)](#) aims to inform, train and represent these women entrepreneurs to promote the full professional integration of self-employed and entrepreneurial women; and the Madrid City Council carries out the Entrepreneurs Award, to contribute to the recognition of original, creative and innovative projects undertaken by women to promote and encourage female entrepreneurship.

Moreover, Spain's recovery and resilience plan have four cross-cutting axes that will form the backbone of the transformation towards a more sustainable and inclusive Spain by 2027, one of which is gender equality (the other three being the green transition, the digital transition and territorial and social cohesion). The objective is to reduce the digital and gender divide through the promotion of self-employment, talent management, and strategic entrepreneurship, as well as through the use of reliable technologies. As a result of female empowerment, it is estimated that Spain's GDP will increase by 15%.

Europe has recognised it is vital to advance gender, race and disability equality.

So far, we can find a number of inspiring women, creators of disruptive projects, who are using technology as a driving force:

MARIETA VIEDMA

Pioneer in the creation of an app, [Lingokids](#), to teach English to children through play, where the child also will develop skills like creativity, collaboration, critical thinking, and communication. So far, the app has more than 30 million users, and they also offer their personalised services to kindergartens.

CRISTINA ALEIXENDRI MUÑOZ

Awarded the EIT Woman 2020 Prize and creator of [bond4blue](#), a company committed to reducing polluting emissions and saving fuel on ships, through a system of rigid, collapsible and autonomous sails.

ANDREA BARBERM

Ranked number 30 in the list of the 100 most influential economic leaders in Spain by the Choiseul Institute. Andrea created [RatedPower](#), a pioneering company in the automation of photovoltaic plants.

AINHOA CID DEL VALLE

Co-founder of [Karten Space](#), a startup that uses remote sensing, deep learning and artificial intelligence techniques to turn satellite imagery into value-added business outcomes to support industrial companies in their management and decision-making processes. Currently, the company is developing their own constellation of nanosatellites.

ANA MEDINA

Creator and CEO of [Genengine](#), a startup dedicated to digitise and optimise processes that enable health services to cost-effectively implement more personalised and accurate medicine.

CRISTINA ABRISKETA

Founder of [Araua RegTech](#), a disruptive company that is revolutionising the world of Compliance and Cybersecurity. Her Digital Identification system has been awarded, this year, with the third prize of the INCIBE incubation programme.

CRISTINA SÁENZ

CEO of [Orchestra Sci](#), a company that has created membranes for CO2 separation that are economically competitive, modular and environmentally friendly, avoiding greenhouse gas emissions, saving on emission rights and disposing of CO2 as a product for processing or marketing.

ESTELA PACHECO

Co-founder and CEO of [Sonicat Systems](#), a technology-based company that offers advanced solutions for the food processing industry based on high-power ultrasound technology.

ESTÍBALIZ BARAÑANO

Leader of ASIMOB, a company that provides AI-based solutions and services for road safety, through automatic management of safety conditions, including traffic signal status, early detection of road degradation, monitoring of road works zones, alarms due to the presence of water, snow or ice and other factors affecting driving conditions.



Empowering groups who until now have been invisible is critical for strong social cohesion and economic growth.

This brief description of the projects initiated by women entrepreneurs in Spain demonstrates how female initiatives break social and innovative schemes. When we consider the millions of women entrepreneurs, not only in Spain but across the globe, we can see how reducing the gender gap is the smartest way to boost the global economy. Spain is investing in these initiatives, so it is relevant to take them into account if you are looking to start your own business and need funding.

For example, nowadays grants come in different sizes and formats to address different problems and needs. For example, at the local council level, there are grants that aim to empower socially excluded women by offering vocational education, thus promoting personal and social transformation. An example of this is the project called "Mujeres de Añaza Emprendedoras" (Enterprising Women of Añaza), offered by the City Council of [Santa Cruz de Tenerife](#).

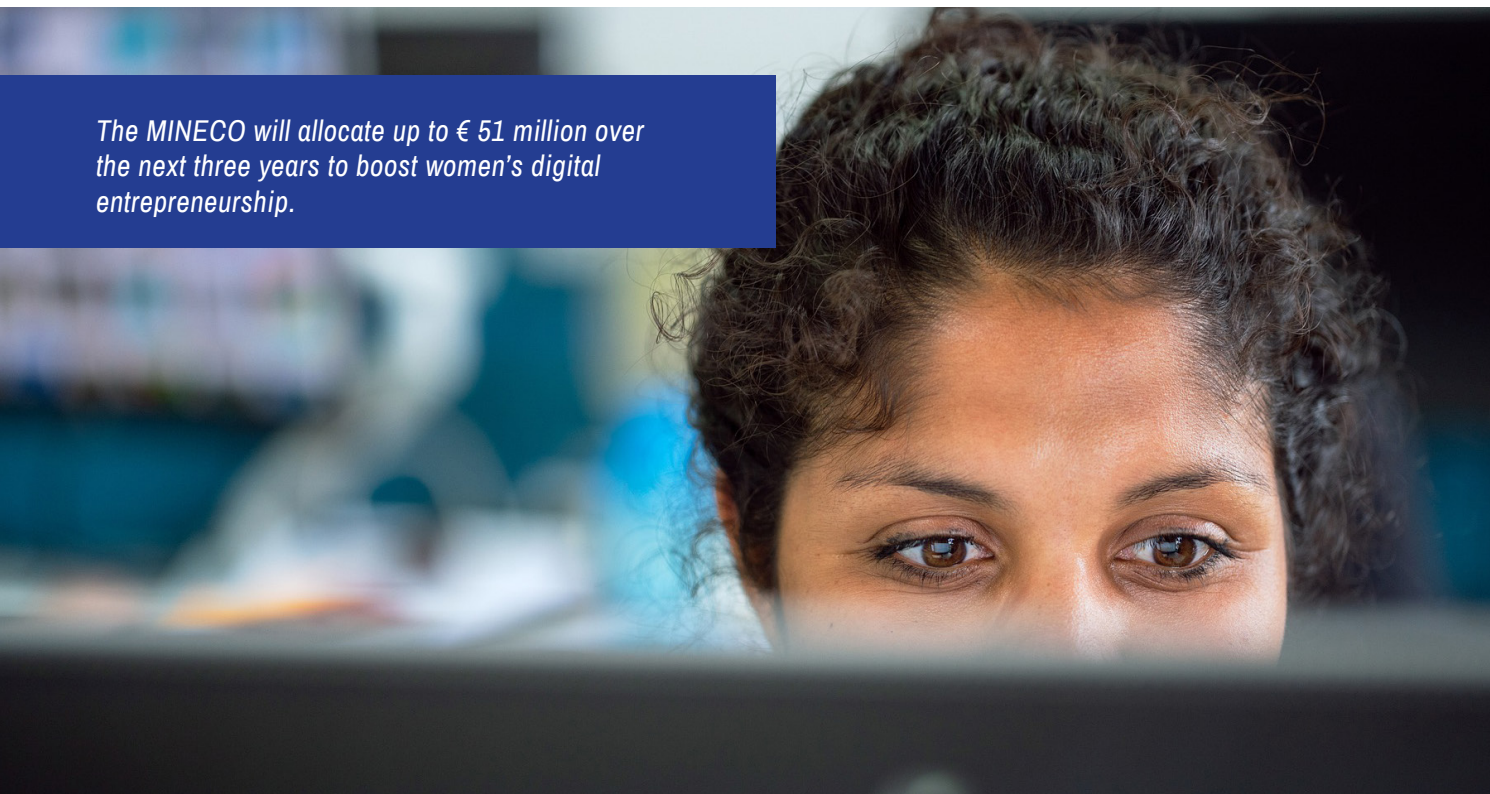
Moreover, also at a local level, we can find grants that promote employment for women in a unemployment situation that encourage entrepreneurship. In this case, it is companies who are eligible to apply. However, these grants only cover expenses related to the employment of unemployed women. An example of this type of recurrent aid is found in the town council of [Premia de Mar](#).

Furthermore, if a woman wants to start a business but does not know where to start, there are also local grants available that aim to advise and train unemployed or employed women in how to start a business. At the same time, there are subsidies for women who are already entrepreneurs and are looking for a coworking space. These grants provide financial support for the rent of the space, thus promoting the potential development of joint projects that may result from sharing the same work space with other women in similar sectors.

Finally, the [Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation \(MINECO\)](#), through the [ENISA Digital Entrepreneurs](#) funding line, will allocate up to € 51 million until the end of 2023 to boost female digital entrepreneurship.

The provision of information and advice to women entrepreneurs is key to the promotion and empowerment of entrepreneurship. In Spain there is still a long way to go to achieve full inclusiveness. Thanks to these type of funds and actions however, little by little we start to see the results of the actions that will lead us to achieve gender equality. The empowerment of minorities and of people who have been made invisible only results in greater social cohesion and better social outcomes.

The MINECO will allocate up to € 51 million over the next three years to boost women's digital entrepreneurship.



Recovery Plans around the EU: Spotlight on Spain

The start of engines to mobilize Next Generation EU funds has been slow. So far, the closed, approved and ongoing calls for the Spanish Recovery and Resilience Plan total €5.7 billion out of the €27 billion budgeted for 2021. Economists have explained that the start-up process is no different from the usual EU multiannual financial frameworks: “It takes about two years to get started and after three or four years they get up to cruising speed.” The challenge of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, however, is that there are only 5 years to implement it (until 2026). Moreover, most of the investments are concentrated in the first two years.

In addition, there has never been as much interest in European funds from the productive sector as there is now, and this is reflected in the fact that 80% of companies are involved in the Recovery and Resilience Mechanism, compared to 60% of the traditional cohesion and investment funds.

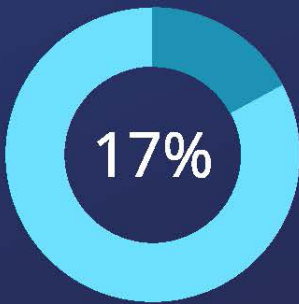
On November 11, the European Commission made a positive preliminary assessment of the Spanish government request for the first disbursement of the Recovery Plan. The disbursement, which amounts to 10,000 million euros represents the EU’s guarantee for the first 52 milestones and objectives of the Spanish Recovery Plan.



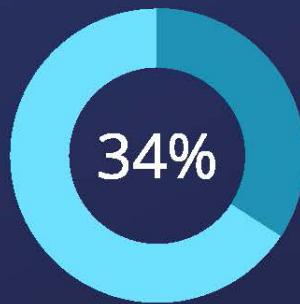
THE STATE OF WOMEN IN TECHNOLOGY



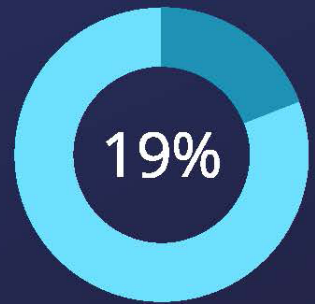
Women in Technology in Europe



of IT specialists are women.



of STEM graduates are women.

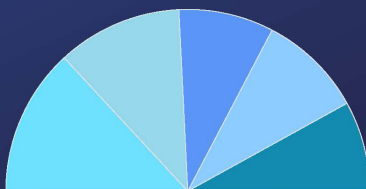


Women in the IT sector earn 19% less than their male counterparts.



WOMEN IN TECH

The ICT field remains largely dominated by men, accounting for more than 8 out of 10 ICT specialists in the EU (83.3% (2016)). Here are the pioneering states across Europe with the highest proportion of female ICT specialists.



- Bulgaria 31
- Romania 26
- Finland 20
- Iceland 22
- Sweden 19



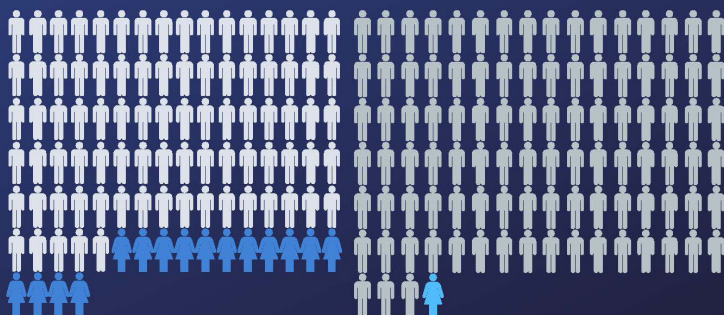
FEMALE ICT SPECIALISTS IN TECH BY COUNTRY (% OF TOTAL)



Female Entrepreneurship in Europe

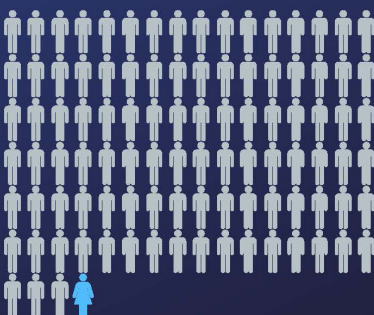
15.5%

of entrepreneurs in Europe are women

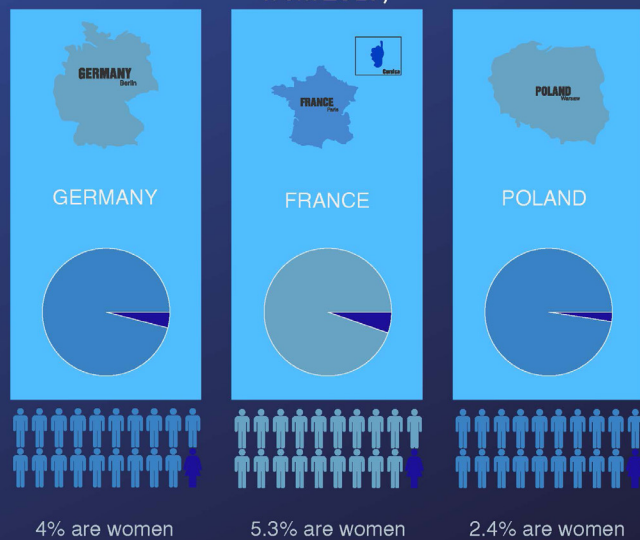


0.9%

of entrepreneurs in Italy are women

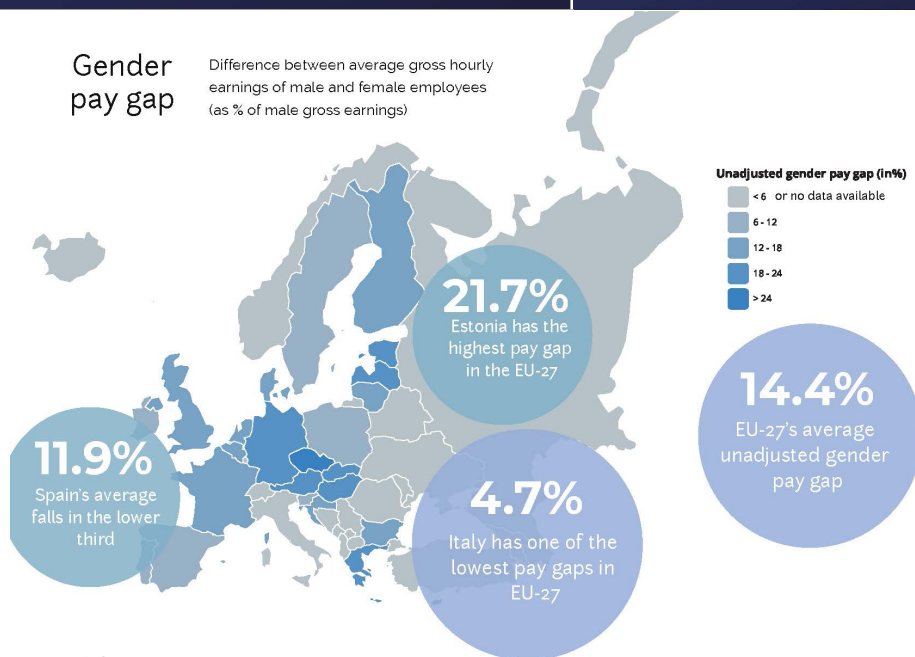


Female Entrepreneurs in Germany, France & Poland (% from 2019)



Gender pay gap

Difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female employees (as % of male gross earnings)



Data refers to 2019.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: sdg_05_20)



The average global rate for business discontinuance is about 10% lower for women (2.9%) than for men (3.2%).



High-income countries show an average increase of 22% in established business ownership rates for women.



Women's share of sole proprietorships (non-employer firms or self-employed individuals) is 37.6% worldwide compared to 27.8% for men's sole proprietorships.



Fundusze Europejskie na aktywizację zawodową kobiet w Polsce

Magdalena Manneveld

Thanks to European funding, we see more and more programmes for the professional activation of women in Poland. Training and vocational courses are financed by the European Union, enabling access for unemployed women. These funds also address some of the main barriers that have kept Polish women from being in the workforce, such as childcare or travel costs. In addition, EU funds also support women entrepreneurs through subsidies for starting a new company and trainings aimed at helping women feel more confident in the market.



Polki stanowią ponad 51,6 % populacji kraju, ale ich udział w rynku pracy to nieco ponad 40%. Według danych z Urzędu Statystycznego i KRS za 2020 r. w dużych firmach, kobiety zajmują tylko 26% kluczowych stanowisk a ich wynagrodzenie jest przeciętnie o niemal 20% niższe od wynagrodzenia mężczyzn.

Elementem warunkującym aktywność zawodową Polek na pewno jest liczba dzieci w rodzinie - im jest ona wyższa, tym niższa aktywność zawodowa. Ta sytuacja wynika także z tego, że liczba dni pracy nie ulega zmniejszeniu oraz brakuje firm, które oferują elastyczne godziny pracy.

Aż 4 na 10 Polek w wieku poniżej 24 roku życia oraz z grupy powyżej 55 lat nie pracuje i nie szuka pracy. Wykształcone kobiety są zdecydowanie bardziej aktywne zawodowo. Taka różnica wynika z faktu, że poziom wykształcenia pozytywnie wpływa na wysokość uzyskiwanego wynagrodzenia.

Na aktywizację Polek zdecydowanie wpływa także wysokość wynagrodzeń w relacji do płacy mężczyzn. Trudno więc się dziwić, że wiele Polek decyduje się na założenie własnej firmy. Zdominowany przez nie jest szczególnie rynek usług, gdzie 75%

firm to firmy prowadzone przez kobiety. Polki zakładają własne firmy, bo chcą być samodzielne, niezależne, chcą się rozwijać oraz chcą mieć możliwość elastycznego czasu pracy i chcą osiągać wyższe dochody.

Aktywizacja kobiet jest bardzo ważna, ponieważ firmy prowadzone przez kobiety, i oferowane przez nich usługi lub produkty odpowiadają na zapotrzebowanie innych kobiet, zachowujemy więc balans, który jest kluczowy w rozwoju kraju, co w końcowym rezultacie korzystnie wpływa na jego całą gospodarkę.

Badania jasno wskazują, że jeśli firmy chcą być konkurencyjne, muszą zadbać o różnorodność płci w środowisku pracy. Aktywnych kobiet w biznesie jest coraz więcej. Według przewidywań specjalistów, firmy, które nie wykorzystują potencjału kobiet, nie osiągną najwyższego sukcesu ekonomicznego. Dlatego tak ważna jest aktywizacja kobiet i wprowadzenie równych szans na rynku pracy. Jest szereg możliwości, z którymi kobiety mogą skorzystać, aby rozwinąć skrzydła. Poniżej przedstawię na co można otrzymać wsparcie w postaci dotacji z Funduszy Europejskich.

Jeśli chcesz się podszkolić lub przekwalifikować bądź znaleźć odpowiednią pomoc lub drogę dla siebie to możesz skorzystać z szeregu programów na rzecz aktywizacji zawodowej.

Programy obejmują takie rodzaje wsparcia jak:

- Indywidualne Plany Działania- tworzone są po to, aby wyznaczyć indywidualną ścieżkę, którą będziesz podążać, aby zrealizować swoje cele zawodowe,
- szkolenia i kursy zawodowe lub przekwalifikowujące,
- wsparcie doradcy zawodowego, psychologa, pedagoga, prawnika
- staże zawodowe,
- subsydiowane zatrudnienie,
- pośrednictwo pracy.

Co jest bardzo ważne, często uczestnicząc np. w kursach zawodowych, otrzymujemy możliwość skorzystania z opieki nad dzieckiem lub zwrot kosztów takiej opieki. Jest to kluczowe dla kobiet, które posiadają dzieci, a nie są w stanie zapewnić im ciągłej opieki na czas trwania szkolenia.

Wiele kobiet nie decyduje się np. na szkolenie właśnie z powodu niemożności zapewnienia opieki nad dzieckiem lub z braku środków finansowych na pokrycie opłat związanych z taką opieką. Tutaj ten problem został rozwiązany, mamy szansę, aby skorzystać ze szkolenia czy innej formy wsparcia. Organizator zapewnia także zwrot kosztów dojazdu na szkolenia, materiały szkoleniowe oraz często posiłki i napoje podczas trwania takiego szkolenia.

Wsparcie znajdziesz na stronie:

[Wyszukiwarka Dotacji - Ministerstwo Funduszy i Polityki Regionalnej \(funduszeuropejskie.gov.pl\)](#)

Jeśli jesteś przedsiębiorcza lub masz pomysł na własną firmę warto postarać się o środki unijne, które pomogą Ci rozpocząć działalność.

Fundusze Europejskie dają wiele możliwości uzyskania dofinansowania na założenie swojej firmy. Są one dostępne w formie dotacji lub pożyczek. Poza wsparciem finansowym możesz korzystać także z:

- wsparcia szkoleniowego i doradczego związanego z przygotowaniem biznes planu oraz otwarciem i prowadzenie działalności gospodarczej,
- wsparcia w postaci szkoleń, doradztwa, coachingu, zwiane z rozwiązywaniem problemów pojawiających się w pierwszych 12 -miesiącach prowadzenia działalności gospodarczej,
- wsparcia finansowego w pierwszym okresie prowadzenia działalności (niestety nie we wszystkich województwach).

Gdzie należy szukać dotacji na rozpoczęcie działalności

gospodarczej?

Dla osób poniżej 30 roku życia wsparcie finansowane jest dostępne w ramach programu krajowego – POWER (Program Operacyjny Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój). W ramach tego programu wspierane są osoby bezrobotne i nieaktywne zawodowo. Nie ma tam specjalnych preferencji dla kobiet, ale kobiety również mogą brać w nim udział.

Więc jeśli nie ukończyłaś jeszcze 30 lat, nie uczysz się i nie pracujesz, możesz starać się o dotację na własny biznes z powiatowego lub wojewódzkiego urzędu pracy. A jeśli ukończyłaś już 30 lat? To nie oznacza, że nie masz szans na uzyskanie dotacji na założenie firmy. Zmienia się tylko jego źródło. W takiej sytuacji możesz szukać wsparcia w programie regionalnym, który jest realizowany w twoim województwie. Dodatkowych informacji należy szukać na stronie portalu swojego programu regionalnego. Adres znajdziesz na stronie www.funduszeuropejskie.gov.pl w zakładce „Serwisy programów” lub skontaktuj się ze swoim wojewódzkim urzędem pracy, najczęściej to on wybiera instytucję, które udzielają dotacji lub pożyczek.

Kiedy już otrzymasz dofinansowanie na rozpoczęcie działalności pamiętaj, że zawsze możesz sięgać po kolejne dotacje na rozwój swojej firmy.

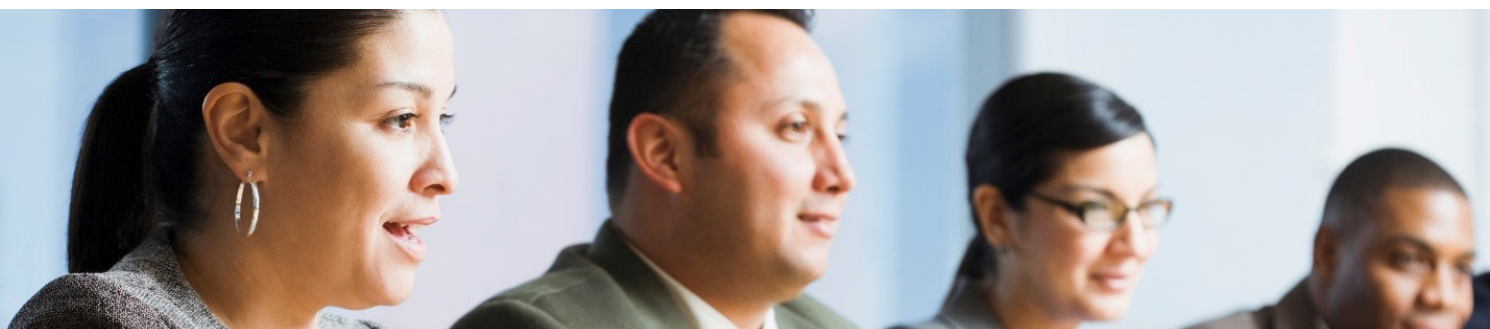
Kobiety mają często świetne pomysły na prowadzenie firmy, ale ich działania blokuje wewnętrzny strach, że sobie nie poradzą. Potrzebujemy wsparcia na początku, a później najczęściej świetnie sobie radzimy. Polki są przedsiębiorcze, a ich sukcesy inspirują inne kobiety do działania. Udział przedsiębiorstw prowadzonych przez kobiety w Polsce wynosi 33,4 procent, podczas gdy średnia unijna to 31 procent. To bardzo dobry wynik, który plasuje Polskę na 7 pozycji na 57 przebadanych krajów na całym świecie i na 2 pozycji w Europie (wg. Global Entrepreneurship Monitor).

Jeśli więc czujesz, że to coś dla ciebie lub masz pomysł na biznes, o którym myślałaś od dłuższego czasu, teraz jest czas, aby zaplanować swoje małe kroki w kierunku osiągnięcia tego celu. Sprawdź więc opcje finansowania, które mogą ci pomóc w tej podróży!



EU Programme Snapshot

Bando Impresa Donna



SUMMARY

The Italian Ministry of Economic Development supports entrepreneurship among Italian women with a fund called *Impresa Donna* (Enterprise Woman). For the coming year, the programme's funding has been boosted by €400 million from the Recovery Funds over its original €40 million endowment.

Eligible expenses include machinery and equipment, cloud services as well as personnel costs.

ELIGIBILITY

The following are parties eligible to apply for funding from the Enterprise Woman programme:

- already established companies or cooperatives with a minimum of 60% women partners
- corporations with a membership quota of at least 2/3 women, including in its governing bodies
- individual enterprises owned by a woman
- self-employed women
- women who intend to start a business

DEADLINE

The programme will be managed by Invitalia and is expected to open in early 2022.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.mise.gov.it/index.php/it/per-i-media/notizie/2042722-firmato-decreto-fondo-impresa-donna>

Recovery Plans around the EU: Spotlight on Italy

At €191.5 billion, Italy's funding from the Recovery and Resiliency Facility (RFF) is the largest in Europe. In addition, the Italian government has created a Complementary Plan (*Piano Complementare*) worth €30.6 billion, for a total of €221,1 billion. The Plan developed by the Italian government, the so-called PNRR (*Piano Nazionale di Ripresa e Resilienza*) is organized around three strategic axes, which reflect European Union guidelines for this funding:

- The Digital Transition, to which is allocated 25% of the funding
- The Green Transition, to which is allocated 37.5% of the funding
- Italy's Southern Regions, to which are allocated 40% of the funding

One of the main challenges facing the Italian government is the implementation of such a large plan, especially given Italy's notoriously complex bureaucracy and delays in the digitalisation of its public administration. These challenges have led to bottlenecks in the implementation of EU-funded projects and to an inability to make use of a substantial portion of the funds allocated to the country. For these reasons, the plan includes not only investments but also substantial reforms of the public administration.

In addition, the government has set aside over €320 million to hire 1,000 professionals to support the plan's implementation over the next three years. These professional figures will be working with local public administrations to support the reforms and investments delineated in the Recovery Plan.

The range of professional figures being sought includes engineers and architects, but also biologists, physicists, IT and legal experts, among others. The idea is that these new hires will support the management of complex procedures so as to enable a speedier implementation of projects. In particular, these experts will be focusing on projects related to the green transition, including renewable energy, digitalisation and urbanisation. The expectation is that all 1,000 positions will be filled by the end of 2021 so as to contribute to a speedy and effective implementation of the PNRR in the coming years.

Sources:

<https://italiadomani.gov.it/it/le-risorse-per-la-crescita.html>

<https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/pnrr-pubblicati-su-inpa-gli-avvisi-la-selezione-di-1000-esperti-i-territori/18684>



UK Funded

Robert Flood

LESSONS LEARNED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS ABOUT CHALLENGES WITH SECURING FUNDING DURING THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

I recently interviewed some small business owners in the UK regarding the challenges and issues they faced to secure governmental funding during the initial and subsequent lockdowns and restrictions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. In particular, I asked businesswomen how they navigated the funding arena to meet operating costs during the restrictions and where they were able to find funding.

I share some of what I learned from these conversations here to provide insights on how small business owners can get a handle on securing funding in the event of future pandemics

In terms of funding, given the multitude of sources and types on offer after the onset of the pandemic, I asked interviewees about which types of funding they found the most attractive. Small business owners told me that they prioritized seeking grant funding over loans or financing that had to be repaid. While this is obviously always preferable, the uncertainty of the Covid situation made grants even more appealing. In the rest of the article, I delve into some other issues that emerged from my conversations with small business owners in the UK.

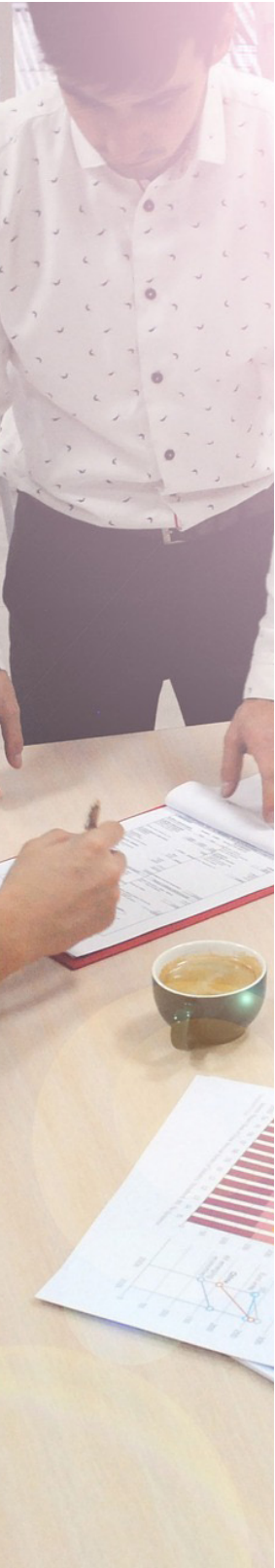
CHALLENGES IN THE FUNDING PROCESS

A common thread was that many aspects of the funding process can be challenging. Some examples include factors such as poor categorisation criteria set by grant makers as some companies had a hard time understanding where they fit in the criteria set by the government funding bodies. Some of the companies were neither hospitality nor retail and neither did they fit into any other specific category, which made it difficult for them to make the case for grant funding.

Another challenge was presented by difficult to navigate government, and local council web pages listing grant offerings. The information was not presented in a logical and concise fashion, meaning people found the pages and information difficult to both navigate and parse out in terms of what they could apply for, and just as importantly, how they could apply for the funding.

Communications with grant makers were also difficult. Some grant makers only had an email or phone number to be contacted regarding eligibility and applications; when you called the number, it told you to send an email! These types of communication blunders were reported frequently in other parts of the UK during the first months of the pandemic.

As well as communication issues, lack of support and assistance were also cited as a challenge. Some of the companies received no assistance and were left to navigate the grants landscape and information on their own on a trial-and-error basis. Finally, there was a scramble for funding from grant makers since given the uncertainty of the situation and how long it would last, everyone wanted to access the same funds making for long waiting times.



EASE OF ACCESSING FUNDING

After discussing these challenges, I then switched focus and asked business owners about what it was actually like to access certain UK government stimulus funding in the initial months of the pandemic. Their answers suggest that this process was straightforward, at least as it applied to the furlough funding to help pay staff wages during the lockdowns, and company accountants helped with the steps involved in setting this up. Other easier forms of funding mentioned by business owners as being straightforward to access included apprenticeship funding, Kickstart funding to help hire people at risk of long-term unemployment, as well as business hardship funding on offer from local councils.

OTHER TYPES OF SUPPORT USED BY COMPANIES

Many companies also mentioned non-funding arrangements as having been of help. These included the UK government freeze on business rates, the local taxes paid by companies for their premises; the deferral of VAT payments to avoid having to file and pay them during the pandemic; a lowering of VAT rates from 20% to 5% for businesses in the hospitality and retail sectors; and deferral of filing dates for corporation tax, among other measures.

HOW WAS THE FUNDING USED?

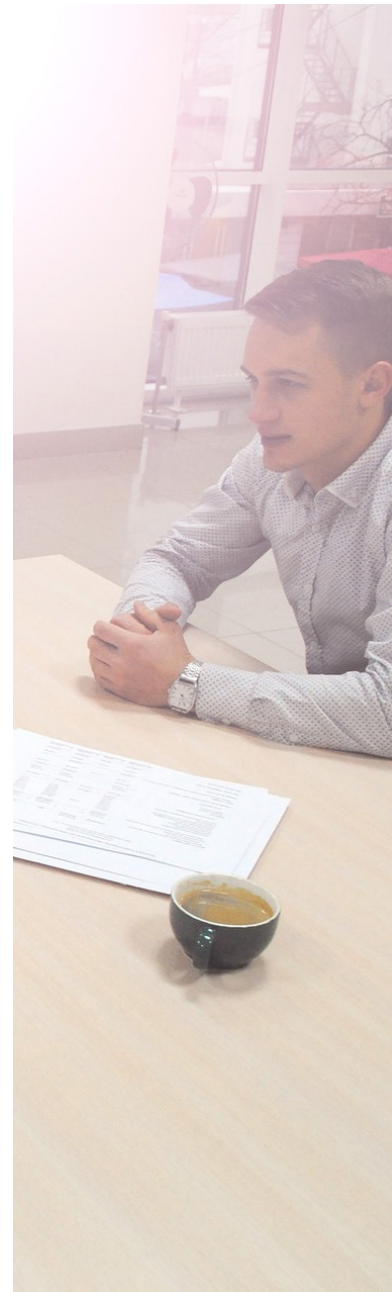
Finally, the last question I asked concerned how companies made use of the funding they secured, what priorities did it align with and what was accomplished.

For most companies, the priority for any initial funding was to cope with the ongoing costs of staying in business. Funding was used for raw costs, ongoing subscriptions, and was mainly put into IT costs. These included mobile phone plans, remote working software licences for all employees and other costs to set up a remote office structure. The idea was to focus on the costs of continuing to do some business while waiting for lockdowns and uncertainty to pass over.

LESSONS LEARNED

Discussions with business owners were interesting in that they seemed to face many of the same issues. Lack of clarity on the funding information available, difficult to navigate resources, and poor or inadequate communications made the job of applying for funding more difficult than it should have been given the trying environment. A scramble for the same funding represented a further stress factor for small business owners.

Hopefully, if there were to be a future pandemic or other sizeable socio-economic disruption, policy and grant makers would have learned a valuable lesson regarding more forward and effective planning. Small business owners and companies can hopefully use the lessons learned above to be in a better position to keep their businesses going.



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- 2 writing samples (preferably narratives from successfully funded projects)

Focus sur le Programme d'investissements d'avenir (PIA4) : Ses fondements et ses mesures phares qui préparent la France de 2030

Marie Christine Noujaim

This article focuses on the origin of the 4th edition of the Future Investment Programme (PIA4) in France and sheds lights on the flagship measures being prepared for the “France of 2030”. The overall objective of the PIA4 is to support innovative national projects that will meet the challenges of the next decade in terms of growth, competitiveness, employment and ecological and energy transition. The PIA4 envelope is considerable: 20 billion euros are being deployed to facilitate the programme’s ultimate goals. The article also highlights the methodology of finding the PIA4 calls for projects easily online, operators, specifications, deadlines and application procedures which differ from one scheme to another. Furthermore, the article includes one example from the “Digital Technologies” component and shares tips with applicants on how best to respond to the appropriate call for a specific project they might have.

GENÈSE DU PROGRAMME D'INVESTISSEMENTS D'AVENIR

Le Programme d'investissements d'avenir (PIA) est un programme de l'État qui vise à soutenir l'effort d'investissement massif dans la recherche et l'innovation, la compétitivité, la croissance et l'emploi sur tout le territoire français. Les origines de ce programme remontent à 2009, suite à la crise financière de 2008.

AVÈNEMENT ET PARTICULARITÉS DE LA 4ÈME ÉDITION DU PROGRAMME D'INVESTISSEMENTS D'AVENIR (PIA4)

Le PIA a continué de se réaffirmer et s'enrichir de 2010 à 2020.

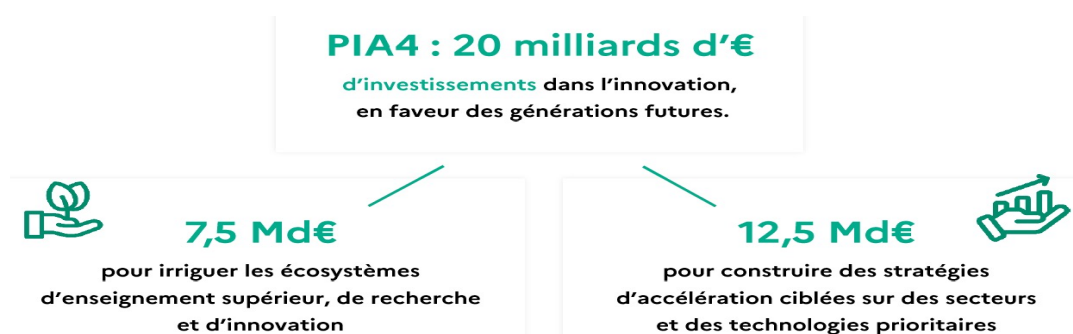


Source : Site web officiel du [programme pour investir l'avenir](#)

Le PIA4 est piloté par le Secrétariat général pour l'investissement (SGPI) qui mobilise quatre opérateurs d'investissements d'avenir : la Bpifrance, l'Agence nationale de la Recherche (ANR), l'Agence de la transition écologique (ADEME) et la Caisse des dépôts-Banques des territoires.

L'enveloppe du PIA4, vecteur de l'accélération de l'innovation française, est considérable. Elle est dotée de 20 milliards d'euros et s'articule autour de deux logiques d'intervention distinctes mais complémentaires. D'une part, 7,5 milliards d'euros sont fléchés sur les organismes d'enseignement supérieur, de recherche et d'innovation de façon permanente pour booster la

visibilité de ces secteurs sur le long terme. D'une autre part, 12,5 milliards d'euros sont déployés sur une temporalité de cinq ans pour permettre de conduire des investissements exceptionnels dans des secteurs ou technologies d'avenir, pendant et après la relance. Ces 12,5 milliards d'euros financent concrètement des investissements exceptionnels dans des filières et technologies émergentes et prioritaires : les technologies numériques, la recherche médicale et les industries de santé, les énergies décarbonées, l'agriculture responsable et la souveraineté alimentaire, les transports et mobilités durables, les villes de demain, l'enseignement numérique, les industries culturelles et créatives, et autres.



Source : Dossier de presse du Conseil de l'Innovation « Investissement d'avenir : accélérer par et pour l'innovation » datant du 6 janvier 2021

Le PIA4 se distingue des trois premières éditions par son agilité ; son objectif étant de permettre à l'Etat de prioriser les stratégies d'investissement et de les adapter dans le temps afin de faire face aux défis à venir. Le PIA4 est aussi plus territorialisé que ses prédécesseurs.

MÉTHODOLOGIE ET RECOMMANDATIONS POUR RÉPONDRE AU MIEUX AUX APPELS DU PIA4 :

Les appels à projets et les appels à manifestations d'intérêt du PIA4 sont postés et mis à jour régulièrement sur [le site officiel du programme](#) et sont relayés sur les sites des préfectures.

Les cahiers de charge, échéanciers et modalités de candidatures diffèrent d'un dispositif à l'autre. Les dossiers de demandes de subventions doivent être adressés à des opérateurs précis.

Toutes les informations sont facilement accessibles et les dossiers sont téléchargeables en quelques clics. Pour consulter les dispositifs ouverts du [PIA4](#), il suffit de se rendre sur les pages web des thématiques suivantes :

- [Agriculture et alimentation](#)
- [Transition écologique et énergétique](#)
- [Santé du futur](#)
- [Education, formation, jeunesse et culture](#)
- [Innovation des entreprises, industrie et services](#)
- [Technologies numériques](#)
- [Valorisation de la recherche](#)
- [Ville durable et territoires](#)
- [Enseignement supérieur et recherche](#)

Exemple d'un appel à projets du volet « Technologies numériques »

Présentation du dispositif : « [Solutions souveraines pour les réseaux de télécommunications](#) » (5G)

Cet appel à projets soutient les propositions de projets s'inscrivant dans le cadre du développement de solutions souveraines pour les réseaux télécoms garantissant un haut niveau de sécurité et de fiabilité et le lancement de travaux de R&D amont afin d'anticiper les évolutions de la 5G et l'arrivée de la 6G.

Critères d'éligibilité :

L'appel à projets est ouvert à tous types de structure disposant d'une personnalité morale, qu'il s'agisse d'organismes de recherche, d'associations ou d'entreprises de toute taille. Les projets pourront être individuels ou collaboratifs et doivent présenter un budget supérieur à 2 000 000€. Ce montant peut être abaissé à 1 000 000 € pour les PME présentant un projet individuel.

Montant du financement :

L'aide apportée sera constituée d'une part de subvention et d'une part d'avance récupérable. Le montant de l'attribution variera en taille et en portée, en fonction des projets.

Temporalité et modalités de candidature :

L'appel à projets est ouvert jusqu'au 8 juin 2022 à 12h00 (midi) avec deux relèves intermédiaires, une le 17 décembre 2021 à 12h00 (midi) et une seconde le 9 mars 2022 à 12h00 (midi).

Les dossiers de candidature sont à déposer exclusivement sur la plateforme de dépôt Bpifrance <https://extranet.bpifrance.fr/projets-innovants-collaboratifs/accueil.do?method=init>.

Les candidats peuvent contacter directement l'adresse strategies-acceleration@bpifrance.fr pour tout renseignement complémentaire.

Avant de vous plonger dans les spécificités des subventions disponibles, il peut être utile de prendre un peu de recul pour réfléchir à ce que vous voulez accomplir avec le financement que vous recherchez. Des questions simples peuvent guider votre réflexion préliminaire telles que : Quel est votre objectif ? Quel impact les activités que vous planifiez auraient-elles sur votre organisation et, au-delà, sur votre communauté ? Que nécessitera le projet en termes d'équipement et de personnel ? En résumé, une bonne détermination de vos besoins en amont de l'analyse approfondie que vous fourniront nos experts, vous aidera à sélectionner le meilleur dispositif du PIA4 pour votre projet.

LE PIA4 : UNE VOIE ROYALE POUR PRÉPARER LA FRANCE DE 2030 VIA L'INNOVATION ET L'EXCELLENCE

L'objectif global du PIA4 en cours est de soutenir les projets nationaux innovants qui répondront aux défis futurs non seulement en termes de croissance et de compétitivité mais également en termes de transition écologique et énergétique. Ce programme est une clé pour préparer au mieux l'ensemble du territoire français : « Les projets qui seront soutenus par le PIA 4 ont vocation à dessiner la France des années 2030. C'est le seul moyen de donner de la visibilité sur le long terme à tous ceux qui innovent et cherchent des solutions aux défis de la prochaine décennie. » Jean Castex, Premier Ministre.

Enfin, il convient de mentionner que les financements circulent vite dans le contexte actuel très favorable à la relance. Le PIA4, cet outil stratégique, qui aide tous les acteurs de l'innovation qu'ils soient issus du monde de la recherche ou de l'entreprise, est donc une opportunité historique à saisir et déployer partout en France.



Education Corner

Technology Readiness Level (TRL) in EU Grants

If you have taken a look at grants supporting research & development or innovation activities, you have likely come across the acronym TRL (Technology Readiness Level) usually in relation to requirements for proposed projects. This is particularly the case for big EU grants, such as those funded by the Horizon Europe programme, but we also find it in national and regional grants across Europe.

The idea of a Technology Readiness Level scale dates back to the 1970s, when NASA conceived the idea and later developed it. The aim was to be able to more uniformly assess the degree of technological development of aerospace technology (see [NASA's TRL scale and description](#)). The TRL scale spread from the aerospace industry to other sectors over the 1980s and 1990s. Today, given the ubiquity of technology, it has been adopted across industries and by granting agencies that fund R&D and innovation projects.

In 2014, the European Union adapted the [Technology Readiness Level](#) scale within the Horizon 2020 (now Horizon Europe) programme:

- TRL 1 – basic principles observed
- TRL 2 – technology concept formulated
- TRL 3 – experimental proof of concept
- TRL 4 – technology validated in lab
- TRL 5 – technology validated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
- TRL 6 – technology demonstrated in relevant environment (industrially relevant environment in the case of key enabling technologies)
- TRL 7 – system prototype demonstration in operational environment
- TRL 8 – system complete and qualified
- TRL 9 – actual system proven in operational environment (competitive manufacturing in the case of key enabling technologies; or in space)

HOW TO ASSESS THE TECHNOLOGY LEVEL OF YOUR INNOVATION OR PRODUCT?

It can be challenging to identify the precise level of technological maturity of your product or innovation. Understanding what the scale means can be helpful in this respect. For example, if a grant indicates a TRL range (such as TRL 6-9) as one of the admissibility requirements, the lower level indicates what the product or innovation should have already achieved. The higher level should be a guide for the proposed outcome. In other words, a grant's TRL requirements are another way to assess the kind of project that the grant programme or grant call is looking to fund: an exploratory/basic research project versus a project that is likely to generate a ready-for-market product. Finally, the TRL scale may be significant not only for gauging eligibility, but it also may be tied to the type of funding available, particularly for programmes like the [European Innovation Council Accelerator scheme](#), which offers both grants and equity investment financing. Given the implications of the TRL scale, it is worth spending some time to understand how to implement it in your next grant proposal.

EU Programme Snapshot

Funded Project



SUMMARY

Funded project from the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) in the UK:

EPSRC grants play an important part in the roll-out of spin-out companies bringing pioneering research and innovation to the UK. Several spinouts were founded by EPSRC-funded doctoral students. Many have benefitted from funding designed to support innovation, knowledge transfer and impact from academic research, such as EPSRC Impact Acceleration Accounts (IAA).

During her PhD, supported by the EPSRC Centre for Doctoral Training in Sustainable Civil Engineering at Imperial College London, Dr Alalea Kia developed a high-strength permeable pavement, resistant to clogging, that could help prevent urban flooding. The invention is being commercialised by her spin-out company, Permia, which was established with support from two EPSRC IAA grants.

ELIGIBILITY

- Spin out companies benefitting from grants already from the EPSRC
- Start ups generated from existing research streams using EPSRC grants

DEADLINE

Rolling programme, applications may be submitted at any time.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

[Impact Acceleration Accounts - EPSRC website \(ukri.org\)](https://www.ukri.org)



Recovery Plans around the EU: Spotlight on Germany

The first payments from the Recovery funds have been disbursed. In Germany's case, they amount to 2.25 billion EUR, about 9% of the total sum, as a form of pre-financing. The next payments, as with all other EU countries, will be predicated on whether the agreed upon conditions will be met. In total, Germany is set to receive 25.6 billion EUR in grants from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF).

One of the main categories of this funding for Germany is the public healthcare system. In order to achieve the governments goals, in particular those set out by the Krankenhauszukunftsfonds, the national government needs to strengthen the personnel resources for the substantive implementation of the agreed measures. They have therefore announced the addition of 40 temporary positions by the end of 2021. All entities involved in the public administration of the ÖGD are eligible to apply.

Sources:

https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Standardartikel/Themen/Europa/DARP/2-08-pandemieresilientes-gesundheitssystem.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=5

http://www.lasa-brandenburg.de/brandaktuell/News-detail.32.0.html?&no_cache=1&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=3334&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=3&cHash=aef9af1b2e7e29479a7d36b67d696117%C2%B4

EU Programme Snapshot

Funding guidelines for local mobility (FöRi-Nah)



SUMMARY

The Ministry of Transport of the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia promotes investments and planning, service, communication and information to improve non-motorized individual transport (local mobility) in its municipalities.

Funding is available for:

- bicycle facilities
- pedestrian facilities
- bicycle stations
- bicycle parking facilities in public traffic areas
- other measures such as public relations work to promote local mobility, modal split surveys and permanent counting points for bicycle traffic.

ELIGIBILITY

The following entities can apply:

- municipalities and associations of municipalities;
- companies organized under private law in which municipalities hold a majority stake and which perform transport infrastructure tasks in accordance with their articles of association;
- other municipal associations such as associations, foundations or similar institutions under private law that pursue the promotion of local mobility in accordance with their articles of association and whose member municipalities have been recognized as pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly.

DEADLINE

December 31, 2024

FOR MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.foerderdatenbank.de/FDB/Content/DE/Foerderprogramm/Land/NRW/nahmobilitaet.html>

Gender Equality as a Cross-Cutting Priority of EU Funding

Milena Marchesi

The EU funding priorities and strategic objectives for the 2021-2027 funding cycle have received wide media coverage. In particular, the historic financial package to support Member States' recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic and the strategic objectives of digitalisation and the green transition have received a lot of attention. However, there is another dimension to consider in relation to EU funding: an intensified commitment to improving gender equality in the Eurozone. Gender equality has come to be identified as a central value of the European Union, as well as being a United Nation sustainable development goal. In March 2020, the European Commission published a [Gender Equality Strategy](#) for 2020-2025 that includes among its priorities the improvement of women's underrepresentation in the economy, particularly in the labour market. In order to achieve a more gender-equal union by 2025, the EU has weaved this commitment into its funding measures, for example in its largest grant funding programme, Horizon Europe, as well as in the requirements of the recovery package for member states.

HORIZON EUROPE

The new Horizon Europe programme introduces a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) eligibility requirement. The requirement applies to public entities, universities and research funding organizations, both public and private, beginning in 2022. In order to be eligible, these organizations need to have a Gender Equality Plan in place, which should:

- be published on the organization's website
- be signed by the senior leadership of the organization
- be actively disseminated within the organization
- be accompanied by dedicated resources for its implementation
- include data collection and metrics on the gender make-up of the organization's personnel
- include training on unconscious gender bias and on gender equity for the whole organization or institution





In addition to the above requirements, the GEP also should address the following content recommendations:

- promotion of work-life balance and organisational culture
- gender balance in leadership and decision-making
- gender equality in recruitment and career progression
- integration of the gender dimension into research and teaching content
- measures against gender-based violence

However, a commitment to gender equity is not limited to the Gender Equality Plan. Organizations applying for a Horizon Europe grant also need to consider gender equality in project implementation as well as in the composition of the personnel attached to the project, at all levels.

Other entities such as SMEs and non-profit organizations are exempt from the GEP requirement.

At the application stage, organizations do not upload the Gender Equality Plan, but need to provide a self-declaration on its existence and characteristics by compiling an online questionnaire. The declaration must be completed by the LEAR (Legal Entity's Authorized Representative). The GEP can be in the

national language of the applying organization(s).

The Gender Equality Plan is much more than just a document. The European Commission clearly wanted to go beyond symbolic statements and included a number of concrete dimensions to the requirement. For in-depth information about the Gender Equality Plan, tools for developing it as well as examples from universities, public bodies and research entities around the EU who have already adopted it, be sure to check out the EU publication: [Horizon Europe guidance on gender equality plans](#).

As mentioned above, this commitment to gender equality extends beyond Horizon Europe as the European Commission also included objectives related to gender equality in the [guidelines](#) for the national recovery plans. These guidelines call on Member States to evaluate how the proposed investments will impact on gender inequality, for example in terms of employment opportunities or the burden of care work.

Entities seeking to benefit from EU funding, whether through direct funding programmes or investments at the national level should be prepared to address gender as a key, cross-cutting priority.

Did you know?

Businesses in the UK can obtain grants to improve their car parking facilities?!! Seriously. A £2,500 cash grant is available to qualifying businesses and the funding can also provide £35,000 worth of car park equipment and services. If you own a business premises or have a long term lease on a location with parking, chances are you qualify.

Find out more here:

<https://www.creativecarpark.co.uk/car-park-grant/>

Italy has a Cinema Fund (Fondo Cinema) for the audiovisual sector. The fund has a budget of 50 million euros and supports movie and audiovisual producers, distributors and editors through contributions for film, TV, web and animation productions, as well as for the national distribution of films and TV productions.

Find out more here:

<http://www.cinema.beniculturali.it/Notizie/5750/66/avviso-agli-utenti-%E2%80%93-contributi-automatici-%E2%80%93-autorizzazione-al-reinvestimento-dei-contributi-automatici/>

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As a global pioneer in grants information, Grants Office has offices in Amsterdam, New York, Singapore, and Sydney. Our consultants are native language speakers with localized expertise in the grant funding landscape for countries across the world. See our footprint below.

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