

Spring/summer 2008

# News|letter

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## Turkish communities and the EU

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King Baudouin  
Foundation

*Working together for a better society*

Under the Honorary Chairmanship of HM Queen Fabiola

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[ EDITORIAL ]

## [ **KBF at work - in Belgium and across Europe** ]

**Luc Tayart de Borms**  
> Managing Director



Welcome to the spring/summer edition of our international newsletter. Our cover story concerns one of the most critical issues of the 21st century – how to best meet the challenges of migration and integration faced by our societies. Policies in the field of migration are being developed at the European level, but this is proving to be a difficult task. However, we must succeed if we are to reap the benefits that a multi-ethnic Europe can bring to the economic and social life of both host communities and countries of origin. For these reasons, KBF invests in projects at home in Belgium and at the European level.

For example, KBF supported research to gain a better understanding of Belgian-Turks, with a view to making an innovative contribution to the debates in both Belgium and Europe on the sensitive questions raised by significant Turkish immigration. In this edition we also explore the growing trend – and potential – of Diaspora financial

contributions to development in their host and home countries.

Four foundations, including KBF, created and are managing the Belgrade-based European Fund for the Balkans. The objective of the Fund is to bring the region closer to the EU and the EU closer to the Western Balkans. KBF is also overseeing the creation of the Belgian Network of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures. This type of collaboration among foundations is becoming increasingly important in today's globalizing world. Recognizing this, KBF was one of the initiators of the Transnational Giving Europe (TGE) network in 1995, a partnership of leading European foundations that facilitates practical, tax-efficient cross-border giving.

You will also read about the Global Health Partnerships Fund established by the Pfizer Foundation at KBFUS and the lessons learned about fundraising by the Rector of a European university who participated in KBFUS' Study Visit on the

American Fundraising Model in New York in April 2007.

As cancer continues to claim more lives, there remains a gap in the research being done. For some types of cancer, there are no simple biological tests for accurate diagnosis. We are proud that KBF's Centre for Philanthropy is working with the Fondation Fournier-Majoie pour l'Innovation, an organization that supports cutting edge research on innovative methods for early detection of cancer and monitoring the effectiveness of treatments.

In this edition, you will also meet Dr Peter Piot, the Executive Director of UNAIDS, who is now KBF's new Chairman. We are looking to Dr Piot to build bridges between the highest level of international policy-making and the Belgian and European context in which KBF operates.

I hope you enjoy this edition. As always, your comments and suggestions are very welcome.

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The King Baudouin Foundation supports projects and citizens with a commitment to build a better society. We look for sustainable ways of bringing about justice, democracy and respect for diversity. The King Baudouin Foundation is independent and pluralistic. It was founded in 1976 to mark the 25th anniversary of King Baudouin's reign.

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“The King Baudouin Foundation can bridge the gap between the international level and the citizens,” says Peter Piot, the new Chairman of the Foundation and Executive Director of UNAIDS, the joint UN programme on HIV/AIDS. KBF is pleased that Dr Piot – a Belgian with extensive international influence – accepted the Foundation’s invitation to serve as Chairman. Now, he can build bridges between the highest level of international policymaking and the Belgian and European context in which KBF operates.

## Meet Dr Peter Piot, KBF’s new Chairman

*Were you surprised to be asked to take over as KBF Chairman?*

Peter Piot: “I was already familiar with the Foundation, of course. I served as Chairman of the Selection Committee for the [King Baudouin International Development Prize](#). But I like to keep an open mind – if it happens, it happens. That’s the way it was with the invitation to serve as [Chairman of KBF](#). One of the reasons I accepted is that it gives me another way to do something for Belgium.”

*What image did you previously have of the Foundation?*

“I saw it as an organization doing pioneering work, simultaneously touching a lot of people while playing a role in policy. Now that I am Chairman, that image is further sharpened in my mind. I see that the Foundation is active in many different areas, from heritage to fighting poverty. In America, I also had contact with the [King Baudouin Foundation US](#). It’s not easy working in New York; in fact, it’s a real jungle.”

*How do you view the role of KBF today?*

“The Foundation plays a unique role in society. It’s not the government, not an NGO, not a company: it is unique. Foundations in general are becoming more important.

“I am a combination of an international civil servant and civil society representative, but when you get right down to it, I am a scientist and researcher.”

Dr Peter Piot  
KBF Chairman

What attracts me is that it is a neutral platform. From that position, the Foundation can initiate things. It can even do slightly mad things.”

*Isn’t that risky?*

“A foundation must take risks, try things out and play a pioneering role.”

*Do you believe that the Foundation does things that really should be done by the government?*

“Yes and no. Just look at how important issues become balkanized. For instance, look at the issue of equality in healthcare. Consider the issue of equality. A foundation can think about such issues more freely. In addition, you can’t expect a government to experiment. Then there is research work. KBF has already published very good reports that have played a role in influencing policy. A government can do that too, of course, but I don’t think it’s a good idea. For instance, in Belgium, we recently saw just how unstable politics can be. The Foundation can play a stabilizing role.”

*What direction should the Foundation take?*

“I want to wait a bit before answering that question. This month there

Left: Former KBF Chairman (2004-2007) Guy Quaden, Governor of the National Bank of Belgium, member of the Governing Council and General Council of the European Central Bank. Right: New KBF Chairman Peter Piot, Executive Director of UNAIDS



is an important meeting of the [Board of Governors](#). We must pursue our core tasks in all ways while anticipating the key issues of the future. What are the current concerns of citizens? Basic needs, food prices, energy and growing poverty. High food prices are a new phenomenon and so is climate change. The issues being worked on are very relevant. They are also played out at a level higher than the national level. Decisions are taken at that higher level. The Foundation can bring the European level closer to the citizens. I think that would be a great role, being the bridge between the higher policy level and the people.”

*Do you see yourself as a representative of civil society?*

“In my mind I do, but in fact I am not. I admit that I have too little contact with civil society, and with the people who are most marginalized.

“A foundation must take risks.”

Dr Peter Piot  
KBF Chairman

I am a combination of an international civil servant and civil society representative, but when you get right down to it, I am a scientist and researcher.”

*As Chairman of the Foundation, do you have any priorities?*

“First, I will concentrate on policy, not on management. That’s the task of [Luc Tayart de Borms and his team](#). That is something I learned in my own organization [at UNAIDS]. I would prefer to wait until after the Board of Governors meeting to talk about priorities, but one thing I do find important is gender equality. This is something I am working on within the Foundation. I see my task as primarily a supportive one, and I can also help with strategic guidance.”

#### Peter Piot

- > co-discovered the Ebola virus in Zaire (now DR Congo)
- > launched the first international project on AIDS in Africa
- > Professor of microbiology, and of public health at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, in Antwerp, and the Universities of Nairobi, Brussels and Lausanne
- > Executive Director of UNAIDS since its creation in 1995 and Under Secretary-General of the United Nations
- > author of 16 books and more than 500 scientific articles
- > was awarded in 2008 (together with Mark Dybul) the Mother Teresa Prize for his work in the fight against AIDS and for his role in disseminating knowledge about the disease

#### Policy options

- > The Foundation’s strategic guidelines are determined by the [Board of Governors](#). The Executive Committee, chaired by Peter Piot, sees to it that the Board’s decisions are adopted in implementation and management measures, chaired by Peter Piot.

The [Executive Committee](#) is currently composed of:

**Baron Peter Piot** - Executive Director of UNAIDS, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations

**Clarisse Albert** - Board member of the Régie Média Belge, Vice Chairperson of the Board of RTBF

**Luc Coene** - Vice Governor of the National Bank of Belgium

**Baron Luc Tayart de Borms** - Managing Director of the King Baudouin Foundation

**Jean-Luc Dehaene** - Former Prime Minister, Member of the European Parliament, Minister of State

**James Dupont** - Notary in Brussels, Honorary President of the Royal Federation of Belgian Notaries

**Gilles Mahieu** - Secretary General of the Parti Socialiste

**Yves Noël** - Chairman of the NMC Group, Chairman of HEC – Management School of the University of Liège

**Jacques van Ypersele de Strihou** - Principal Private Secretary to the King

**Louis-Henri Verbeke** - Lawyer, President of Vlerick Leuven Gent Management School



## Diaspora philanthropy – a growing trend

Diaspora financial contributions to development in their host and home countries hold great potential. The value of remittances and the role they play in development is well known, but there is a lack of knowledge about the potential of diaspora philanthropy. A KBF survey of patterns of giving by four communities in Belgium shows the trend is taking root and growing.

The KBF survey was based on 240 interviews of people selected from Belgium's migrant community of 200,000 Turks, 200,000 Moroccans, 22,000 Congolese and 6,500 Indians. It shows that over and above remittances, diaspora are increasingly supporting organizations and causes in Belgium and in their countries of origin.

KBF's 2007 survey on Euro-Turks (see pages 6-7) showed that the majority of Turks living in Belgium give to Turkish causes typically through trusted structures and mechanisms involving friends or religious and cultural organizations. About 36% of the contributions of first generation Turks goes to support family and friends, while the second, third and fourth generations tend to support philanthropic causes in both Turkey and Belgium. The rest of the contributions, evenly divided between Turkey and Belgium, support fair trade, new mosques, humanitarian causes, people with disabilities, religious events, infrastructure, youth, the elderly, education and the environment.

### A strong tradition of giving

Disaster in the home country prompts solidarity. In the wake of the 1999 earthquake that devastated western Turkey and killed



20,000, Selahattin Kocak, then-chair of the Belgian-based Turkish Union, raised € 50.000 in 30 minutes and within one week this number became €160.000.

However, Selahattin Kocak, now a Deputy in the Flemish town of Beringen, says the strong tradition of giving in Turkish society persists, but it is changing, as Turks become more integrated into Belgian society. Increasingly, they are giving to causes outside of their own community.

“Being in need no longer has a colour.”

Selahattin Kocak

Deputy, Flemish town of Beringen



Selahattin's brother, Bahattin Kocak, a history teacher and former president of a platform for intercultural dialogue, agrees. He points out that today's globalized world is “globalizing the mentality of migrants”, influencing them to support organizations and causes in host countries outside of their own communities.

### Attitudes are changing

Bahattin Kocak points out that Turkey-based international organizations are increasingly reaching out to Turks across Europe. However, “mutual trust” is paramount. “A Muslim organization will likely be supported by Muslims,” he says. “The cultural or religious roots of the organization asking for support are equally important. At the same time, immigrants treated as outsiders in their host countries are more likely to support causes only in their own communities.”

In his role as a politician, Selahattin Kocak urges Turks to participate more in Belgian society by giving to Belgian charity, projects, cancer funds and other causes. Progress is on the horizon.

“Being in need no longer has a colour,” says Selahattin Kocak. “Euro-Turks are looking outward and understanding that they can give to the Belgian Red Cross, for example. Attitudes are changing from how can we help each other to how we can help others.”

### More info ?

> To read or download the full report:  
[Belgian-Turks: A Bridge or a Breach between Turkey and the European Union?](#)  
[www.kbs-frb.be](http://www.kbs-frb.be)



## Euro-Turks bridging the gap between Turkey and the EU?

Of the Turks in Germany, France and Belgium, 40% see themselves as both Turkish and European and are helping to bridge the gap between Turkey and the EU. But an equal number do not integrate into their host countries and can create breaches between the two. The results of a [KBF report](#) to better understand Turks in Belgium – the country’s largest immigrant community – complements those about Turks living in Germany and France.

The issues around Turkish immigration and Turkey’s EU membership raise sensitive questions. KBF, in line with its objective to contribute to integration of immigrants, commissioned a qualitative and quantitative study to gain a better understanding of Belgian-Turks. The aim was to make an innovative contribution to the debates in both Belgium and Europe on the issues raised by significant Turkish immigration.

The research was done by the Center for Migration Research at Bilgi University in Istanbul. It dealt with a wide range of issues, such as the relationships that Belgian-Turks have with Turkey and Europe, with Belgium and its citizens and institutions, with questions of identity and integration, and where Islam – at both personal and public levels – plays an essential role.

### Bridges and breaches

The study also highlighted the contrasting experience of those within the Turkish communities in Belgium. Investigating their role in fostering

relations with Turkey, the report found that more than 40% – primarily young people or the more cosmopolitan – form “bridges”; 20% are completely integrated into their local communities, while the remaining 40% who are extremely religious or nationalist create “breaches” within Europe. Members of this latter group were less well educated, often originating from Turkey’s rural, less developed areas.

The report notes that most of the Euro-Turks from Germany, France and Belgium immigrate to join family members. About one-third of them are employed in white- and blue-collar jobs. In Germany and France, 23% are unemployed, while a far higher percentage of Belgo-Turks are in a higher income bracket than those in France and Germany. Naturalization was rejected by 41% in Germany and 26% in France, perhaps because they have denizen status with specific rights. In Belgium, 74% already have citizenship, as they are permitted dual status and citizenship is easy to obtain.

“Younger Euro-Turks and the better off are affiliated with both countries, living with hyphenated identities,” according to Member of European Parliament and German politician



of Turkish descent Cem Özdemir, a guest speaker at the European Policy Centre-KBF debate on 31 January in Brussels.

More than one-third, primarily older people or those of lower social status, feel more affiliation with Turkey. Looking at their religious status, the report concludes that about 45% of Belgian-Turks are religious, although this is often symbolic and is stronger among those of a lower social status.

### A missed opportunity

MEP Özdemir says he is living comfortably with a “hyphenated-identity”. He points out that in some European countries, second, third and fourth generation Turks are not regarded as part of the societies where they are born. “We missed the opportunity in the ‘80s when it was clear people were going to stay in countries such as Germany,” he says. “We did not give them the message

Integration must be mutual. Host societies should encourage Euro-Turks to integrate



that they belong to the country where they live and that they are welcome to become part of that society.”

For example, liberalizing naturalization legislation did not happen in Germany until 2000. “It was too late and not enough. Racial discrimination in Europe is also a factor. Often if you come from the wrong neighbourhood, you cannot even get a job,” he adds. The way forward is to focus on models of integration, rather than assimilation. “Immigrants must abide by the constitution, know the language and accept the basic values of the host society,” he adds.

### Focusing on exclusion

Addressing the Islamic/ethnic/national revival among Euro-Turks as a security challenge, report author Professor Ayhan Kaya from Istanbul's Bilgi University says that the revival is a quest for justice. “Euro-Turks prefer to live in democratic countries that take an inclusive approach to outsiders,” he says. “Such revivals are the reflexive responses of migrants or Muslims who feel under siege. Equal opportunities in education, the labour market, politics and health will encourage them to invest more in the political and social systems of their [host] countries.”



Ayhan Kaya from Istanbul's Bilgi University says that the revival is a quest for justice. “Euro-Turks prefer to live in democratic countries that take an inclusive approach to outsiders,” he says. “Such revivals are the reflexive responses of migrants or Muslims who feel under siege. Equal opportunities in education, the labour market, politics and health will encourage them to invest more in the political and social systems of their [host] countries.”

Kaya maintains that central and local governments should be more concerned with the “political, economic and social integration” of people who feel excluded in all spheres of life, rather than focusing on the idea of cultural

assimilation of immigrants. “Cultural and linguistic integration inevitably follows political, social and economic integration,” he says.

“Cultural and linguistic integration inevitably follows political, social and economic integration.”

Professor Ayhan Kaya  
Bilgi University, Istanbul

### Mutual integration



Dilek Istar Ates, Advisor and Project Manager at the Brussels-based Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association, says immigrants have the obligation to contribute to where they live and be involved in society. “Euro-Turks could provide strong support or create impediments to EU-Turkish relations. They need to be well integrated, by speaking the language, for example. There are many positive examples of Turkish leaders, politicians and successful entrepreneurs in Europe,” she says. “But negative examples are always more visible and create people's perceptions and prejudices about stereotypes.”

Istar Ates believes that integration must be mutual. Host societies should encourage Euro-Turks to integrate. This includes initiating inclusive social policies,

free language courses, vocation training, and apprenticeships for young people without qualifications. Mutual recognition of professional qualifications is also key, particularly as Europe's population is ageing.

Report author Kaya agrees: “Efforts should be made to generate inclusive policies, which involve reaching out to ethnic associations and civil society organizations working with migrants. Contrary to public belief, these organizations are working to promote integration.”

### Shaping public responses

The study was also presented at the European Foundation Centre's (EFC) Annual General Assembly in May in Istanbul, where delegates focused on the theme, Fostering Creativity. The session designed by EFC's Diversity, Migration & Integration Interest Group and KBF focused on how foundations can foster new and creative ways to shape public responses to Muslims in Europe.

On the 9th and 10th of April the study was presented to Turkish communities in Antwerp and Brussels. The aim of these sessions was to foster debate on different aspects of integration. More than 130 participants focused on the issues of identity, political participation, media and Islam in society.

> Belgian-Turks: A Bridge or a Breach between Turkey and the European Union?  
[www.kbs-frb.be/publication.aspx?id=223940&LangType=1033](http://www.kbs-frb.be/publication.aspx?id=223940&LangType=1033)

> Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association: [www.tusiad.org/tusiad\\_eng.nsf/mainpage?OpenForm](http://www.tusiad.org/tusiad_eng.nsf/mainpage?OpenForm)

# The King Baudouin

Study visit at KBFUS offices in New York



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The King Baudouin Foundation United States, a Section 501(c)(3) public charity, helps American donors achieve their philanthropic goals in Europe and sub-Saharan Africa



## Fundraising for European universities Searching for inspiration across the Atlantic

European universities are increasingly seeking private donations to complement funding from public authorities. As one Rector discovered, there is much to be learned from his American colleagues.

Many European universities are striving to respond to a rapidly changing international environment and to tighter funding conditions by national public authorities. They are also expected to support the Bologna Process, whereby students can choose from a wide range of high-quality courses. These sweeping changes in Europe's higher education landscape are taking place during a time of tough competition for faculty, students and reputation.

Against this backdrop, Professor Marcel Crochet, then-Rector of Belgium's Catholic University of Louvain, entered the uncharted territory of fundraising in 1997. The university needed a new auditorium, and the board asked him to find 20% of the construction costs.



Crochet, then-Rector of Belgium's Catholic University of Louvain, entered the uncharted territory of fundraising in 1997. The university needed a new auditorium, and the board asked him to find 20% of the construction costs.

### Cross-Atlantic learning

Crochet, who is also a member of the King Baudouin Foundation's [Board of Governors](#), since participated in KBFUS' Study Visit on the American Fundraising Model in New York in April 2007. The programme introduced 20 leaders of European universities and cultural institutions to the factors that have helped their American colleagues succeed in fundraising.

"In the US, students are often involved in fundraising. That could be a very powerful tool in Europe also."

Professor Marcel Crochet  
Member, KBF Board of Governors

membership and alumni giving, trustee involvement, capital campaigns, corporate partnerships and planned giving.

Crochet describes the three-day visit as "invaluable". He was inspired by a number of good ideas, many of which could work in Europe. "Today our deans attend Fondation Louvain board meetings. In the US, students are often involved in fundraising by calling donors and explaining why the university needs their support. I think that could be a very powerful tool here in Europe," Crochet explains. KBFUS organized a second Study visit in April 2008.

### A completely new idea

In 1997, when Crochet launched his fundraising initiative, it was a completely new idea in continental Europe. "Today, it is becoming increasingly widespread and many European universities are actively engaged in fundraising and creating donor relationships," he says. The university created the Fondation Louvain, which has raised more than €40 million to date, from businesses (two-thirds) and individuals (one-third).

Participants met with philanthropists and highly experienced professionals of New York City's respected non-profit organizations. The three-day visit included intensive discussions on topics such as prospect identification,

#### To raise funds in the US

- > European non-profit organizations seeking to raise funds in the US can set up an American Friends Fund at [KBFUS](#).
- > With this new tool, they can reach out to US-based alumni, friends and other donors with a tax-efficient structure that bears their name, without the trouble and expenses associated with creating and maintaining their own public charity.
- > For more information, please visit [www.kbfus.org](http://www.kbfus.org) or contact KBFUS.

More info ?



# Foundation United States

Cancer awareness programmes are essential because about 40% of all cancer deaths can be prevented



## Addressing an urgent public health crisis

Pfizer Foundation Executive Director Caroline Roan discusses the Global Health Partnerships (GHP) Fund recently established at [KBFUS](#). The GHP is the Pfizer Foundation's newest initiative to support innovative public health programmes in cancer and tobacco control in Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the US.

Cancer causes one out of every eight deaths globally – more than AIDS, TB and malaria combined. Unless urgent action is taken, by 2030 it will cause more than eight million deaths per year, 80% of which will occur in developing countries. With more than one billion smokers in the world today, there is an urgent need for innovative strategies to address this public health crisis.

*What is the Pfizer Foundation trying to achieve through the GHP Programme?*



Caroline Roan: "The goal is to support innovative public health partnerships to serve as global models in improving cancer-related health outcomes and/or supporting cancer or tobacco control efforts. GHP aims to support initiatives that can produce measurable impact in these areas."

*What is the role of KBFUS in the GHP Programme?*

"KBFUS is our donor advisor for Europe, which means that it facili-

tates the GHP's grants to European non-profit organizations, and assists us with the evaluation and dissemination of findings.

*"By working with KBFUS we hope to maximize our charitable impact in Europe."*

Caroline Roan  
Executive Director, Pfizer Foundation

To date, KBFUS facilitated close to US\$ 1.7 million in grants for initiatives such as a campaign to scale up awareness of what we can do to prevent cancer (UICC, Switzerland); the development of a comprehensive strategy for tobacco control in Italy (Fondazione Umberto Veronesi); the setting up of a database for epidemiologic data on cancer types and capacity building for patient advocacy groups in Turkey (SUVAK);

and the development of new protocols for clinical trials to assess the quality of life of cancer patients (EORTC, Belgium)."

*Why set up a Donor-Advised Fund at KBFUS?*

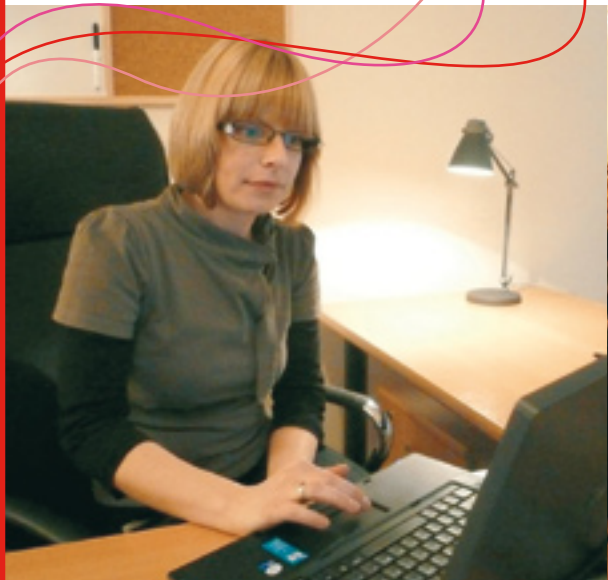
"We were impressed with KBFUS' capabilities and expertise in European grantmaking and capacity building. By working with a well-known and credible partner, we hope to maximize our charitable impact in Europe. KBFUS is also equipped with the tools we need to help us achieve our goals – a KBFUS Donor-Advised Fund provides us with a tailored and flexible instrument to fund an impressive cadre of initiatives in Europe."

### The Pfizer Foundation's Global Health Partnerships Programme:

> [www.pfizer.com/responsibility/global\\_health/global\\_health\\_partnerships.jsp](http://www.pfizer.com/responsibility/global_health/global_health_partnerships.jsp)

### A Donor-Advised Fund at KBFUS

- > is the perfect solution for donors who intend to make multiple donations over time to non-profit organizations in Europe or Africa.
- > [http://smooz.kbfus.org/kbfus/files/DAF\\_donor\\_advised\\_funds.doc](http://smooz.kbfus.org/kbfus/files/DAF_donor_advised_funds.doc)



# The European Fund for the Balkans

The Belgrade-based [European Fund for the Balkans](#) is a direct follow-up to the International Commission on the Balkans (2004-2006). Its aim is to bring the region closer to the EU and the EU closer to the Western Balkans. The Fund's Think and Link regional policy programme for think tanks and policy institutes is an important first step.

The [European Fund for the Balkans](#) was publicly launched in June 2008. However, its Envisioning Europe programme's call for projects – Think and Link – in February 2008 has already attracted 26 candidates. Think tanks, policy institutes and NGOs will research the development of environmental policies in the countries of the Western Balkans. Comparing the region against EU requirements, "can show us many things", says Executive Director



Hedvig Morvai-Horvat. "Every layer of society must be involved in this issue and institutions will have to cooperate to make changes."

the EU's commitment to bring the Western Balkans into Europe," she says.

"Every layer of society must be involved, and institutions will have to cooperate to make changes."

Hedvig Morvai-Horvat  
Executive Director,  
European Fund for the Balkans

## Building bridges

The Fund hopes to build bridges between the two regions by focusing on four programme areas: Practicing Europe, Envisioning Europe, Experiencing Europe and Developing Policies for the Balkans. As a joint initiative of four European foundations – the King Baudouin Foundation, Robert Bosch Stiftung, Compagnia di San Paolo and the ERSTE Stiftung – the venture is designed to engage European funders already active in the Balkans, as well as public and private donors new to the region or those who wish to leverage their own funding and increase their impact.



Gerrit Rauws, Director at the KBF and Chair of the Fund's Steering Committee, notes that any successful outcome will require a long-term commitment. "The delicate political context both at the EU level and in the region gives us an idea of the challenges that lie ahead for bringing the Balkans closer to the EU," he says. "I am strongly confident in the capacity of the Fund to contribute to this process."

## Shared values

Morvai-Horvat believes that the citizens of the Western Balkan countries – Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo – share the same values as Europeans. But there is considerable "misunderstanding" concerning integration. "There are very contradictory messages being sent out on both sides, despite

Unlike the previous enlargements, the Western Balkan countries are not only dealing with the difficult transition from communism to democracy, they are also overcoming the scars of war. "Through Think and Link we also hope to deepen ties and help European think tanks and other EU institutes in their work with the Western Balkans," she adds. The next call for projects concerns a fellowship programme for young civil servants.

## More info ?

> European Fund for the Balkans:  
[www.balkanfund.org](http://www.balkanfund.org)



## Building intergenerational solidarity

**Seismic demographic shifts are fundamentally changing European societies. EU Member States must prepare for these shifts, which present challenges to policymakers and citizens. KBF is cooperating with AGE to help build intergenerational solidarity.**

The large numbers of baby boomers reaching retirement age, rising life expectancy and low birth rates are rapidly changing the age structure of European societies. As a result, the nature of intergenerational relations is being affected, including greater geographic and professional mobility and changing family ties. According to Anne-



Sophie Parent, Executive Director of AGE, a European Brussels-based network, many view these developments as a challenge to the cohesion and sustainability of our societies.

“To ensure fair and sustainable societies, we must look at everyone’s needs and promote intergenerational solidarity from neighbourhood to European level,” she says. “Our societies need to adapt to the changing social realities. We need to understand sources of conflict between generations and come to concrete solutions.”

### New approaches

AGE, committed to combating all forms of age discrimination, is also a watchdog over various EU initiatives in this area. KBF and AGE collaborated on a conference organized by the EU Slovenian Presidency 28 and 29 April 2008 in Brdo. ‘Intergenerational

Solidarity for Cohesive and Sustainable Societies’ brought together more than 300 participants, EU and national policymakers, experts and representatives from civil society. Under discussion were new approaches and policy recommendations that promote solidarity and cooperation between generations. For instance, it was proposed that 2012 be proclaimed European Year on Active Ageing and Intergenerational Solidarity and that 29 April be declared European Day on solidarity and cooperation between generations.

“We need to understand sources of conflict between generations and come to concrete solutions.”

Anne-Sophie Parent  
Executive Director, AGE

Together, AGE and KBF are widening the circles’ learnings to bring the debate to European level. “The conference also promoted KBF’s work,” she says. “KBF is a leader in this field compared to what is being done in other countries.”

### Crosscutting policies

Parent notes that policies affecting intergenerational solidarity at European, national and local levels are crosscutting. They concern transport, education, pension reform and housing, for example. “This involves re-thinking how our society is organized and how relations among people are developed and promoted,” she adds. “This holds true even in communities where there is a tradition of strong relations between family members and neighbours. Everyone has a role to play here.”

Examples of fostering intergenerational solidarity include programmes where seniors mentor young people who in turn help their mentors learn about new technologies. Older volunteers are helping children in disadvantaged areas or whose parents are in prison. Students are living with seniors in exchange for helping with household chores.

Recommendations from the Belgian circles fed into the conference in Slovenia and will be put together in a brochure to be presented to the European Parliament this autumn.

### More info ?

AGE - The European Older People’s Platform  
> [www.age-platform.org/EN](http://www.age-platform.org/EN)

The three Belgian researchers selected in the first project call of the Fournier-Majoie Foundation for Innovation and KBF aiming at the development of start-ups in the field of bio-markers



## Supporting cutting edge cancer research

Cancer continues to claim increasingly more lives. For some types of cancer, there are no simple biological tests for accurate diagnosis. Other types require invasive procedures such as punctures and surgery. Recognizing that there is much work to be done, the [Fournier-Majoie Foundation for Innovation](#), working in cooperation with KBF, is supporting cutting edge research.

When Pharmacist PhD in Pharmacology and Chairman of the Board Bernard Majoie retired from the French, family-owned Laboratoires Fournier in 1999 after 35 years, he entered the world of bio-technology start-ups. At the end of 2006, he created the [Fournier-Majoie Foundation for Innovation](#) (FFMI) to support research on innovative methods for early detection of cancer and monitoring the effectiveness of treatments, particularly in the area of biomarkers, or indicators.

### “There are huge needs”



Bernard Majoie: “After my experience with the company and start-ups, I was struck by how difficult it is for researchers to access funding. Many excellent projects never take root and grow, or often collapse prematurely simply because of a lack of funding and

entrepreneurship. There are huge needs, particularly in the area of early diagnosis.”

“In most European countries, scientists and researchers face an environment hostile to entrepreneurship.”

Bernard Majoie

Founder, Fournier-Majoie Foundation for Innovation

Majoie dedicated 20 million euros to FFMI and his personal support to researchers to initiate or develop an innovative project and run it until it is ready to deliver significant health benefits. In 2007, FFMI called for projects together with KBF's Centre for Philanthropy. “We are proud to be a recognized partner of KBF's Centre for Philanthropy. It has a wealth of experience to offer, as well as credibility,” he says. Following a selection process carried out by a jury of international experts, three top-class Belgian research projects aimed at improving diagnosis and monitoring of treatments for prostate, breast and liver cancer were awarded financial support of €1.4 million over three years.

### Filling a gap in research



International Jury Head Ferdy Lejeune, Professor Emeritus of Oncology at Lausanne's Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, says the submissions were “excellent”, particularly considering FFMI started from scratch last year. “FFMI is filling a gap by meeting an important need in research. Researchers are typically engaged in basic research, usually funded by universities or institutions, or they are at the stage where they need support in the areas of innovation and entrepreneurship,” he says.

Majoie says that unlike in the US and the UK, many researchers in the academic world are not encouraged. In most European countries, scientists and researchers face an environment “hostile” to entrepreneurship. It is here where he hopes to “nurse” projects with market potential. “This is why we award refundable grants. If the project is successful, it must pay back the grant. This is how FFMI can grow in perpetuity.”

FFMI and KBF have launched a 2008 call for projects, which Majoie expects to be equally successful.

### Fournier-Majoie Foundation for Innovation: [www.ffmi.eu](http://www.ffmi.eu)

In 2007 the independent jury selected three laureates: [Dr Chitty Cuiying Chen](#) of the Molecular Biomedical Research Department of the Flemish Institute for Biotechnology (new test to trace liver cancer), [Mathieu Bollen](#) of the Catholic University of Leuven (screening methods for prostate cancer) and [Christos Sotirou](#) of the Institut Jules Bordet (early diagnosis of breast cancer).

KBF Centre for Philanthropy  
[www.kbs-frb.be](http://www.kbs-frb.be)

Room to Read (left) and Musée du Louvre (right) are projects you can give money to via the Transnational Giving Europe Network



## Transnational Giving in Europe

### Growing in popularity

Cross-border giving can be an obstacle course to donors navigating the maze of legal and fiscal regulations that differ from country to country. **Transnational Giving Europe** continues to facilitate cross-border philanthropy for European citizens, allowing them to give in a simpler, more effective way.

The King Baudouin Foundation was one of the initiators of the **Transnational Giving Europe** (TGE) network in 1995. TGE is a partnership of leading European foundations that facilitates practical, tax-efficient cross-border giving. It enables donors – both corporations and individuals – resident in one of the participating countries to financially support non-profit organizations in other member countries, while benefiting directly from the tax advantages available in their resident country. In addition, donors are assured they are supporting credible, worthwhile projects.

TGE works and is growing in popularity. In 2004, the network facilitated €941,000 of donations. In 2007, that figure grew to €1.9 million. To date, 54 companies and 605 individuals have used TGE to effectively realize their philanthropic visions.

#### A powerful tool



Eléonore Valais, Fundraising Officer in charge of private individuals at the Louvre Museum in Paris, says TGE is “a powerful tool to attract donors across European borders, especially among French communi-

ties outside of France.” Gifts include a contribution to the Louvre Young Patrons’ Circle and sponsoring the publication of the catalogue of Jan Fabre’s current exhibition, in which a Belgian artist in France benefited from a cross-border gift between Belgium and France.

“A powerful tool to attract donors across European borders.”

Eléonore Valais  
Fundraising Officer, Louvre Museum

“Having access to tax incentives across borders enlarges our fundraising prospects in line with the Louvre’s international mission to enhance cross-cultural dialogue and encourage exchange between wide-ranging artistic practices,” says Valais.

#### Free circulation of giving

The Italian non-profit group VITA, through the charity VITA Giving

Europe Onlus, which manages private funds for companies and foundations, recently joined TGE. Vice-President



Giuseppe Ambrosio says it is important to facilitate cross-border philanthropy and the “free circulation” of giving. “Our short-term aim is to involve Italian donors and beneficiaries in TGE,” he says. “Because of Italy’s complex fiscal scene, we also want to participate in a European model for philanthropy, as envisioned by an important player such as KBF.”

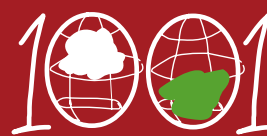
#### International philanthropy

##### Transnational Giving Europe

- > Belgium: King Baudouin Foundation; Germany: Maecenata Institut; France: Fondation de France; Ireland: Community Foundation for Ireland; the Netherlands: Oranje Fonds; Poland: Foundation for Poland; United Kingdom: Charities Aid Foundation; Switzerland: Swiss Philanthropy Foundation.
- > More info on our website [www.kbs-frb.be](http://www.kbs-frb.be) where cross-border donations can be made on line.

##### Giving in Europe

- > Legal and financial information on cross-border giving in the EU at [www.givingineurope.org](http://www.givingineurope.org)



1001 ACTIONS FOR DIALOGUE  
www.1001actions.org



## A common voice for intercultural dialogue

In 2008, the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, the [Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation](#) (ALF) launched the 1001 Actions campaign. Together with its Network of more than 1,000 civil society organizations in 37 countries, ALF is working to promote mutual knowledge and respect in the region.

[Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation](#) for Dialogue between Cultures (ALF), created in 2005, is the first common institution jointly established and financed by all 37 members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. Named after the Swedish Foreign Minister murdered in Stockholm in 2003, the ALF's objective is to encourage dialogue through initiatives linked to education, the media, youth and culture.

ALF's strength lies in its 37-member Network of civil society organizations, which spans the EU and the Mediterranean partnership countries. The King Baudouin Foundation is overseeing the creation of the Belgian Network. KBF will shape the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership at national level and support ALF in selecting and implementing activities at both national and regional levels.

### 1001 Actions Campaign



According to former Executive Director Ambassador Lucio Gerrato, the successful 1001 Actions Campaign represents a change in direction in ALF's

strategy. At first, it directly financed seminars, meetings, discussions and exhibitions. But in a region of 750 million people and with a relatively small budget, such initiatives did not create much impact.

"The real aim of ALF is to foster the dialogue of culture among people."

Ambassador Lucio Gerrato  
ALF former Executive Director

### Enormous challenges

"It was interesting and useful work, but small in relation to the enormous challenges of what must be done in the region," Gerrato explains. "We are now focusing on creating a dialogue with the Euro-Mediterranean Council of Ministers and strengthening our Network through the 1001 Actions campaign, which is aimed at involving people – particularly youth."

ALF is funding some of the Network's activities, but many organizations

are participating independently. "We reached the magic number of 1,000 actions in just three months," he says. "This huge response means we have active engagement across the Network." All year, actions for dialogue are taking place across the region, from Morocco and Portugal to Lebanon and Turkey, from Latvia and Poland, to Greece and Egypt.

Network Coordinator Gianluca Solera says the quality of applications for the campaign has been excellent, as has the response. A key event was the Euro-Mediterranean Dialogue Night, 22 May, held simultaneously in 37 countries. On 26 September an Intercultural Dialogue Day will bring together 500 schools in a series of debates about intercultural issues.

### A common voice

"The 1001 Actions campaign is bringing people of the Euro-Med region together through the Network to unite in one common voice," Gerrato adds. "The real aim of ALF is not to let people know how wonderful culture is, rather it is to foster the dialogue of culture among peoples, the objective of which is to avoid conflict." Key to this dialogue is recognition of 'the other' and respect for cultural differences.

# The King Baudouin Foundation: our ID



The King Baudouin Foundation (KBF) supports projects and citizens with a commitment to building a better society. We look for sustainable ways of bringing about justice, democracy and respect for diversity. KBF is independent, pluralist and active in Belgium, Europe and internationally. It was founded in 1976 to mark the 25th anniversary of King Baudouin's reign.

## Supporting priority issues

Its annual expenditure of €48 million in 2007, of which 92% is earmarked for projects, supports priority issues:

- > [Migration & multicultural society](#)
- > [Poverty & social justice](#)
- > [Civil society & social commitment](#)
- > [Health](#)
- > [Philanthropy](#)
- > [The Balkans](#)
- > [Central Africa](#)

## Many ways of working

The Foundation goes beyond grant-making and uses a combination of [methodologies](#) to achieve its goals by:

- > Supporting third-party projects and developing specific Foundation projects.
- > Organizing workshops to bring together experts and citizens, and forums to encourage dialogue among stakeholders with differing views.
- > Setting up reflections on current and future issues of societal concern.
- > Sharing knowledge and findings through free publications.

## A strategic partner

KBF works with government bodies, associations, NGOs, research centres, businesses and other foundations, including: the [European Policy Centre](#),

the European Foundation Centre, the Network of European Foundations for Innovative Cooperation and the International Network on Strategic Philanthropy.

## Policy options

- > The Foundation's strategic guidelines are determined by the [Board of Governors](#). The Executive Committee sees to it that the Board's decisions are adopted in implementation and management measures.
- > The policy options are implemented by a [Managing Director, five directors and a staff of 60](#).

## [ The KBF promotes philanthropy ]

The King Baudouin Foundation encourages a wide range of forms of generosity and enables donors, through various practical solutions, to support non-profit initiatives in Belgium, Europe, the US and globally.

### Set up a Fund within KBF

- > Individuals and corporations can set up their own Fund within KBF. Such a Fund typically bears the donor's name and supports initiatives in the country and/or field of his/her interests. It offers the donor what amounts to a small-scale foundation with a minimum of administrative formalities and enables the donor to benefit from the expertise of KBF.

### Cross-border giving: Europe

- > [www.givingineurope.org](http://www.givingineurope.org) enables donors to access concrete solutions to the specific situations they face when the donor is a resident and/or has assets in a European country that differs from the country of the beneficiary.
- > [Transnational Giving Europe](#) is a network of foundations that offer

tax-efficient solutions to donors wishing to support non-profits. Countries currently covered: Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Ireland, Poland, Switzerland, Italy and the UK. (see p. 13)

### Cross-border giving: USA

- > Through [KBFUS](#) (see p. 8-9)

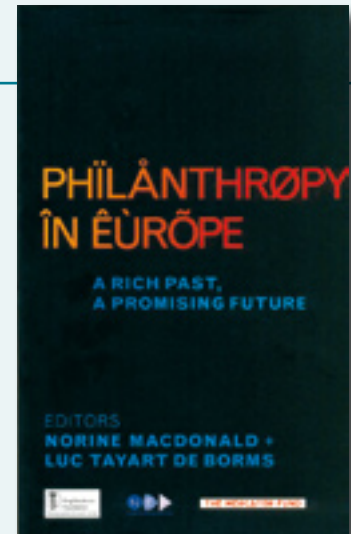
### Donors in Belgium

- > Can support selected third-party projects in Belgium, Europe and the US through a credit card donation on line: [www.kbs-frb.org](http://www.kbs-frb.org)
- > Can support KBF's activities through a donation on line or a bank transfer to 000-0000004-04.
- > For donors resident in Belgium, any gift of €30 or more will qualify for tax deduction.

## New book on philanthropy in Europe

Numerous books have been published on American philanthropy – its origins, its heroes, its achievements and its shortcomings. But philanthropy in Europe has been largely neglected. A new book, *Philanthropy in Europe – a rich past, a promising future*, edited by KBF Managing Director [Luc Tayart de Borms](#) and Norine MacDonald of the Mercator Fund, will start to fill this gap. This book explores how philanthropy has found its place in modern societies in different ways. It does this through a storytelling lens. The journey takes us across a philanthropic landscape that is colourful, complex and compelling, peopled by some quixotic characters and pragmatic visionaries. It also introduces the reader to several thinkers in the field who offer valuable insights into the past, present and future of the sector.

Published by Alliance Publishing Trust (APT), free copies of the book are available from the European Foundation Centre – [www.efc.be](http://www.efc.be)



## Philanthropy Works!

KBF is organizing the first Philanthropy Day in Belgium – Philanthropy Works – to be held 30 September 2008 in Brussels. The event will bring together a wide range of participants, including practitioners, philanthropists, notaries, professional advisors, bankers and NGO representatives. Through a series of workshops, meetings and reports, participants will explore the impact of philanthropic initiatives on society, both in Belgium and around the world. The objective of the day is to showcase results and demonstrate the rich diversity of the sector.

For more information or a free subscription: [www.kbs-frb.be](http://www.kbs-frb.be)

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LA PHILANTHROPIE  
**WERKT!**  
**ÇA MARCHE!**  
DAG VAN DE FILANTROPIE  
JOURNÉE DE LA PHILANTHROPIE  
**30 SEPT 2008**

## Magritte and the Brussels surrealists

Jacqueline Nonkels, a friend of both René and Georgette Magritte and Marcel Mariën, has donated her collection of sketch books, photos and correspondence to the KBF. The collection confirms the close friendships that united the Brussels surrealists. To safeguard the collection and make it accessible to the public, Ms Nonkels created a Fund bearing her name, within the Foundation. The management committee overseeing the Fund is headed by Xavier Canonne, Director of the Museum of Photography at Charleroi. The Fund is planning to publish the letters of Marcel Mariën and the sketches of René Magritte. The book will explore the surrealists, in particular René Magritte, from a different angle. To pay homage to Jacqueline Nonkels and the Brussels surrealists, KBF is organizing an exhibit at the BELvue Museum in Brussels, 26 June to 14 September 2008.

For more info: [www.belgian-heritage.be](http://www.belgian-heritage.be)



**The King Baudouin Foundation thanks the Belgian National Lottery and all other donors for their precious generosity**

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- > [www.kbs-frb.be](http://www.kbs-frb.be)
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- > For questions about philanthropy: please call +32-2-549 02 31 or E-mail [poskin.c@kbs-frb.be](mailto:poskin.c@kbs-frb.be)