

## Application and procedures

Natural persons and legal entities are legitimated to apply for financial backing which is made in form of a purpose-specific non-repayable subsidy. The applicant has to produce his own project share. Due to project and applicant the subsidy can be granted in different heights. In wellfounded exceptions, the support can be granted as purpose-specific loan or security.

The formless application must contain the following details:

- Recipient of financial backing
- Subject and objective of the project
- State of knowledge/technology
- Anticipated costs of the project
- Type of financing
- Financial plan
- Type and scope of implementation
- Beginning and term of the project
- Continuation of the project
- Identical or partially identical applications submitted to other institutions

A short project outline is necessary to allow an initial assessment. If it meets the criterions of support, the DBU recommends to submit a detailed application.

The following criterions are of central importance:

- **Innovation**  
The project must clearly exceed the present state-of-art in research and technology.
- **Model character**  
The innovation should be interesting for a wide range of applications and should be able to being implemented under market economy conditions within a brief timescale.
- **Environmental relief**  
With the innovation, new, complementary environmental relief potentials should be opened up.

The DBU departments examine the project outlines and applications. Keeping regular contact with the applicants, they ask for necessary complementary statements and for comments of third parties and expert's reports.

The office summarises application, assessment results and an own statement in form of a presentation on which the committee or the secretary-general decide.

## THE COMMITTEE

Head of the DBU is a committee, whose 14 members are appointed by the Federal Government. You find the committee's current members on [www.dbu.de](http://www.dbu.de).

## THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE OFFICE

In its current business, the committee is represented by the secretary-general, who is responsible for the implementation of the foundation's tasks. He runs the DBU office in Osnabrück.

## SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dr. Fritz Brickwedde

## DEPARTMENT Staff

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## At a glance



## Founding and task

In July 1990, the German Bundestag passed a law stipulating to use the proceeds from privatising the state-owned steel group Salzgitter AG to establish a German environmental foundation named Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt DBU. The amount of € 1,288,007,300 served as foundation capital, its annual interest yield is used for the supporting activities.

The DBU is a foundation with legal capacity according to civil law. The statutes defines structure, tasks of the different functional areas, procedure and capital management. Board of the foundation is the committee. The secretary-general is responsible for the implementation of the foundation's tasks.

With the committee's constituting session in December 1990, the foundation took up the legal task to promote projects for the protection of the environment under particular consideration of small- and medium sized enterprises. These promotional activities are beyond state programmes but can supplement these.

## Fields of support

The DBU guidelines are divided into the following nine fields of support:

### I. Environmental Technology

#### Field of support 1: Ecological and health-friendly procedures and products

1. Ecological and health-friendly products
2. Ecological and health-friendly procedures

#### Field of support 2: Climate protection and energy

1. Climate protection
2. Energy efficiency and renewable energies

#### Field of support 3: Architecture and building and construction

1. Integral planning and land protection
2. Resource-saving building methods and products

### II. Environmental research and nature conservation

#### Field of support 4: Applied environmental research

1. Scholarship programme
2. Sustainable chemistry - procedures and products
3. Biotechnological procedures and products

#### Field of support 5: Ecological land use

1. Agricultural procedures and produce
2. Sustainable forest use
3. Re-growing raw materials

#### Field of support 6: Nature conservation

1. Nature conservation in cultivated landscapes
2. Regeneration of degraded habitats
3. Nature conservation in populated areas
4. Nature conservation in natural landscapes and protectorates

### III. Environmental communication and protection of cultural assets

#### Field of support 7: Communication of environmental information

1. Methods and instruments
2. Testing and use of new media formats
3. Electronic media
4. Eco-management systems for small and medium-sized enterprises

#### Field of support 8: Environmental education

1. Interdisciplinary exchange and communication of knowledge about environment and nature
2. Education for sustainability
3. Professional environmental education and environmental consulting

#### Field of support 9: Environment and cultural assets

1. Protection of cultural assets under environmental aspects
2. Protection of historic cultural landscapes and nationally important gardens
3. Co-operation in protection of cultural assets and nature conservation