

Newsletter



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Partnership Y.E.S. FORUM - ANHSH

Y.E.S. FORUM (Youth and European Social Work) was set up in 2001 and is a network of professionals, young people and others working across Europe to promote active citizenship and social inclusion of young people in Europe. The organisational structure of Y.E.S. FORUM was set up with the support of the EU programme to prevent and combat social exclusion and the legal entity of Y.E.S. FORUM the Y.E.S. EEIG was founded in July 2002.

Since January 2005 Y.E.S. FORUM is officially recognized by the European Commission as a body active on a European level in the field of youth.

The cooperation with the **Association of Non-profit Human Services of Hungary (ANHSH)** has been developed since 2003 through two seminars in Berlin (October 2003) and Liverpool (November 2003) and ANHSH was admitted by the Y.E.S. EEIG members assembly in February 2004 in Birmingham as full member of the Y.E.S. EEIG with effect of 1st May 2004, the day of Hungary joining the European Union.

After Y.E.S. FORUM appeared as a presenter at the international ANHSH conference "**Next Stop: Europe**" (29-30 April 2004) this years conference "**Lobbying for social inclusion in Europe**" (22-23 April 2005) was co-organized by both organisations.

Since 2004 ANHSH is participating in the work group 'Fundraising' of Y.E.S. FORUM and Ágnes Kövér was elected in March 2005 (member's assembly Granada) as a Y.E.S. FORUM board member.

The partnership with ANHSH has proven to be solid, stable and enriching for the whole Y.E.S. FORUM network and Y.E.S. FORUM organisation. ANHSH is considered as one of our core members and has been the first Y.E.S. member organisation from Central Eastern Europe (CEE) and has remained as the only full member organisation from CEE on an EEIG level with an important coordinating role for CEE. ANHSH has also taken the leading role in order to promote Y.E.S. FORUM's values and aspirations in CEE countries and to attract other organisations to our network as we believe that it is important to form strong alliances for the promotion of young people's interests and rights.

We regard our daily co-operations as a reciprocal learning process with gains on both side: as we benefit greatly from ANHSH's experiences and insight views in the situation of the third sector organisations in Central and Eastern Europe, Y.E.S. FORUM is offering in return its expertise and experience in lobbying, project cooperation and in supporting the association's national activities and work priorities. In particular Y.E.S. FORUM is supporting and providing advice for ANHSH's role as a 'watch dog' and lobbying organisation on a national level and in building more efficient support and training services for members on a local level.

At the moment ANHSH is also involved long-term along with two local member organisations in a European funded project to promote participation and social inclusion of young people (**Youth-Empowerment-Solutions**). This demonstrates quite well the added value of being member to the Y.E.S. FORUM Network as it allows access to European funded projects and the exchange of experiences and practice with other countries.



Press release 03/ 2005

Youth and European Social Work European Economic Interest Group for the development of human resources

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Y.E.S. FORUM: advocacy work and projects for young people at risk of social inclusion in Europe

Granada, 12.03.2005: Three years after the Y.E.S. EEIG (European Economic Interest Group for the development of human resources) as the legal entity of Y.E.S. FORUM was founded the annual members' assembly in Granada (Spain) from 11-12 March did a **positive review of the development process and formulated plans for the future**. The Y.E.S. EEIG as an international organisation consists now of 14 regional and national NGOs and statutory bodies in the field of youth, social and community work in Italy, Spain, the UK, France, Sweden, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Netherlands and Germany. The wider Y.E.S. Community has grown to 140 individual members from 60 organisations in 15 countries in Europe.

Y.E.S. FORUM has put **social inclusion and participation of young people** in the centre of its activities. The members' assembly made clear that what unites Y.E.S. FORUM members is a commitment to involve young people directly in voicing their concerns and wishes to policy makers. The members' assembly also underlined Y.E.S. FORUM's ambition to influence youth and social policy on a European level actively and launched a new lobbying campaign "Including young people in Europe". The project Youth-Empowerment-Solutions (Jan 2005 – Dec 2006) funded by the European Commission is part of Y.E.S.' lobbying strategy involving six local projects in favour of youth participation and working with the goal to develop standards for participation of socially excluded young people.

At the international conference **Lobbying for Social Inclusion in Europe** in Budapest (22-23 April 05) Y.E.S. FORUM will address the need of organised processes and structures assuring specifically representation of youth at risk on a national and European level in a participative way.

Our advocacy work will be supported by the **newly elected board which has grown to four members**: Telesfora Ruiz (President of IMFE, Institute for Education and Training in Granada, Spain) and Agnes Kövér (President of the Association of Non-profit Human Services of Hungary) have joined the board as new members; re-elected are Steve Connor (Director for children and young people of the Children's Society, UK) and Michael Fähndrich (Director of the German umbrella organisation for protestant youth social work, BAG EJSA, Germany).

Gabor Hegyesi, Professor for Social Work in Budapest und Maastricht explored during the assembly the huge potential of Y.E.S. FORUM and used the **partnership model - from welfare state to welfare society** as an example for partnership building between state, market, non-profit and the informal sector – an innovative approach Y.E.S. FORUM is using to organise third sector activities.

The next members' assembly will take place in Paris 18-21 May 2006 hosted by the French Y.E.S. EEIG member Fondation d'Auteuil.

Lobbying for Social Inclusion in Europe

International Conference Budapest, 22nd – 23rd April 2005

Venue: Hungarian Cultural Foundation, 1014 Bp. Szentháromság tér 6.

The Association of Non-Profit Human Services (ANHSH) and Youth and European Social Work (Y.E.S. FORUM) are inviting jointly to the international conference *Lobbying for Social Inclusion in Europe*. The ANHSH is one of the largest umbrella organisations of Hungary, with over 130 member organisations across Hungary. One of its main aims is to be involved in the legislative procedures and to support and lobby for social inclusion strategies and participation for children and young people; the same aims which carry Y.E.S. Forum's activities - a network of professionals, young people and others working across Europe.

The purpose of this conference is to address the need of organised processes and structures assuring specifically representation of youth at risk on a national and European level in a participative way. We believe that the difficult living conditions and limited participatory possibilities of marginalised young persons require a thoughtful and inclusive approach.

It cannot be tolerated, however, that those who are already recognised to be disadvantaged on a national level become even more disadvantaged during the process of Europeanization and the transfer of decision-

al power towards transnational authorities - even less since there are significant initiatives underway such as the European Social Inclusion Process, the White Paper 'A new impetus for European Youth' and just recently the European Pact for youth.

We are therefore inviting representatives from the Lobby Roundtable of NGOs, the European Anti Poverty Network who is monitoring the National Action Plans, the Social Platform and Members of the European Parliament (Ms. Katalin Lévai and others) to share ideas about successful lobbying strategies and to deepen existing alliances and/or to form new ones.

In order to be efficient in our advocacy, which is to know the needs of our target group, to translate the needs into recommendations and to know the right time and place to feed in the recommendations, we will debate the concept of "Social Exclusion/Inclusion" from different perspectives, we will present and discuss approaches to participation and social inclusion of children and young people and we will discuss current European policy initiatives in the youth and social policy field.

Programme: Lobbying for Social Inclusion in Europe

22nd April 2005

- 14.00 – 14.30** **Welcome address and introduction of international guests**
Agnes Kövér, President ANHSH, Y.E.S. FORUM Board member
- 14.30 – 15.45** ***What is "social exclusion/inclusion" and what is done on a National and European level for social inclusion of young people?***
- 14.30 – 14.40 Introduction into the topic – Thomas Vollmer, Y.E.S. FORUM
- 14.40 – 15.40 And how to ensure that the direct views of young people, and an understanding of the problems and issues which prevent them from achieving their full potential are taken into consideration.
Input from Members of the European Parliament and discussion
- *Katalin Lévai, MEP*
 - *Mobilitás, Hungarian National Agency, Marada Mónika, Takács Katalin*

- 15.40 – 16.10 Coffee-Break
- 16.10 – 18.10 *Approaches to participation and social inclusion***
 Project examples from Hungary, the UK and the Netherlands promoting participation and social inclusion of young people both explicitly by doing lobbying work or/and having the potential to do so.
 Reflection and discussion on positive/negative experiences
- *Eddie Burke - Youth Participation and Policy Officer, North West Regional Assembly, England*
 - *David Wood, Ann-Marie Walsh, Ross – The Children's Society England / Lancashire Children's Rights Project*
 - *Promoting Children's rights and youth involvement in Hungary*
 - *Rika Ringersma – Youth Participation Advisor, CMO Groningen, Netherlands*
- Reflection and discussion on positive/negative experiences
- 18.10 – 18.20 Conclusion of the day**
- 18.30 – 19.00 Performance and presentation of a group of young people from Dombovar
- 19.00 Dinner

23rd April 2005

- 10.00 – 10.15 **Introduction of the day**
- 10.15 – 10.45 ***Including young people in Europe:*** Y.E.S. Forum's advocacy work and lobbying approach – ***Thomas Vollmer, Y.E.S. FORUM***
- 10.45 – 12.20 ***How to do effective Lobbying and how to build strong alliances*** - Input and Roundtable discussion including
- *Hungarian Lobby Roundtable, Izabella Márton*
 - *European Anti Poverty Network Hungary, István Dandé*
 - *Hungarian NGO office in Brussels, Róbert Soós*
 - *ANHSH, Dr. Andrásné Bényei*
 - *Y.E.S. FORUM, Thomas Vollmer*
- 12.20 – 12.30 **Closing of the conference**
Agnes Kövér, President ANHSH, Y.E.S. FORUM Board member
- 12.30 Lunch**

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Lobbying for Social Inclusion in Europe

Conference Report

Budapest, 22nd – 23rd April 2005

<http://www.yes-forum.org/budapest>

The *Association of Non-Profit Human Services of Hungary (ANHSH)* and *Youth and European Social Work (Y.E.S. FORUM)* organised jointly the conference **Lobbying for Social Inclusion in Europe**.

The purpose of the conference was to address the need of organised processes and structures assuring specifically representation of youth at risk on a national and European level in participative ways - as we believe that the difficult living conditions and limited participatory possibilities of marginalised young persons require a thoughtful and inclusive approach. It was emphasized that it cannot be tolerated that those who are already recognised to be disadvantaged on a national level become even more disadvantaged during the process of Europeanization and the transfer of decisional power towards transnational authorities.

In the following the key statements and discussion points of the conference:

- We think it is very important that youth and social policy is receiving attention on a European level and that Social Europe is getting a clearer and stronger profile against the increasing competition of market economy, globalisation and social inequalities. But it is also crucial and the first step to provide in particular young people with fewer opportunities with access to information about opportunities existing on a European level – something which is still missing as it was evident during the conference.

As well, since youth and social policy is carried out on local levels we call for intermediate instances, structures like the Y.E.S. FORUM who prioritize partnership building and the creation of strong links between all levels and stakeholders and who regard advocacy work and policy making as most efficient if directly informed by practice.

- **Advocacy work can only be efficient if regarded as a comprehensive, sustainable and long term approach.** And it will be only successful when the various techniques and ways of doing lobbying are used in combination: representative and participative forms, formal and informal ways of influencing policy, using innovative ways and technology, working from bottom to top, from local to European level, involving young people, practice, policy and research at the same time.
- We highly value representative forms for feeding the views of young people into youth and social policy making. But we oppose the viewpoint if those forms are claiming or being claimed as the only legal and legitimized forms of representation. We therefore call for more participative forms and for regular encounters of politicians with young people at risk of social exclusion. The videoconferencing project presented at the conference and initiated by the North-western regional assembly in England provides an excellent example how innovative approaches can be used and direct encounters can be achieved without physically needing to travel or leaving the office.
- The concrete example using videoconferencing is embedded in the project *Youth Now* which aims to influence decision making and to promote youth democracy by bringing young people together on issues and by avoiding unrepresentative forums. The project has involved 10 youth organisations and schools in the region and has created monthly link-ups with government departments in the UK and members of the European Parliament. So far 300 young people have been involved in the 6 events. Both young people and politicians are rotating and taking part in the event based on their knowledge and interest on certain issues and topics.

<http://www.youthnow.info>

Critical issues and dilemmas raised during the Budapest-conference by speakers and participants...

- All lobbying organisations active on different levels have the dilemma that proximity to one level or one target group might create distance and exclusion from another level and other target groups.
- Lobbying work and involvement starts on a local level – where living conditions of people are directly influenced, where time-tables of buses and public services are designed and decided. Training, assistance and support should therefore be available to the local players and projects.
- At least in Hungary there is a lack of institutionalized processes and formal forums to influence policy independently from personal contacts and relationships between NGO representatives, politicians and political parties. Those informal and underlying mechanisms are dominant and are in contrary to democratic structures and civil processes.
- The key issue with representative lobbying work lies in the system: Representative lobbying organisations tend to be protective of their positions in existing political structures and are therefore rather building barriers for more participative forms instead of promoting them.

Y.E.S. FORUM's lobbying strategy – Summary and conclusions:

What we want to achieve...

- Combination of representative and participative forms
- Democratic and transparent structures within Y.E.S. FORUM
- Allow for diversity and foster learning

What we want to avoid...

- Using young people for decoration only, promoting tokenism and manipulation
- Make up of success stories but to learn from failures and mistakes instead

Conclusions...

- Lobbying is a long term process which requires resources, information, relationship building and an efficient and democratic organisational structure.

- We all have the capacity to be lobbyists and should be part of the process; we all can feed in from our experience – if used at the right time and the right place
- It is important that young people involved in the process are feeling empowered, are provided with learning opportunities and that we work towards solutions to make participation and involvement of young people 'real'

For impressions from the conference and presentations visit

<http://www.yes-forum.org/budapest> or contact thomas.vollmer@yes-forum.org

**The Conference was supported by the
"College of International Civil Relations and European Integration"
of the Hungarian National Civil Fund**



Y.E.S. FORUM is officially recognised as a body active at European level in the field of youth and its activities are supported by the European Commission.

Impressions from the conference



Thomas Vollmer presenting **Y.E.S. FORUM 's Lobbying strategy** and the need for participatory approaches and better inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities

Young people from the Lancashire Children's Right initiative/UK speak about their views on participation and present an example how young people can discuss directly with politicians using videoconferencing



Young people from Hungary about Children's Rights and school parliaments
'Young people have to be supported and made aware of their rights' was one of the statements

Presentation on video conferencing by David Wood and Ann-Marie Walsh

Lobbying for Social Inclusion, Budapest, 22-4-2005

Originally, we thought this video conference was to gain young peoples views and opinions on issues that affect us as the future generation.

This process is still ongoing because we were limited to asking questions within the M.P's realm of knowledge. This was both due to limited time and MP's availability on these occasions.

The first video conference was in order for groups around the country to make initial contact, and to fix any problems that might be encountered with the equipment. There were about 8 to 10 young people in our group. Altogether across Great Britain, there were twelve groups participating. In preparation for the second video conference young people drafted questions on different issues with the main theme being agriculture, environment and rural affairs.

The MP's chose to answer two of the questions from the list of ten. All of these questions were drafted by the young people themselves. Each of the other groups of young people also made a list of questions from which they had two questions picked out by the MP's to answer.

Each group of young people which participated in the video conference had their own questions which they asked the MP's. The session lasted for approximately one and a half hours.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

Positive experiences

Some of the positive experiences about video conferencing is that you can talk to the MP's directly which is helpful as it is easier to talk face to face than wait-

ing for a reply from an email or post. You are able to get direct responses and answers from our questions. The young peoples involvement in video conferencing makes them feel empowered and actually involved in decision making. Video conferencing makes young people more confident as they are speaking to the MP's directly but not face to face in person. When the MP's answered our questions they tried to break it down so it was easier to understand.

Other positives

Other positives for the young people involved in the video conferencing include things like:

- Meeting other young people across the country.
- Using new technology
- Talk and debate about issues that directly affect the young people to try and make a positive change that can benefit all young people across the country.

The way forward

- The young people that were involved in the video conference would have liked to have asked questions which affected them more directly. It would be good if the video conferencing was less restrictive
- IE. if there were less groups involved so that we could have more time to debate young peoples issues.
- We would also like to be able to ask the MP's to elaborate their answers.
- Perhaps the way for young people to communicate in the video conferencing can be varied for example; the use of small presentations and for the MP's to respond to the presentations and other such ideas accordingly



PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
 OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND
 CIVIL RELATIONS
Department for Civil Relations
 Republic of Hungary

National Civil Fund

Law No. L. of 23 June 2003

HUNGARY

– summary –

Background

The second chapter “Autonomous civil society regarded as a partner by the State” of the Hungarian Government’s programme states aims and tasks. In relation to this it sees to encourage the establishment of civil decision-making organisations independent from the Government, as well to participate in the creation of financial resources available for civil organisations, and to prefer to give state support on a normative basis.

As the first step between civil organisations and government the Prime Minister’s Office – together with the Parliamentary Committee for Civil Organisations – presented its proposals in line with these principles on the Civil Forum held on 11 July 2002, and gave account of the preparations of the Civil Strategy of the Government.

In order to fulfil the objectives stated in the Government’s Programme the Inter-ministerial Co-ordination Committee for Civil Affairs adopted the first version of the Civil Strategy of the Government in autumn 2002 and launched it for extensive public discussion. In the course of the discussions the civil organisations articulated the need for a more trans-

parent support system that is tailored to the needs and activities of their non-profit nature.

The Prime Minister announced on a conference organised jointly by the Parliamentary Committee for Civil Organisations and the Prime Minister’s Office that the Government considers the support of civil organisations as a priority, so the National Civil Fund should support the activities of the civil sector from 2003.

On the whole such a situation evolved where the needs of the civil sector and the intentions of the government coincide and create favourable conditions to establish a new system of support. Civil Society may receive a significant support from the resources of the Fund to co-operate to realise the most important social and governmental tasks successfully. By developing the proper system of support a more effective and successful co-operation can be expected from civil organisations for example on the areas of social and medical attendance, rehabilitation, disability affairs, ageing, education, children and youth protection, environmental issues, nature protection, culture and traditions, legal protection or readiness to the accession to the European Union.

Purpose of the Civil Fund

The purpose for the creation of the Civil Fund is to guarantee the support for operational costs of registered civil organisations in Hungary from the centralised state budget by law. The main purpose of the Fund is to contribute to the operational costs of civil organisations, so the law assigns at least 60 percent of the resources as a guarantee to this purpose. Other supportable objectives from the Fund are not that restricted in order to enable the Council (that is the governing body of the Fund) and the Colleges (that are the operative bodies) to draw their decisions based on the real necessities and missing needs of civil organisations. For these purposes only organisations bearing the status of being public beneficiary or prominently public beneficiary organisations can be funded.

Financial resources of the Civil Fund

The 126th law of 1996 regulates the usage of a determined portion of the tax payer's income according to his/her decision; this is the so-called 1% law that allows the tax payers to determine twice 1% of their tax. As so the tax payer can offer 1% of his/her tax towards a church or a priority activity of the government, and another 1% to a registered civil organisation. Facts show that more than half of the tax payers does not take this opportunity, in 2002 out of the 11 billion HUF that could have been given to civil organisations, only 5,2 billion HUF was offered to beneficiaries. It was an old request of civil society to have the entire amount available from the 1% law to be transferred to them. The Parliament considered their request and decided on the creation of a resource for the Civil Fund. According to the law of the Civil Fund the government guarantees the same amount for the Civil Fund that it was collected by civil organisations through the 1% law. As an element of guarantee the law states that as long as the offered sum does not reach 0.5 percent of the full amount paid as tax in the previous year, the government makes up the difference. Further resources of the Civil Fund can be transactions and donations from private parties, such as

individuals, legal or non-legal entities. These are taken as undertakings of obligations of public interest by the law that enables to apply that positive legal environment that the civil rights and financial laws allow. The law also enables to have other resources - either support from other central budget lines or other income declared in law - procured to the Fund in the future.

Beneficiaries of the Civil Fund

The law controls the circle of those civil organisations that are entitled to receive support from the Civil Fund:

- those *civil organisations* (except parties, trade unions and federations of the employers and employees' parts, insurance associations, as well churches) that were registered by the court a year before the first day that the call for proposals or other common principles were laid down, and that practise their activities according to their charter;
- those *foundations* (except the public foundations) that were registered by the court a year before the first day that the call for proposals or other common principles were laid down, and that practise their activities according to their deeds of foundation.

Organisational structure of the Civil Fund

The two main bodies of the Civil Fund are the Council of the Fund and the Colleges organised on regional and/or professional basis.

The **Council of the Fund** is the supreme body that practices as a governing body, just like the Board in case of civil organisations.

According to the law "the Council decides on the fundamental rules necessary for the operation of the Fund, on the principles of support derived from the Fund, on the maximum sum available from the Fund for one organisation for a year, on the division of resources among the Colleges, as well on other charges delegated to it by the law":

The **Colleges** are the operative, decision-making entities of the Fund, based on regional and professional criteria of the civil sector. According to the law “the Colleges decide on the support of the beneficiaries, on the call for proposals as well about their evaluation, based on the previous decision of the Council on the principles of support, methods, amounts”.

The mechanism of the decision-making system is the following: the Council practises its rights to decide only on strategic and structural questions, whereas the Colleges decide on direction, area, ways of the use of available resources, as well on the final beneficiaries of grants and supports according to professional criteria. The functioning of both bodies is based on the active participation of the delegates from civil organisations, as they are the members of the Colleges – with only one delegate coming from the government -, and more than 70 per cent of the delegates in the Council are representatives of civil organisations. The minister through the **civil delegation system** appoints the representatives in the Council and Colleges. The law states in detail the regulations concerning the election process of the bodies. The regional and nation-wide civil organisations participate through electors at the election system. The electors are those people that propose the names for the members of the Council and the Colleges in the name of their civil organisation. Those recommended for the posts are chosen on a short list to become delegates of civil society, and so the representatives of the Council and Colleges elected through the civil delegation system. In the frame of the civil delegation system only organisations whose activities effect at least one county are entitled to delegate electors. In this case the civil organisation is looked on as the organisation with regional scope, and as such is entitled to delegate an elector into that regional election where the county lies in. In case the civil organisation functions at least in seven counties, it is considered a civil organisation of nation-wide scope. This distinction is important from that point of view that the regional and nation-wide organisations can elect at different electoral elec-

tions. The nation-wide civil organisations are divided into five categories by the law, having professional criteria in mind. These are the following:

- a) health protection, illness prevention, curing, health rehabilitation activities, social activities, family help, care for the elderly, rehabilitation through employment, help of disadvantaged groups;
- b) cultural activities, education and training, capacity building, knowledge transfer, activities concerning the national and ethnic minorities in Hungary, as well as the Hungarians living outside the borders of Hungary;
- c) nature and environment protection, animal protection, heritage protection;
- d) interest articulation of children and youth, children and youth protection, sport, recreation time;
- e) public order and transport safety protection, voluntary fire service, rescue, disaster recovery, human and civil rights, consumer protection, promotion of the Euro-Atlantic integration, services provided for non-profit organisations, other civil organisations working on non-profit activities.

The civil delegates of the Council and the Colleges are chosen on seven regional and five nation-wide electoral elections regulated in details by the law and the executive order to the law.

The condition to have functioning Council and Colleges is to conduct successful election procedures, as these bodies can only start operating when the Council is set-up with all members stated in the law.

A decisive actor of the activities of the Civil Fund is the **Minister responsible for the National Civil Fund**, according to the operative law that is the Minister without portfolio responsible for Equal Opportunities. The minister practices the great majority of her rights in co-operation with the Parliament’s competent Committee (the Parlia-

mentary Committee for Civil Organisation at present), the president and the members of the Council, as well the minister also seeks the advice of noted people on questions regarding the Fund. The Minister is helped to execute her duties and responsibilities by the **Ministerial Secretariat for the Civil Fund**, which prepares the decisions concerning these duties.

The Fund starts functioning with the proportional part of its 7 billion HUF budget in January 2004. According to estimates it will manage more than ten thousand applications and around ten to twelve thousand contracts of beneficiaries annually. To manage all administrative and organisational tasks it is necessary to charge such a technical assistant organisation that can handle all that enormous workload. **The Technical Assistance Organisation of the Civil Fund** is advertised through public procurement procedure as prescribed in the executive order. One of the reasons of this solution is the "civil" nature of the Fund, the other is the calculation and considerations done prior to the operation that show the cost-effectiveness and more professional way of managing the Fund if a technical assistance organisation is contracted.

Operation of the Fund

The Fund distributes money through **call for applications** based on decisions agreed on common principles. The form of support can be either re-fundable or partially or entirely non-refundable. Colleges always consider the concrete objectives and circumstance in each case.

The decisions, the uses of financial resources of the Fund are always public. For this reason the law directs the establishment of the web page of the Civil Fund. The decisions of the Council and the Colleges must be posted on this web page within 30 days of conclusion. On the web page access to the most important legal documents regarding the Civil Fund and the operation of the Technical Assistance Organisation, as well the members of the Council and the Colleges must be made public. The presidents of the Council and the Colleges see to the publication of the decisions. To provide broader access the call for applications must be advertised at least in two national newspapers, as well in the civil professional press. By the creation of the law and the executive order an important step has been made towards the provision of state resources for civil organisations. However, by the framing of the legal environment the government's assignments have not ended yet. Until the launching of the Civil Fund planned in January 2004 the Council and the Colleges must be established, the web page to provide publicity must be launched, as well the Technical Assistant Organisation must be chosen through public procurement procedure. The fulfilment of all these responsibilities cannot be imagined without the co-operation and partnership of the civil organisations. As the Civil Fund can only function successfully with their active participation.

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Budapest, Hungary



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