



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

**concerning the Specific Programme to be carried out by means of direct actions by the
Joint Research Centre under the 7th Framework Programme of the European
Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities
(2007-2013)**

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM (EC TREATY)

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSALS

The proposals for five specific programmes follow the Commission's proposal for a 7th Framework Programme (2007-2013) adopted on 6 April 2005¹. A structure was presented in terms of four main specific programmes - "Cooperation", "Ideas", "People" and "Capacities" - each corresponding to a major objective of European research policy; a further specific programme is for the direct actions of the Joint Research Centre. The Commission will be presenting proposals for the "Rules for Participation and Dissemination" that apply to the 7th Framework Programme.

The policy context and objectives are those set out in the Communication "Building the ERA of knowledge for growth"². To meet these objectives and implement in full the specific programmes will require a doubling of the budget as proposed by the Commission.

Research, technology, education and innovation are a significant way of creating jobs in a long term and sustainable manner. They are also the key to economic growth, competitiveness, health, quality of life and the environment. The research Framework Programme, alongside Community programmes in the areas of education and innovation, is aimed to progress towards the knowledge economy and society. The specific programmes of the 7th Framework Programme are designed to address, in combination with the necessary national and private efforts, major weaknesses in the level, quality and impact of European research. The dissemination and transfer of knowledge is a key added value of European research actions, and measures will be taken to increase the use of results by industry, policy-makers and society.

Europe must invest more in research and a new emphasis is needed if the European Union is to progress towards the objective of investing 3% of its GDP in research by 2010. The 7th Framework Programme will contribute to this, both through direct financing but also by leveraging additional public and private investments in research.

Europe needs more researchers in order to increase and improve its research efforts. Alongside other actions, such as the European Charter for Researchers and national policy measures, the 7th Framework Programme is designed to stimulate more people to embark upon and pursue research careers, and once again attract leading research talent to Europe.

Financial support at a European level offers opportunities to increase the excellence and effectiveness of research which cannot be achieved at national level. The specific programmes of the 7th Framework Programme represent further consolidation of the European Research Area, achieving critical mass and structures in new areas of research and by new means, and further supporting the free movement of ideas, knowledge and researchers.

Throughout the implementation of the specific programmes the potential for European level actions to strengthen excellence in research will be exploited to the maximum, notably through EU wide competitions backed with rigorous and independent evaluation of proposals.

¹ COM(2005) 119.

² COM(2005) 118.

This implies identifying and supporting existing excellence wherever it exists across the European Union as well as creating capacities for future research excellence.

The impact of the specific programmes will be enhanced through complementarities with other Community policies and programmes, and in particular the Structural Funds, the education programmes, and the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme.

2. PRIOR CONSULTATION

The preparation of the specific programme proposals has taken account of the views expressed by the EU Institutions, in particular the European Parliament and European Council, as well as other stakeholders including researchers and users of research. This includes the ongoing discussions and inputs in relation to the proposal for the 7th Framework Programme decisions, the extensive consultations and inputs collected during the preparation of that proposal, and further work in identifying future research priorities such as that being undertaken by European Technology Platforms.

The Specific Programme proposal draws from the in-depth impact assessment undertaken for the 7th Framework Programme proposal³ which demonstrated the strong and specific added value of each of the specific programme proposed. In addition, the proposals take account of the outcome of the five year assessment of the Framework Programme⁴.

3. LEGAL ASPECTS

The proposal for the specific programmes is based on Title XVIII of the Treaty, Articles 163 to 173, and in particular Article 166(3) concerning implementation of the Framework Programme through specific programmes.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLEMENTATION

The legislative financial statements attached to each proposed Decision set out the budgetary implications and the human and administrative resources.

The Commission intends to set up an executive agency which will be entrusted with certain tasks required to implement the “Cooperation”, “People” and “Capacities” Specific Programmes. This approach will also be taken for the implementation of the “Ideas” programme (see Section 7.2 below).

5. A COHERENT AND FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Adapting to new needs and opportunities

It is vital that the implementation of the specific programmes is sufficiently flexible to remain at the forefront of scientific and technological developments and respond to emerging scientific, industrial, policy or societal needs. Those actions which allow researchers

³ SEC(2005) 430.

⁴ COM(2005) 387.

themselves to identify topics will be particularly important in this respect. For other actions, this will be achieved primarily through the work programmes which will be updated on an annual basis. This will be undertaken with the assistance of the committees of Member State representatives where it is envisaged that the committees' clear focus will be on the work programmes. Revisions may be made more rapidly in case of new priorities requiring an urgent response, in particular arising from unforeseen policy needs.

This multi-annual programming will benefit from a wide range of inputs to ensure that the activities supported maintain direct relevance to the evolving research needs of industry and EU policies. External advice will be sought, including for each of the themes within the Cooperation specific programme, with effective multi-disciplinary coverage and a balance of academic and industrial views.

For the Ideas programme, an entirely new approach will be taken whereby the preparation of an annual work programme will be entrusted to an independent scientific council as part of the establishment of an autonomous European Research Council (see Section 7.2 below).

Additional external inputs, in particular for the Cooperation programme, will be facilitated in particular from the **European Technology Platforms** established in various fields which should play a strong and dynamic role to ensure the industrial relevance. The research priorities identified in the Strategic Research Agendas defined by the platforms are well reflected in the specific programme proposals, and will provide an important input in the multiannual programming.

Other fora and groups may provide the Commission with timely advice on new priorities in particular areas, such as European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) and platforms established to consider strategic research agendas relevant to social or environmental policy areas.

An important new opportunity that will be provided by the Framework Programme is an innovative financing mechanism, the **Risk-Sharing Finance Facility**, aimed at fostering private sector expenditure in RTD by improving access to European Investment Bank (EIB) loans for large European actions which need to combine several sources of financing, including loans. These large European actions are "Joint Technology Initiatives" and large collaborative projects funded directly by the Framework Programme within the Cooperation programme, and new research infrastructure projects under the Capacities programme. Other large European collaborative projects such as Eureka ones could also be considered, in accordance to eligibility criteria. The contribution envisaged from the specific programmes to the EIB will significantly improve the access to debt finance and thereby exercising a significant leverage effect on private investments in RTD.

5.2. Cross cutting issues

Overall coherence in the implementation of the 7th Framework Programme will be ensured by the Commission, taking full account of the guaranteed autonomy and independence of the European Research Council in the Ideas programme.

The work programmes across the other specific programmes will be revised in a coordinated way to allow cross cutting issues to be fully taken into account. The committees of Member State representatives also have an important responsibility in assisting the Commission in the effective coherence and coordination of implementation across and within these specific

programmes. This implies a strong level of coordination within Member States and between representatives of different committee configurations.

Where actions to be supported have a strong relevance to different parts of the Cooperation, People and Capacities specific programmes, joint calls will be used building on the experience gained in the 6th Framework Programme. This will be particularly important for research topics that cut across the themes in the Cooperation programme, and such calls will be clearly identified in the work programme.

The following issues that cut across the Cooperation, People and Capacities specific programmes are of particular importance, and particular arrangements for a coordinated approach are foreseen:

- *International cooperation*: all of these specific programmes are open to international cooperation, and have dedicated actions in this respect. A strategic approach will be taken across the Framework Programme to promote European research excellence and competitiveness and to address specific global or regional issues where there is a mutual interest and benefit. A coherent approach across the specific programmes in line with this strategy will be ensured and the Capacities programme will have a major role in this respect.
- *Research infrastructures*: the main support to research infrastructures will be implemented in the Capacities programme, and this programme will ensure a coordinated approach with relevant research activities in the other programmes, notably the Cooperation programme.
- *Cross cutting policy research*: Arrangements for effective coordination within the Commission services will be put in place, in particular to ensure that activities continue to meet the needs of developments in EU policies. For this purpose, the multi-annual programming may draw on the help of user groups of different Commission services associated with the policies concerned, and in this context an internal structure will be created to ensure the coordination of marine science and technologies across the relevant thematic areas.
- *SME participation*: the participation of SMEs will be optimised across the specific programmes. In addition to the strengthened SME specific actions in the Capacities programme: SME research interests are included throughout the Cooperation programme and topics of particular interest to SMEs will be further identified in the work programmes and calls for proposals; the activities in the People programme have a special emphasis on the involvement of SMEs; and SMEs will also be able to participate in the Ideas programme. The simplification measures envisaged and the increased flexibility in choosing the appropriate funding scheme will benefit in particular SME participation.
- *Dissemination and knowledge transfer*: the need to foster the uptake of research results is a strong feature across the specific programmes, with a particular emphasis on transferring knowledge between countries, across disciplines and from academia to industry, including through the mobility of researchers. The involvement of potential users in helping to define priorities (in particular through the European Technology Platforms) is important in this aspect. The complementary actions under the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme will also reinforce the use of research results by addressing the barriers to innovation and strengthening innovation capabilities.

- *Science in society*: this activity in the Capacities programme will also play a role to ensure that society aspects are properly taken into account in all specific programmes, and that interactions between scientists and the wider public are deepened.

6. SIMPLIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT METHODS

A significant simplification will be achieved in the implementation of the 7th Framework Programme, following the ideas presented in the Commission Working Document of 6 April 2005 and extensive dialogue with Member States and stakeholders on the basis of this document. Many of the proposed measures are to be presented in the Rules for Participation and Dissemination, notably to reduce “red tape” significantly and simplify the funding schemes and reporting requirements.

Within the specific programmes, proposed improvements include:

- Improved efficiency and consistency of implementation through the externalisation of administrative tasks to an executive agency.
- Rationalising funding schemes whereby implementation of each Specific Programme will make use of the instruments necessary to realise the objectives of the Programme.
- A clearer presentation of evaluation criteria: to be included in the Work Programmes following the principles set out in each Specific Programme.
- Clearly presented work programmes such that potential participants are well informed about the opportunities available which meet their particular needs and interests. For example, work programmes and calls will, where appropriate, highlight those topics of particular interest to SMEs or where cooperation with third countries is beneficial.
- Simplifications in other aspects, such as streamlining the approval of projects, the new funding and support schemes, and further use of databases and information tools to provide better communication.

7. CONTENT OF THE SPECIFIC PROGRAMMES

7.1. Cooperation

The Cooperation specific programme is designed to gain leadership in key scientific and technological areas by supporting cooperation between universities, industry, research centres and public authorities across the European Union as well as the rest of the world. Previous framework programmes demonstrate the impact of such actions in restructuring research in Europe and pooling and leveraging resources. The 7th Framework Programme will distribute these impacts more widely and the nine themes proposed correspond to the major fields of progress in knowledge and technology where excellent research must be strengthened to address European social, economic, public health, environmental and industrial challenges.

The programme represents strong elements of continuity with previous framework programmes building on the demonstrated added value of European support of this type. There are, in addition, important novelties in this specific programme which require specific consideration for the implementation:

- Responding to the need for ambitious pan-European public private partnerships to accelerate the development of major technologies, through the launch of **Joint Technology Initiatives**⁵. A first set of initiatives have been identified with clear objectives and deliverables in the areas of innovative medicines, nanoelectronics, embedded computing systems, hydrogen and fuel cells, aeronautics and air traffic management and global monitoring for environment and security. These will be the subject of separate proposals (eg, under Article 171 of the Treaty). Further Joint Technology Initiatives, such as in the areas of zero emission power generation and renewable energy, may be identified during the implementation of the 7th Framework Programme.
- A strengthened approach to the coordinating national research programmes. The successful **ERA -NET** scheme will be continued and implemented within the themes. Existing ERA-NETs from the 6th Framework Programme will be allowed to submit follow up proposals to deepen their cooperation or broaden the consortia to new participants, and new ERA-Nets to address new topics will be supported. The scheme will also be open to public bodies planning a research programme but which is not yet in operation. In addition, an ERA-NET plus scheme will be introduced to provide an incentive for joint calls for transnational research projects organised between a number of countries.
- Following the experience of the European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP) Article 169 initiative, a further four **Article 169 initiatives** have been identified with the close cooperation of Member States. Such initiatives in the fields of ambient assisted living, Baltic Sea research and metrology are listed in the Cooperation programme and an Article 169 initiative to bring together national research performing SME-related programmes is mentioned in the Capacities programme. Further initiatives may be identified during the implementation of the 7th Framework Programme.
- A more targeted approach to **international cooperation** within each theme and across themes is foreseen with specific cooperation actions to be identified in the work programmes in line with the strategic approach for international cooperation foreseen and through policy dialogues and networks with different regions of partner countries.
- A component on to allow a flexible response to **emerging needs** and **unforeseen policy needs** will be supported under each of the themes and the implementation will build on the experience of the Scientific Support for Policy and New and Emerging Science and Technology schemes introduced in the 6th Framework Programme, as well as the Future and Emerging Technology scheme in the ICT area.

7.2. Ideas

Europe does not perform well in terms of truly outstanding research or mastering new fast-growing areas of science. The Ideas programme will provide such a pan-European mechanism to support the truly creative scientists, engineers and scholars, whose curiosity and thirst for knowledge are most likely to make the unpredictable and spectacular discoveries that can change the course of human understanding and open up new vistas for technological progress and solving enduring social and environmental problems. Driving up the quality of basic

⁵ As set out in the Commission Staff Working Document, *Report on European Technology Platforms and Joint Technology Initiatives: Fostering Public-Private R&D Partnerships to Boost Europe's Industrial Competitiveness* - SEC(2005) 800, 10.6.2005.

research through European wide competitions will generate significant social and economic benefits⁶.

The “Ideas” programme adopts the term “*frontier research*” which reflects a new understanding of basic research. At the forefront of creating new knowledge, “frontier research” is an intrinsically risky endeavour that involves the pursuit of fundamental advances in science, technology and engineering, without regard for established disciplinary boundaries or national borders.

The programme will follow an “investigator driven” approach, allowing researchers the scope to propose their own topics. Grants will be provided for individual teams, leaving the flexibility for a team to consist of any grouping of researchers appropriate for the conduct of the projects, from one single institution or several institutions, in one country or across national borders. In all cases, scientific excellence and not administrative requirements should drive the formation of the teams. The programme will ensure differentiation from national funding actions in basic research by its strategic objectives and European scope.

The creation of a **European Research Council** (ERC) for implementing the Ideas programme represents a new departure. Two key structural components of the ERC will be established - an independent Scientific Council and a dedicated implementation structure – operating according to the principles of trust, credibility and transparency, it should provide adequate financial means and work with high efficiency, and it should guarantee a high degree of autonomy and integrity, while being consistent with the requirements for accountability.

The **Scientific Council** will consist of representatives of the European scientific community, at the highest level, acting in their personal capacity, independently of political or any other interests. Its members will be appointed by the Commission, following an independent process for their identification.

The mandate of the Scientific Council will include:

- (1) *Scientific strategy*: Establishment of the overall scientific strategy for the programme, in the light of scientific opportunities and European scientific needs. On a permanent basis, in accordance with the scientific strategy, the establishment of the work programme and necessary modifications, including calls for proposals and criteria on the basis of which proposals are to be funded, and, as may be required, the definition of specific topics or target groups (e.g. young/emerging teams).
- (2) *Monitoring and quality control*: As appropriate, from a scientific perspective, establishment of positions on implementation and management of calls for proposals, evaluation criteria, peer review processes including the selection of experts and the methods for peer review and proposal evaluation, on the basis of which the proposal to be funded will be determined; as well as any other matter affecting the achievements and impact of the Specific Programme, and the quality of the research carried out. Monitoring quality of operations and evaluation of programme implementation and achievements and recommendations for corrective or future actions.

⁶ *Frontier Research: the European Challenge*. High Level Expert Group Report, European Commission, May 2005.

- (3) *Communication and dissemination:* Communication with the scientific community and key stakeholders on the activities and achievements of the programme and the deliberations of the ERC. Regularly report to the Commission on its activities.

The **dedicated implementation structure** will be responsible for programme execution, as provided for in the annual work programme. It will, in particular, implement the evaluation procedures, peer review and selection process according to the principles established by the Scientific Council and will ensure the financial and scientific management of the grants. In this regard, in the first instance, the Commission intends to establish an Executive Agency to which it will delegate the execution tasks. The implementation structure will maintain continual close liaison with the Scientific Council on all aspects of programme execution. In future and subject to an independent evaluation of the efficiency of the ERC's structures and mechanisms, an alternative structure, for example under the provisions of Article 171 of the Treaty, may be established.

The European Commission will act as the guarantor of the ERC's full autonomy and integrity. This means that the Commission's responsibility for the implementation of the programme will be effected by ensuring that the ERC's implementation structure are put into place, and that the programme is executed by the ERC in line with the objectives that have been set, following the scientific orientations and the requirements of scientific excellence, as they are determined by the Scientific Council, acting independently.

The Commission will be responsible for formally adopting the work programme for the "Ideas" programme. It will exercise this responsibility in line with the approach set out above. As a general rule, the Commission will adopt the work programme as proposed by the Scientific Council. If the Commission is unable to adopt the work programme as proposed, for example because the latter does not correspond to the objectives of the programme, or does not conform to Community legislation, the Commission will be required to state its reasons publicly. This procedure is designed to ensure that the operation of the ERC according to the principles of autonomy and integrity, are fully and transparently respected.

7.3. People

The People specific programme forms part of a broad and integrated strategy to strengthen, qualitatively and quantitatively, human resources in R&D in Europe. The programme will stimulate people to embark on and pursue research careers, encourage researchers to stay in Europe, and attract the best brains to Europe. There is a unique added value of European actions through harmonised instruments, stronger structuring effects and greater efficiency than bilateral arrangements between Member States.

The activities build on the long and successful experience of the Marie Curie actions in responding to researchers needs for training, mobility, and career development. While offering considerable continuity, a stronger focus is given to the following aspects:

- An **increased structuring effect**, for example through the introduction of co-funding of regional, national and international programmes in the action line "Life-long training and career development". The "co-funding"-mode would not replace the mode where individual post-doc fellowships are applied for and awarded at European level, as is currently exclusively the practice in the 6th Framework Programme. However, the individual fellowships have reached a stage of maturity in Europe. At the same time the national offers in this area remain fragmented in terms of objectives, evaluation methods

and working conditions, and are still often restricted as regards their international or European dimension. It is therefore proposed to co-fund, on the basis of open calls for proposals, a selection of those programmes corresponding to the Framework Programme objectives. Evaluation and selection will be on merit without limitations regarding the origin of the selected fellows, and applying acceptable employment and working conditions (in terms of e.g. salary, social security, mentoring, professional development).

- **Participation of industry:** while the bottom-up character of the Marie Curie actions will be preserved, a stronger orientation will be placed on training and career development for and in different sectors, in particular in the private sector. This will be achieved by an emphasis on the development of complementary skills and competences, crucial for a better understanding of research in enterprise and for the quality of their research. This will be enhanced by stimulating intersectoral experiences through active participation of industry, in all the actions and by putting in place the dedicated scheme for knowledge sharing in partnerships between the public and private sector, including in particular SMEs.
- The **international dimension** will be reinforced. Besides outgoing fellowships with a mandatory return, aimed at contributing to the life long training and career development of EU-researchers, the international co-operation through researchers from third countries is further expanded. In addition, new dimensions are introduced for collaboration with EU neighbouring and EU S&T Agreement countries. Furthermore support of “scientific diasporas” of European researchers abroad and foreign researchers within Europe will be provided.

7.4. Capacities

The Capacities specific programme will enhance research and innovation capacity throughout Europe. The programme is a combination of continuation and reinforcement of actions in previous framework programmes and in addition important novelties.

A major new element is the foreseen strategic approach to supporting the construction of new research infrastructure which will complement the continued support for optimal use of existing research infrastructure. The support for construction of new infrastructure will be implemented through a two-stage approach: preparatory phase and a construction phase. Building on the work by ESFRI (The European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructure) on the development of a European roadmap for new research infrastructure, the Commission will identify priority projects to which a possible EC support could be given under the 7th Framework Programme. For those projects, the Commission will act as a facilitator, in particular in facilitating financial engineering mechanisms for the construction phase, including facilitating access to EIB loans through the Risk Sharing Finance Facility. Annex 1 presents the ESFRI “list of opportunities”, which consists of concrete examples of new, large-scale research infrastructures, which the scientific community in Europe will need in the coming decade.

The two schemes to support research for the benefit of SMEs and SME associations will be pursued with an increased budget to respond to the growing need of SMEs to outsource research.

Regions of Knowledge actions build on the successful pilot action. The aim is to enable transnational networks of regions to make full use of their research strengths, enable them to

absorb new knowledge arising from research and to facilitate the emergence of “research-driven clusters” associating universities, research centres, enterprises and regional authorities.

An important new element is the action to unlocking the full Research Potential in the EU’s “convergence” and outermost regions. The realisation of the knowledge-based economy and society relies on strengthening the excellence of European research, but also on better using “untapped” high research potential which exists all over the EU. Actions will allow for the recruitment of researchers from other EU countries, the secondment of research and management staff, the organisation of evaluation facilities and the acquisition and development of research equipment. Such actions will complement the needs and opportunities for reinforcing the research capacities of existing and emerging centres of excellence in these regions which can be met by Structural Funds.

Science in Society represents a significant expansion of work in previous Framework Programme. It will foster better sciences, lead to better EU policies and a more engaged and informed public.

An important aim of the 7th Framework Programme is to build a strong and coherent international science and technology policy and activities in the Capacities programme will support this approach, in particular by helping to identify priorities for cooperation.

The coherent development of policies will put a greater emphasis on the co-ordination of national and regional research policies through a specific support scheme for trans-national policy cooperation initiatives by Member States and regions. This will reinforce the implementation of the open method of co-ordination to research policies and foster concerted or joint initiatives between groups of countries and regions in areas involving a strong trans-national dimension.

7.5. Joint Research Centre actions

While continuing to provide scientific and technical support to the EU policy making the JRC will further reinforce its customer-driven orientation and its strong networking with the scientific community. It will develop its activities in the specific context of growth, sustainable development and security.

The JRC actions will also respond to the call for ‘better regulation’ of the new Lisbon agenda. New challenges associated with the growing need to respond to the crises, emergencies and pressing political imperatives will be met by building up capacities and facilities in selected areas in view of providing adequate support in an EU context. An integrated approach to the provision of scientific and technical support to policies will also be a key feature of this specific programme.

8. BUILDING THE ERA OF KNOWLEDGE FOR GROWTH

Achieving the necessary rapid progress towards a knowledge economy and society requires a new ambition and effectiveness in European research. All actors across the European Union - national governments, research establishments, industry – have their role to play in this endeavour.

The specific programmes to implement the 7th Framework Programme are designed to maximise the leverage and impact of European level research spending within the available budget. Key features are the focus on four objectives in the corresponding specific programmes, with activities and means of implementation designed to meet these objectives; a strong element of continuity together with major new approaches; a consistent focus on supporting existing excellence and creating the capacity for tomorrow's research excellence; a streamlined and simplified management to ensure a user-friendliness and cost effectiveness; and an inbuilt flexibility such that the Framework Programme can respond to new needs and opportunities.

ESFRI “LIST OF OPPORTUNITIES”⁷

- Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR)
- Facility for intense secondary beams of unstable isotopes (SPIRAL II)
- European deep-sea neutrino telescope (KM3NeT)
- Extremely Large Telescope (ELT) – for optical astronomy
- Pan-European Research Infrastructure for Nano -Structures (PRINS)
- European Spallation Source (ESS) – neutron source
- European XFEL – for hard X rays
- IRUVX FELs Network – from infrared to soft X rays
- ESRF upgrade – synchrotron
- High Performance Computer for Europe (HPCEUR)
- Marine vessel for coastal research – essentially Baltic Sea
- Research Icebreaker Aurora Borealis
- European Multidisciplinary Seafloor Observatory (EMSO)
- European infrastructure for research in, and protection of, biodiversity
- Advanced infrastructure for brain and whole body imaging
- Bio-informatics infrastructure for Europe
- European network of advanced clinical research centres
- European network of bio-banks and genomic resources
- High security laboratories for emerging diseases and threats to public health
- Infrastructure for functional analysis of a whole mammalian genome
- Model testing facilities for biomedical research
- European Research Observatory for the Humanities and Social Sciences (EROHS)

⁷ *Towards New Research Infrastructures for Europe: the ESFRI “List of Opportunities”*, March 2005, www.cordis.lu/esfri/.

- European Social Survey (ESS)

“Global projects”

- ITER
- International Space Station (ISS)
- International Linear Collider (ILC)
- Square Kilometer Array (SKA) – radio telescope
- International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility (IFMIF)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

concerning the Specific Programme to be carried out by means of direct actions by the Joint Research Centre under the 7th Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 166 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission⁸,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁹,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹⁰,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions¹¹,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 166(3) of the Treaty, Decision No xxx/EC of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the 7th Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities, (2007-2013) (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Framework Programme’) is to be implemented through specific programmes that define detailed rules for their implementation, fix their duration and provide for the means deemed necessary.
- (2) The Joint Research Centre, hereinafter referred to as ‘the JRC’ should carry out so-called direct R&D activities under a JRC Specific Programme implementing the EC Framework Programme.
- (3) In implementing its mission¹², the JRC should provide customer driven scientific and technical support to the EU policy making process, ensuring support to the

⁸ OJ C , , p. .

⁹ OJ C , , p. .

¹⁰ OJ C , , p. .

¹¹ OJ C , , p. .

¹² The mission of the JRC is to provide customer-driven scientific and technical support for the conception, development, implementation and monitoring of EU policies. As a service of the European Commission, the JRC functions as a reference centre of science and technology for the Union. Close to

implementation and monitoring of existing policies and responding to new policy demands. In order to achieve its mission the JRC carries out high quality research.

- (4) The direct actions conducted by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) should be implemented by the present Specific Programme. In implementing this Specific Programme in accordance with its mission, the JRC should place particular emphasis on areas of key concern for the Union: prosperity in a knowledge-intensive society, solidarity and responsible management of resources, security and freedom, and Europe as world partner.
- (5) The present Specific Programme should be implemented in a flexible, efficient and transparent manner, taking into account the relevant need of JRC's user and Community polices, as well as respecting the objective of protecting the Community's financial interests. The research activities carried out under the programme should be adapted where appropriate to these needs and to scientific and technological developments and aim to achieve scientific excellence.
- (6) The rules for participation of undertakings, research centres and universities and for the dissemination of research results, for the Framework Programme (hereinafter referred as 'the rules for participation and dissemination') relating to direct actions should also apply to the R&D activities carried out under this Specific Programme.
- (7) For the purpose of implementing this programme, in addition to cooperation covered by the Agreement on the European Economic Area or by an Association Agreement, it may be appropriate to engage in international cooperation activities, in particular on the basis of Article 170 of the Treaty, with third countries and international organisations.
- (8) In support to EU enlargement and integration, the JRC aims at promoting the integration of new Member States' organisations and researchers in its activities in particular on the implementation of the scientific and technological components of the EU acquis, as well as an increased cooperation with those from Candidate Countries. A progressive opening is also envisaged towards the Neighbouring Countries, specifically on priority topics of the European Neighbourhood Policy.
- (9) Research activities carried out within this Specific Programme should respect fundamental ethical principles, including those which are reflected in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
- (10) The JRC should continue to generate additional resources through competitive activities; these include participation to the indirect actions of the Framework Programme, third party work and to a lesser extent the exploitation of intellectual property.
- (11) Sound financial management of the Framework Programme and its implementation should be ensured in the most effective and user-friendly manner possible, as well as ease of access for all participants, in compliance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the

the policy-making process, it serves the common interest of the Member States, while being independent of special interests, whether private or national.

general budget of the European Communities, Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for implementation of the Financial Regulation and any future amendments.

- (12) Appropriate measures should also be taken to prevent irregularities and fraud and the necessary steps should be taken to recover funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities, Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for implementation of the Financial Regulation and any future amendments, Council Regulations (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities financial interests¹³, (EC, Euratom) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities¹⁴ and Regulation (EC) No 1074/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)¹⁵.
- (13) The Commission should in due course arrange for an independent assessment to be conducted concerning the activities carried out in the fields covered by this programme.
- (14) The Board of Governors of the JRC has been consulted on the scientific and technological content of this specific programme,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Specific Programme related to the direct actions in research, technological development and demonstration to be carried out by the Joint Research Centre, hereinafter the "Specific Programme" is hereby adopted for the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013.

Article 2

The Specific Programme shall establish the activities for the non-nuclear actions of the Joint Research Centre, providing customer driven scientific and technical support to the EU policy making process, ensuring support to the implementation and monitoring of existing policies and responding to new policy demands.

The objectives and the broad lines of those activities are set out in Annex.

¹³ OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 1.

¹⁴ OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2.

¹⁵ OJ L 136, 31.5.1999, p. 1.

Article 3

In accordance with Annex II of the Framework Programme, the amount deemed necessary for the execution of the Specific Programme shall be EUR 1 817 million.

Article 4

1. All research activities carried out under the Specific Programme shall be carried out in compliance with fundamental ethical principles.
2. The following fields of research shall not be financed under this programme:
 - research activity aiming at human cloning for reproductive purposes,
 - research activity intended to modify the genetic heritage of human beings which could make such changes heritable¹⁶,
 - research activities intended to create human embryos solely for the purpose of research or for the purpose of stem cell procurement, including by means of somatic cell nuclear transfer.
3. The following research shall not be financed under this programme:
 - research activities that are prohibited in all the Member States,
 - research activities to be carried out in a Member State where such research is prohibited.

Article 5

1. The Specific Programme shall be implemented by means of the direct actions as established in Annex III to the Framework Programme.
2. The rules for participation and dissemination relating to direct actions shall apply to the Specific Programme.

Article 6

1. The Commission shall draw up a multi-annual Work Programme for the implementation of the specific programme, setting out in greater detail the objectives and scientific and technological priorities set out in the Annex, and the timetable for implementation.
2. The multi-annual Work Programme shall take account of relevant research activities carried out by the Member States, Associated States and European and international organisations. It shall be updated where appropriate.

¹⁶ Research relating to cancer treatment of the gonads can be financed.

Article 7

The Commission shall arrange for the independent assessment provided for in Article 7 of the Framework Programme to be conducted concerning the activities carried out in the fields covered by the Specific Programme.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President
[...]

Annex - EC Programme

1. OBJECTIVE

To provide customer-driven scientific and technical support to the EU policy making process, ensuring support to the implementation and monitoring of existing policies and responding to new policy demands.

2. APPROACH

The JRC will reinforce its customer-driven orientation, and its strong networking with the scientific community, in the specific context of growth, sustainable development and security by:

- flexibly responding to the developing needs and requirements of the EU policy makers;
- focussing attention on issues which are important in terms of societal concern, which have a research component and which have a dominant community dimension;
- developing partnerships with research centres, universities, industry, public authorities, regulatory bodies in the Member States and with third countries and international bodies;
- reinforcing its competencies and facilities;
- the JRC has focussed its resources to respond to the S/T challenges arising from the complex and multi-faceted aspects of EU policy related issues. It has done so by organising its activities around the main policy areas and by establishing synergies with other sources of S/T support available in the Member States. It will further enhance this capacity, also by collaborating with EU Agencies, other EU Institutions and authorities in the Member States.

An integrated approach to the provision of S/T support to policies represents a key feature of this Specific Programme. Indeed, in various areas the need for understanding interactions between technological change, scientific developments, innovation and competitiveness and different regulatory and policy approaches (e.g. economic instruments, voluntary schemes and flexible mechanisms) is very acute. A strong research base will underpin such objectives. The participation in the direct actions of the Framework Programme will strive to maximise complementarity with the institutional programme outlined in section 3 below.

Dissemination of knowledge among the various stakeholders involved in this process will represent a key feature of the approach. Activities will also be aimed at the support to the

implementation and monitoring of legislation and at the dissemination of best practises in the context of EU-25, Candidate and Neighbouring Countries.

JRC will respond to the call for 'better regulation' of the new Lisbon agenda by underpinning ex-ante as well as ex-post policy assessment and appraisals, supporting the Commission evidence-based policy initiatives. Furthermore, requirements issued in the context of policy implementation and monitoring will lead to the setting up of fit-for-purpose support activities insofar as they are research based.

New challenges associated with the growing need to respond to crises, emergencies, and pressing political imperatives will be met by building up capacities and facilities in selected areas to provide adequate support in an EU context.

EU external relations and security-related policies will exercise new demands upon the JRC throughout the duration of the 7th Framework Programme. These areas of work will be supported by in-house and secure information/analysis systems to respond at short notice. By the same token, the global and international dimension of the JRC's work will also develop further in the present programme.

A specific part of the JRC's resources is devoted to exploratory research, to develop new knowledge and new competencies. Resources are invested in exploratory research as "seed money" which might yield practical results at a later stage and, if successful, will contribute to the activities of the JRC in the medium to long term.

When requested in the context of its support to thematic policies the JRC will engage into specific exercises leading to a better exploitation of relevant EU-wide research results. In doing so it will enhance the benefits of knowledge society.

3. ACTIVITIES

3.1. Policy Theme 1: Prosperity in a knowledge intensive society

3.1.1. Agenda 1.1 Competitiveness and Innovation

Fostering EU competitiveness, transparency of internal market and trade will be pursued by the production and dissemination of internationally accepted references and the promotion of a common European measurement system. Comparability of measurement results will be fostered through the provision of quality assurance tools like reference materials, reference measurements, validated methods and data in a broad range of policy related areas such as:

- safety of chemicals and products including cosmetics, through the establishment of a centre of reference for integrated chemical risk assessment and by S/T support to the chemicals legislation including support (training) to the preparation of ECA;

- alternative (non-animal) testing approaches and intelligent testing strategies;
- food safety, quality and authenticity; feed safety; biotechnology;
- eEnergy (cleaner and renewable energy sources and carriers);
- security and protection of the citizen;
- environment and Health.

This reference work will be pursued in close cooperation with Member State institutions, international standardisation bodies (ISO, CEN, Codex Alimentarius, AOAC), regulatory authorities and industry. The JRC maintain a role as Community Reference Laboratory (CRL) in the areas of genetically modified food and feed, food contact materials and feed additives and take up a role as CRL in further related fields of its competence.

The JRC will pursue the development of advanced econometric modelling and sensitivity analysis techniques in a wide range of policy fields, in macro-economic modelling, short term analysis of financial and business cycles and the development and assessment of composite indicators.

The JRC will also continue to apply the financial econometrics and statistics tools in the area of financial services (for instance, Clearing and Settlement and banking directives). It will remain involved in a variety of initiatives by providing support to ex ante and ex post assessments (including impact assessments) by developing specific indicators and carrying out analyses.

The JRC will increase its support to the development of EU policy on international trade, with particular emphasis on the impact of trade policy on sustainable development and competitiveness.

The Lisbon agenda for growth and jobs will be supported by direct quantitative socio-economic analysis – also in relation to the ‘better regulation’ principle – in a number of policy areas like macro-economic stability and growth, financial services, aspects of competitiveness, lifelong learning and the human capital dimension of the Lisbon strategy, agriculture, climate change, sustainable energy and transport systems. The JRC will contribute to a better understanding of the relationship between education provision and the needs of the knowledge society, of factors affecting equity in education and how efficient use of educational resources can be achieved.

At the core of competitiveness and environment objectives are the eco-efficient technologies which will continue to be identified and assessed by the European Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Bureau and by input to the implementation and monitoring of the Environmental Technology Action Plan. The conditions under which these technologies are developed will be studied, to identify the barriers to their dissemination, to assess performance targets and use and to analyse the measures to improve their uptake.

Support to competitiveness will also be provided through activities such as:

- support to the setting up and maintenance of European standards such as Eurocodes, Euronorms, IEC, ISO norms and European Reference Materials;
- developing standards for environmental and security monitoring systems and harmonised data access in the context of INSPIRE (Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe) and GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security);
- strengthening the European Measurement Infrastructure by interlaboratory comparisons in support to accreditation/certification processes.

3.1.2. Agenda 1.2 European Research Area

The JRC will contribute directly to European Research Area by scientific networking, training and mobility of researchers, access to research infrastructures and collaborative research. It will participate in European Technology Platforms, Joint Technology Initiatives and Article 169 actions where relevant. Special attention will be paid to involving partners in the new Member States and Candidate Countries.

The JRC will provide support to evidence-based research policy-making at both EU and Member State levels.

This strategic support to research policy-making will be complemented by providing technology assessments of the research priorities in individual thematic areas.

The consolidation, development and dissemination of science and technology foresight methods will also be promoted at European level.

3.1.3. Agenda 1.3 Energy and Transport

The JRC will focus its energy activities on a smooth transition to less carbon intensive and renewable sources and carriers of energy (including hydrogen), increased efficiency of energy systems and improved safety and security of energy supply. The objectives of the JRC in the area of energy are:

- to provide a sustainable energy reference system feeding the EU policy needs with S&T expertise on technological innovation and evolution (all energy sources);
- to act as reference centre for pre-normative performance verification and certification of selected technologies (i.e. cleaner fossil, biomass, photovoltaic, fuel cell and hydrogen);
- to provide information on reliability of energy supply for Europe.

JRC will contribute to the development of sustainable transport in Europe by focusing on:

- the environment with emission control and related impacts on ecosystems; the potential to reduce emissions by emerging technologies under different policy scenarios;
- the techno-economic dimension with research on the assessment of improved fuels and engines, alternative vehicles concepts and the impact of innovation on competitiveness and economic growth as well as to assessments of transport policy options;
- the social dimension, with activities including spatial planning, impacts on health and awareness raising. Efforts will also be devoted to aspects of safety and security of air, land and maritime transport.

Energy and transport are the main sectors responsible for pollution affecting the air quality. JRC will support the EU thematic strategy on air pollution (CAFE Clean Air for Europe) with particular attention on characterisation and apportioning of emissions from various sources in support to the development of emission abatement strategies.

3.1.4. Agenda 1.4 Information Society

The JRC will support the formulation of Information Society Technology policies and instruments contributing to a competitive European knowledge society by generating prospective analyses and strategies related to the knowledge society. Growth, solidarity, inclusion and sustainability will be points of attention. The JRC will also contribute to the implementation of the EU policies closely linked with or strongly benefiting from Information Society Technology developments. This covers applications in e-business, e-health, personal security, e-learning, e-governance, and environment as well as the determination of the potential for new developments in the pursuit of the overall European strategies on growth, inclusion and quality of life.

The JRC will work on “convergence” in the IST area with the aim of assessing potential impact on society in terms of competitiveness, privacy, ownership and social inclusion. Convergence applications will be pursued in the area of health (bio-sensors, nano-technology and cognitive sciences), security (sensors, public security and personal integrity) and environment (monitoring technologies and sustainable environmental management).

3.1.5. Agenda 1.5 Life Sciences and Biotechnology

Life sciences and biotechnology are pertinent to many policy areas where they can significantly contribute to the Lisbon objectives. This potential is broadly recognised in health, agriculture, food, environment and other sectors where applications are being rapidly developed. The provision of reference materials and validated methods requires access to and control of a broad range of advanced biotechnological instruments. The JRC will further develop its competencies in this area in view of the legislative and regulatory context.

In particular, the JRC will carry out studies on the socio-economic impact of selected applications of biotechnology and life sciences in support of future legislation. With an integrated effort in nano-biotechnology, physics, biology and chemistry applied to detection techniques the JRC will contribute to the development of new strategies and technologies for environment and health monitoring, (eco) toxicology studies, food control and security.

Activities will be developed inter alia. in the following areas:

(1) Biotechnology and health-related aspects:

- provision of quality assurance tools for genetic testing;
- studies on genome-based diagnostic applications and drug development (e.g. pharmacogenomics);
- development and validation of advanced methods for refining, reducing and replacing animal tests for biotechnological pharmaceuticals, for predicting the toxicity of chemicals by in vitro cell cultures, high throughput techniques and toxicogenomics;
- identification and assessment of novel bioinformatic methodologies in support to “omics” approaches, integrating physiological responses modulated by individual susceptibility and life style factors;
- development of a methodological framework for properly considering risk modifiers in human health risk assessment;
- assessment of environmental and health impacts of nanotechnologies.

(2) Biotechnology in agriculture, food and feed:

- prospective studies on emerging biotechnological applications in food production (e.g. functional food, cloned farm animals and molecular “pharming” crops);
- GMO detection, identification and quantification (includes validation of high throughput screening methods, and quality assurance tools for GMOs of next generations);
- studies on the coexistence of GM/non-GM crops; studies on the economics of GM crops.

3.2. Policy Theme 2: Solidarity and the responsible management of resources

3.2.1. Agenda 2.1 Rural Development, Agriculture and Fisheries

The JRC will support European policies for Rural Development, Agriculture and Fisheries covering all the three dimensions of sustainability:

- Production aspects: support to implementation, control and monitoring of the CAP (Single Payment Schemes, Cross compliance and Farm Advisory Systems), including Integrated Administration and Control Systems for arable lands and permanent crop registers, and implementation of rural/urban cadastre to support market and investment (using positioning/navigation techniques). Crop production forecast based on growth simulation models, area frame techniques, remote sensing and an agro-phenological network. Support to the implementation of an EU farmer insurance system. Support to the methodological aspects of the new EU agriculture statistical system (including LUCAS).
- Environmental aspects: Assessing implications of good agricultural and environmental conditions and studying impacts and effectiveness of agri-environmental measures on soil and water conditions, biodiversity and European landscapes. Analysing links between agricultural, rural development and regional policies and their impacts on European land use changes through the development of indicators and spatial models. Supporting the development of targeted territorial strategies for the implementation of rural development programmes. Assessing the impact of climate change on agriculture in view of adaptation measures. Contribution to mitigation of GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions by dedicated energy crops and by energy recovery from agri-wastes.
- Producer/consumer aspects: Strategic policy analyses in areas such as: impact of the CAP reform on the sustainability of farming systems; responsiveness of agriculture to consumer demands: food characterisation and control, impact of quality assurance (QA) and certification schemes managed within supply chains, and responsiveness to environmental and animal welfare standards; projection and policy impact analyses of main European agricultural commodities in terms of production, world market, prices, income and consumer welfare; impact of changes in trade policy and world commodity markets; agricultural policies in rural development in conjunction with other policies. Specific attention will be given to the impact of CAP Reform in the new Member States and Candidate Countries.

Common Fisheries Policy objectives will be addressed by improving the quality and timeliness of scientific data and by developing processes for the assessment of the economic and social impact of management options. New technologies, including fish origin identification based on DNA analysis, will be used to identify non-compliance.

Attention will be paid to techniques which favour stakeholder involvement. In line with the EU's emerging maritime policy, the feasibility of services developed for fisheries – such as vessel monitoring by remote sensing and electronic reporting, will be extended to merchant vessel identification. The impact of a growing aquaculture sector will be assessed.

3.2.2. *Agenda 2.2 Natural Resources*

The JRC is working towards a holistic approach related to monitoring change and analysing impacts and pressures on natural resources aiming to develop integrated concepts for sustainable development. In complement to the Agenda 2.1, this research will be closely aligned to the EU's seven thematic environmental strategies. It will pay attention to the sharing of environmental information and feed the development of GMES services. Applications will conform to INSPIRE principles.

More specifically, activities will concentrate on:

- Water management in the context of the Water Framework Directive and Maritime Policy with attention to ecological quality of inland and coastal water of Europe, pollutant cycles, harmonised measurements of chemical and biological contaminants, dynamic modelling and pan-European information systems.
- Soil protection initiatives identified in the Soil Framework Directive, with focus on streamlining the flow of soil information in Europe, the definition of common criteria and methods for delineating risk areas of soil threats, and approaches for soil monitoring.
- Life-cycle analysis approaches to track resources from extraction through use, recycling and ultimate disposal of materials. Sustainable production and consumption of natural resources and materials, and the environmental impact and sustainability of products under different technology and policy scenarios.
- Forestry; a system for monitoring Community forests will be established with information on forest fires, forest ecological condition and forest resources. Activities will cover forest biodiversity indicators, tools for the analysis of post-fire impacts, analysis of interactions of forest fires, soils and climate change, and the integration of information related to forests resources available from Member States.
- Provision of continuing technical support to the development of INSPIRE: contribution to the EU shared environment information system (in close cooperation with the European Environment Agency and ESTAT).

- Impact assessment of structural and cohesion programmes and support to the definition and evaluation of EU Regional Policies by mean of territorial indicators at regional and urban level.

3.2.3. *Agenda 2.3 Environment and Health*

The link between environment and health represent a new focus of attention at EU level. The JRC will contribute to this emerging policy field by:

- development and validation of methods for monitoring pathways and assessing exposure: ambient air (air quality), indoor air (products, smoke), drinking water and food (including contact materials, contaminants in food chain). A contribution to the development of total human exposure approach is foreseen notably in the area of chemicals;
- assessment of health effects through experimental work, biomonitoring, toxicogenomic analyses, computational techniques and analytical tools;
- exploiting knowledge derived from the two items above in order to contribute to the future development of an integrated environment and health system, in line with the policy framework on E&H information being developed under the EU Action Plan.

3.2.4. *Agenda 2.4 Climate Change*

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is a central objective of the Kyoto protocol. Assessing the potential for reducing GHG emissions (mitigation measures) in a common framework is therefore a key item in the JRC agenda. Quality assessment, verification and analysis of GHG emission data will be pursued, especially in difficult sectors such as agriculture and forestry. Similar work will address the issue of verification in the context of carbon trading.

Adaptation to climate change has become imperative and the JRC will continue to collect and assess data related to climate impacts on various vulnerable sectors of the European economy. This includes agriculture, forestry, water resources and natural risks. Assessing hazards related to climate change will focus on the incidence at EU level of floods, droughts, forest fires, storms, deterioration of air quality and coastal and marine processes.

Adequate knowledge of the signals and impacts of climate change around the world is necessary. Global monitoring techniques will be further developed to assess changes in the atmosphere, oceans and terrestrial biosphere which either drive or result from climate change. This work forms part of the European contribution to the global observing systems formally endorsed by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (contribution to the Global Climate Observation System). Similar work will address the verification of carbon trading associated with the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms (Joint Implementation and Clean Development Mechanism) and future regimes beyond

2012. The JRC will engage in a 3rd phase of the TREES (Tropical Ecosystem Environment observations by Satellites) programme, to update the preceding assessments of global forest cover.

The JRC will collaborate with other modelling centres around Europe to develop trade-off scenarios and cost-benefit analyses. Of particular relevance for the 7th Framework Programme is the analysis of options for the post-Kyoto period which will open discussions on integrating climate policies in other sectoral policies.

3.3. Policy Theme 3: Security and freedom

3.3.1. Agenda 3.1 Internal Security

JRC will support EU policies in the areas of justice, freedom and security, and customs. The focus will be on applying IT and systems analysis competencies to the fight against crime and fraud, smuggling and illicit trafficking, the protection of critical infrastructures, counter-terrorism measures and migration and border management. Technical support to integrated border management (e.g. interoperability) will also be provided.

Activities will include support to:

- the capacity to detect and monitor fraud against the EU budget and diversion of funds through automatic intelligence gathering and advanced analytical techniques applied to large datasets;
- assessing threats and vulnerabilities of critical infrastructures in key sectors at the Union level (e.g. information systems, financial systems, industrial plants, public buildings, transport systems and infrastructures, communication networks, financial networks, navigation systems, electricity and gas/oil infrastructures, food distribution systems, etc);
- the prevention, preparedness and risk management of scenarios triggered by intentional acts (sabotage of industrial installations, blasts, impacts, biological and chemical agents, attacks to food systems) on infrastructures;
- border security and management through standards and testing for biometric sensors, monitoring systems to detect illicit trafficking, monitoring migration flows;
- information gathering in the field of transport of goods by air, sea, road, using various tracking technologies;
- the EU crisis room structure (ARGUS) and crisis response mechanisms.

3.3.2. Agenda 3.2 Disasters and Response

The JRC will carry out actions related to natural and technological disasters and accidents, to foster a better capacity to understand and deal with vulnerabilities, risks,

early warning, alert systems, monitoring and damage assessment, prevention and mitigation measures. In particular it will contribute to the improvement of EU response capacity and crisis management in terms of rapid response, monitoring, damage assessments (e.g., in the context of the Civil Protection Mechanism and Solidarity fund intervention).

The Major Accidents Hazards Bureau will contribute to safety management through monitoring accidents and incidents and drawing lessons learned, specifically in Seveso II installations.

With respect to natural disasters, the JRC will focus on the development of early warning and alert systems drawing upon models, earth observation technologies, and measurement networks for a variety of situations across Europe including floods, droughts, oil spills, earthquakes, forest fires and storms. Multi-hazard risks will be studied for the Mediterranean/Black Sea basin and the fringes of the Atlantic Ocean. Reporting on and drawing lessons from natural disasters will be continued. Work in this agenda will also be conducted in support to the development of GMES services related to crisis and emergencies.

3.3.3. Agenda 3.3 Food and Feed Safety and Quality

Activities will be in line with the Fork to Farm concept. The JRC will provide validation of methods and harmonised procedures for a broad range of food and feed types. It will also reinforce its ability to deal with food and feed crises by its expertise in food and feed analysis and by entering new areas where needed. Attention will be paid to a close cooperation with the European Food Safety Authority.

Specific domains of action will cover:

- validation of molecular biology and hyphenated techniques for food and feed control e.g. in the area of allergens, functional and organic food;
- areas related to food and health where future legislation is expected (e.g. micro-biology, functional and organic food, allergens, health claims in labelling);
- areas related to feed safety for existing legislation (e.g. feed additive authorisations);
- microbiology for food and feed, validation of bio-molecular detection methods for micro-organisms, in particular for pathogens in food and water;
- validation of analytical methods for the detection of banned substances, of contaminants, feed additives and animal proteins, compliance with labelling Directives and for designation of origin (e.g. isotopic methods);

- electronic traceability along the feed-food chain.

3.4. Policy Theme 4: Europe as world partner

The JRC will support EU decision-making in the framework of external relations instruments (development cooperation, trade and instruments responding to crises including the instruments for Stability and Humanitarian Aid).

3.4.1. Agenda 4.1 Global Security

The JRC will enhance its support to Community reconstruction and humanitarian aid programmes through novel technologies (including space, geo-spatial analysis, web intelligence, real-time information systems) to serve several levels of intervention (from preparedness to rapid response and field operations) in order to address the identification of forgotten crises, early warning of potential crises, humanitarian needs assessment and relief, integrated crisis response and post-crisis damage assessment. Support to international humanitarian aid will also be provided through an extension of the functionalities of the Global Disaster Alert and Response System, to cover a broad range of humanitarian disasters in close cooperation with the UN Agencies (especially its Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs).

The JRC will establish a global geo-spatial database and contribute to services (rapid mapping) in support of crisis management and security; inter-operability of systems and standards for supporting data exchange between systems, notably with Council SitCen and EU Satellite Centre. This activity is undertaken in the context of the development of future GMES pilot services.

The JRC will provide support to the Instrument for Stability, addressing trans-border challenges (non-proliferation, fight against trafficking and terrorism) and longer-term global stability and security issues. JRC will work on the issue of proliferation of WMD and dual use goods and technologies, including export control, border control, supply chain security, and country profiling. Systems to be further developed for that purpose include export control classification systems, intelligence based systems, data warehousing and multi-lingual web mining intelligence tools. Strong integration with the relevant JRC activities under the Euratom specific programme is foreseen.

Remote sensing analysis techniques and systems for integration and analysis of multiple source data (including earth observation and open source) are central to the approach; they will be used in support to the implementation of Joint Actions under CFSP, the Kimberley process, mechanisms for monitoring illegal trade including in timber and dual use items, EU Programme for Peace, and conflict prevention programmes in general. These activities will contribute to the global dimension of the GMES initiative.

3.4.2. Agenda 4.2 Development Cooperation

An Observatory for Sustainable Development and Environment will initially be established in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Environmental diagnostics and

country profiles, scenario building and cross policy interactions will be the three components served by the information gathering and communication system lying at the heart of the Observatory. The provision of long-term observation of resources and environmental parameters (e.g on land cover, forest cover, fires, biodiversity, coastal zones, climate vulnerability, etc) will support trends analyses. The development will be carried out in close collaboration with the GMES initiative and the Africa Monitoring for Environment and Sustainable Development programme.

The global crop monitoring component of the observatory will be developed in the context of food security and the Community initiative on poverty eradication and sustainable development. Research work will focus on new methods for assessing food supply and needs, food security information systems and vulnerability assessments.

End products delivered will be “client driven”, i.e., in this particular case be designed in a way that they respond to the needs and are manageable by Developing Countries.

Cooperation with major actors (FAO, EUMETSAT, WFP, ESA GMES-GMFS) will be reinforced.

Ethical aspects

During the implementation of this specific programme and in the research activities arising from it, fundamental ethical principles are to be respected. These include, *inter alia*, the principles reflected in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, including the following: protection of human dignity and human life, protection of personal data and privacy, as well as animals and the environment in accordance with Community law and the latest versions of relevant international conventions and codes of conduct, e.g. the Helsinki Declaration, the Convention of the Council of Europe on Human Rights and Biomedicine signed in Oviedo on 4 April 1997 and its Additional Protocols, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Universal Declaration on the human genome and human rights adopted by UNESCO, UN Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and the relevant World Health Organisation (WHO) resolutions.

Account will also be taken of the Opinions of the European Group of Advisers on the Ethical Implications of Biotechnology (1991-1997) and the Opinions of the European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies (as from 1998).

In compliance with the principle of subsidiarity and the diversity of approaches existing in Europe, participants in research projects must conform to current legislation, regulations and ethical rules in the countries where the research will be carried out. In any case, national provisions apply and no research forbidden in any given Member State or other country will be supported by Community funding to be carried out in that Member State or country.

Where appropriate, those carrying out research projects must seek the approval of the relevant national or local ethics committees prior to the start of the RTD activities. An

ethical review will also be implemented systematically by the Commission for proposals dealing with ethically sensitive issues or where ethical aspects have not been adequately addressed. In specific cases an ethical review may take place during the implementation of a project.

The Protocol on protection and welfare of animals annexed to the Treaty requires that the Community pays full regard to the welfare requirements of animals in formulating and implementing Community policies including research. Council Directive 86/609/EEC on the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes requires that all experiments be designed to avoid distress and unnecessary pain and suffering to the experimental animals; use the minimum number of animals; involve animals with the lowest degree of neurophysiological sensitivity; and cause the least pain, suffering, distress or lasting harm. Altering the genetic heritage of animals and cloning of animals may be considered only if the aims are ethically justified and the conditions are such that the animals' welfare is guaranteed and the principles of biodiversity are respected.

During the implementation of this programme, scientific advances and national and international provisions will be regularly monitored by the Commission so as to take account of any developments.

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. NAME OF THE PROPOSAL : Specific programme of research, technological development and demonstration to be carried out by means of direct actions by the Joint Research Centre under the 7th Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007 to 2013).

2. ABM / ABB FRAMEWORK

Policy Area(s) concerned and associated Activity/Activities:

Direct Research

3. BUDGET LINES

3.1. Budget lines (operational lines and related technical and administrative assistance lines (ex- B..A lines)) including headings :

10 02 Directly financed research operating appropriations

(final budgetary nomenclature for FP7 will be established in due course).

3.2. Duration of the action and of the financial impact:

2007-2013 subject to the approval of new financial perspectives framework

3.3. Budgetary characteristics (*add rows if necessary*) :

Budget line	Type of expenditure		New	EFTA contribution	Contributions from applicant countries	Heading in financial perspective
10 01 05	Non-comp	Non-diff	YES	YES	YES	No [1a]
10 02	Non-comp	diff ¹⁷	YES	YES	YES	No [1a]

¹⁷ Non-differentiated appropriations hereafter referred to as NDA.

4. SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

4.1. Financial Resources

4.1.1. Summary of commitment appropriations (CA) and payment appropriations (PA)¹⁸

EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

Expenditure type	Section no.		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Operational expenditure¹⁹										
Commitment Appropriations (CA)	8.1	a	4.955,289	6.450,321	7.929,201	9.553,215	11.203,503	12.811,940	14.568,946	67.472,416
Payment Appropriations (PA)		b	1.982,116	4.066,715	6.097,835	7.985,639	9.578,238	11.189,390	26.572,482 ²⁰	67.472,416
Administrative expenditure within reference amount²¹										
Technical & administrative assistance (NDA)	8.2.4	C	706,648	720,781	735,196	749,900	764,898	780,196	795,800	5.253,418
TOTAL REFERENCE AMOUNT										
Commitment Appropriations		a+c	5.661,937	7.171,102	8.664,398	10.303,115	11.968,401	13.592,136	15.364,746	72.725,834
Payment Appropriations		b+c	2.688,764	4.787,496	6.833,031	8.735,539	10.343,136	11.969,586	27.368,282 ²²	72.725,834
Administrative expenditure <u>not</u> included in reference amount²³										
Human resources and associated expenditure (NDA)	8.2.5	d	11,633	11,866	12,103	12,345	12,592	12,844	13,101	86,483

¹⁸ These figures refer to the expenditure for the entire EC Framework Programme - see COM(2005) 119.

¹⁹ Expenditure that does not fall under Chapter xx 01 of the Title xx concerned.

²⁰ Payment appropriations refers to 2013 and following years.

²¹ Expenditure within article xx 01 05 of Title xx.

²² Payment appropriations refers to 2013 and following years.

²³ Expenditure within chapter xx 01 other than articles xx 01 05.

Administrative costs, other than human resources and associated costs, not included in reference amount (NDA)	8.2.6 e	0,807	0,824	0,840	0,857	0,874	0,891	0,909	6,002
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Total indicative financial cost of intervention

TOTAL CA including cost of Human Resources	a+c +d +e	5.674,377	7.183,791	8.677,340	10.316,316	11.981,867	13.605,871	15.378,756	72.818,319
TOTAL PA including cost of Human Resources	b+c +d +e	2.701,204	4.800,186	6.845,974	8.748,741	10.356,602	11.983,321	27.382,292	72.818,319

Co-financing details

If the proposal involves co-financing by Member States, or other bodies (please specify which), an estimate of the level of this co-financing should be indicated in the table below (additional lines may be added if different bodies are foreseen for the provision of the co-financing):

EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

Co-financing body		Year n	n + 1	n + 2	n + 3	n + 4	n + 5 and later	Total
.....	f							
TOTAL CA including co-financing	a+c +d+ e+f							

4.1.2. Compatibility with Financial Programming

- Proposal is compatible with existing financial programming (Commission's February 2004 Communication on the financial perspectives 2007-2013 COM (2004) 101).
- Proposal will entail reprogramming of the relevant heading in the financial perspective.

- Proposal may require application of the provisions of the Interinstitutional Agreement²⁴ (i.e. flexibility instrument or revision of the financial perspective).

4.1.3. Financial impact on Revenue

- Proposal has no financial implications on revenue
- Proposal has financial impact – the effect on revenue is as follows:

Certain associated states may contribute to a supplementary funding of the framework programme through association agreements.

EUR million (to one decimal place)

Budget line	Revenue	Prior to action [Year n-1]	Situation following action						
			[Year n]	[n+1]	[n+2]	[n+3]	[n+4]	[n+5]	
	<i>a) Revenue in absolute terms</i>								
	<i>b) Change in revenue</i>	Δ							

(Please specify each revenue budget line involved, adding the appropriate number of rows to the table if there is an effect on more than one budget line.)

4.2. Human Resources (officials) – see detail under point 8.2.1.

Annual requirements	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total number of human resources ²⁵	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944

This figure does not include the short term staff but covers the officials authorised on the JRC staff table.

5. CHARACTERISTICS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1. Need to be met in the short or long term

²⁴ See points 19 and 24 of the Interinstitutional agreement.

²⁵ Figures indicated in the table refer only to the staff financed by the establishment plan for all direct actions under the responsibility of DG JRC. Therefore these figures do not comprise the posts of the establishment plan from the operating budget and the posts from the establishment plan for indirect actions - see documents COM(2005) 440, 441, 442, 443, 444.

To provide customer-driven scientific and technical support to the EU policy making process, ensuring support to the implementation and monitoring of existing policies and responding to new policy demands.

5.2. Value-added of Community involvement and coherence of the proposal with other financial instruments and possible synergy

The JRC has focussed its resources to respond to the S/T challenges arising from the complex and multi-faceted aspects of EU policy related issues.

5.3. Objectives, expected results and related indicators of the proposal in the context of the ABM framework

The focus of the work will be on the following policy themes, as indicated in the Annex.

1. Policy Theme 1: Prosperity in a knowledge intensive society
2. Policy Theme 2: Solidarity and the responsible management of resources
3. Policy Theme 3: Security and freedom
4. Policy theme 4: Europe as a world partner

5.4. Method of Implementation (indicative)

Show below the method(s) chosen for the implementation of the action.

Centralised Management

- Directly by the Commission
- Indirectly by delegation to:
 - Executive Agencies
 - Bodies set up by the Communities as referred to in art. 185 of the Financial Regulation
 - National public-sector bodies/bodies with public-service mission

Shared or decentralised management

- With Member states

With Third countries

Joint management with international organisations (please specify)

Relevant comments:

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1. General

The JRC supports the annual and multi-annual (i.e. Research Framework Programme) cycles of planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation through an established set of key performance indicators and specific evaluation activities.

The JRC provides scientific and technological support to (mainly Commission) users through a Work Programme with roughly one hundred actions. The methodologies, indicators and criteria are applied across the entire set of actions and across internal JRC budget lines. As a consequence, an evaluation exercise typically covers a large number if not all budget lines of the JRC's Work Programme.

6.2. Monitoring system

On an annual basis following the Commission decision²⁶ on the reorganisation of the Joint Research Centre and in line with obligations stemming from the Specific Programmes (nuclear and non-nuclear parts), the JRC Board of Governors implements the annual monitoring of the implementation of the JRC Work Programme with its observations on the JRC annual report. An appropriate link with the Annual Monitoring of Indirect Actions is ensured.

6.3. Evaluation

The JRC assesses the output and impact of its actions on an annual basis, using an ex-post methodology applied in a peer review process. The results of this assessment feed directly into the planning for the work programme of the following year. The indicators and criteria used in this periodic action review relate directly to the actions' outputs and the JRC's corporate Key Performance Indicators.

So far the JRC has carried out user satisfaction surveys on a bi-annual basis. The intention under the new Framework Programme is to phase-in a continuous user feedback collection system that will be linked to the annual reviews of actions.

²⁶ OJ L 107, 30.4.1996, p. 12 - 96/282/Euratom

In line with the Commission's rules and good practices concerning its evaluation activities, there will be a mid-term review 3 1/2 years after the start of the Research Framework Programme of seven years duration. This evaluation will be carried out by high-level external experts and it will draw upon the structured information collected in the annual review of the actions as well as on other sources, such as the user satisfaction surveys.

Finally, an ex-post evaluation will be carried out at the end of the seven year Framework Programme.

6.3.1. Ex-ante evaluation

While the JRC's work programme is updated annually, the research process develops over a longer time scale. Hence, the annual review of actions provides also a strong ex-ante evaluation component.

Measures taken following an intermediate/ex-post evaluation (lessons learned from similar experiences in the past)

Past evaluations have shown specificities of JRC operations, which make it necessary to translate the basic internal Commission rules of evaluation (i.e. the assessment of results, effectiveness, efficiency, side-effects, sustainability etc.) into the specific JRC context. These specificities are that:

- (3) The JRC implements its Work Programme with roughly one hundred actions, which in turn support Commission policies
- (4) There are no standard cost-benefit models that could be applied to the operation and the evaluation of the JRC's activities.
- (5) The impact area of the JRC's work is at the level of European policy makers, not European society at large.

It is also not enough for the JRC to measure its output as a scientific organisation, which is a challenge in itself. Combining the aspects of the scientific organisation and the character of a Commission services, the real challenge for the JRC is to measure the impact of its activities, first on the policy makers and then on the policies they devise.

Following the basic lessons emerging in the last Framework Programme, the JRC is designing its activities more and more in such a way that they can be made subject to a meaningful evaluation. Furthermore, to assess the overall output of the JRC it is necessary to integrate the evaluation results of all individual actions. As a consequence, JRC evaluations are now complemented by a set of support activities providing structured information to support

- the annual planning, execution and evaluation cycle and related decision making, and
 - the multi-annual mid-term and ex-post evaluations.
-
- As a consequence the JRC developed and implemented Periodic Action Reviews (PAR) analysing the output of its individual actions in 2003 and 2004. PAR has multiple objectives:
 - It evaluates JRC Actions according to a well defined methodology;
 - It supports work programme planning for the coming year;
 - It leads to a comprehensive data base supporting various reporting obligations;
 - It builds a semi-quantitative data base for the benefit of future JRC evaluations;
 - It allows deriving corporate level indicators from various lower levels including the Action level.

The PAR review mechanism runs on an annual basis and will be further developed in the current Specific Programme.

6.3.2. Terms and frequency of future evaluation

The periodic action review and the monitoring of the implementation of the Framework Programme will be carried out annually. The User Satisfaction Survey is presently carried out bi-annually. In the future a more continuous process might be phased in. The mid-term evaluation will be implemented 3 ½ years after the start of the Framework Programme 7. The ex-post evaluation at the end of FP7.

7. ANTI-FRAUD MEASURES

Appropriate measures should also be taken to prevent irregularities and fraud and the necessary steps shall be taken to recover funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, EURATOM) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002

on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities, Commission Regulation (EC, EURATOM) No 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for implementation of the Financial Regulation and any future amendments, Council Regulations (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities financial interests²⁷, (EC, Euratom) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities²⁸ and Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)²⁹.

²⁷ OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 1.

²⁸ OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 2.

²⁹ OJ L 136, 31.5.1999, p. 1.

8. DETAILS OF RESOURCES

8.1. Objectives of the proposal in terms of their financial cost

Commitment appropriations in EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

(Headings of Objectives, actions and outputs should be provided)	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Total
	Total cost							
		Total cost						
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH								
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES								
INTERNAL SECURITY								
EXTERNAL RESPONSIBILITY AND GLOBAL SECURITY								
TOTAL COST	236,910	244,023	251,346	258,878	266,619	274,640	284,869	1.817,286

8.2. Administrative Expenditure

8.2.1. Number and type of human resources

Types of post	Staff to be assigned to management of the action using existing and/or additional resources (number of posts)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Officials A*/AD or temporary staff ³⁰ (XX 01 01) C*/AST							
Staff financed ³¹ by art. XX 01 02							
Other statutory staff ³² financed by art. XX 01 04/05	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944
TOTAL ³³	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944	1.944

This presentation reflects the JRC situation where the Staff is primarily “JRC” and - with the exception of staff directly attached to research project – managed as a single group for the nuclear and non nuclear activities. Administrative, technical and support staff may work for both programme the same day on the same site.

The ratio of non-nuclear to total staff may vary during the period of execution framework programme but respect a ratio of the order of 70 %.

The figure of 1.944 staff covers the statutory staff.

³⁰ Cost of which is NOT covered by the reference amount.

³¹ Cost of which is NOT covered by the reference amount.

³² Cost of which is included within the reference amount.

³³ Figures indicated in the table refer only to the staff financed by the establishment plan for all direct actions under the responsibility of DG JRC. Therefore these figures do not comprise the posts of the establishment plan from the operating budget and the posts from the establishment plan for indirect actions - see documents COM(2005) 440, 441, 442, 443, 444.

8.2.2. Description of tasks deriving from the action

Tasks derive from the non-nuclear direct research specific programme

8.2.3. Sources of human resources (statutory)

(When more than one source is stated, please indicate the number of posts originating from each of the sources)

- Posts currently allocated to the management of the programme to be replaced or extended
- Posts pre-allocated within the APS/PDB exercise for year n
- Posts to be requested in the next APS/PDB procedure
- Posts to be redeployed using existing resources within the managing service (internal redeployment)
- Posts required for year n although not foreseen in the APS/PDB exercise of the year in question

8.2.4 Other Administrative expenditure included in reference amount (XX 01 05 – Expenditure on administrative management)³⁴

EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

Budget line (number and heading)	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	TOTAL
Statutory staff xx.01 05 01	304,222	310,306	316,513	322,843	329,300	335,886	342,603	2.261,673

³⁴ These figures refer to the expenditure for the entire EC Framework Programme - see COM(2005) 119.

External staff								
xx.01 05 02	205,478	209,587	213,779	218,055	222,415	226,863	231,401	1.527,577
Other administrative expenses								
xx.01 05 03	196,948	200,888	204,904	209,002	213,183	217,447	221,796	1.464,167
Total Technical and administrative assistance	706,648	720,781	735,196	749,900	764,898	780,196	795,800	5.253,418

8.2.5 *Financial cost of human resources and associated costs not included in the reference amount*

EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

Type of human resources	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	TOTAL
Officials and temporary staff (08 0101 and)	11,633	11,866	12,103	12,345	12,592	12,844	13,101	86,483
Staff financed by Art XX 01 02 (auxiliary, END, contract staff, etc.)								
Total cost of Human Resources and associated costs (NOT in reference amount)	11,633	11,866	12,103	12,345	12,592	12,844	13,101	86,483

Calculation– *Administrative expenditures*

Have been calculated taking into account the following hypothesis:

- the number of official staff on the ex part A of the budget remains at 2006 level
- expenditures increased by the 2% each year according to the inflation foreseen such as indicated in Fiche 1 REV (working document of commission services related to the financial perspectives),
- the assumption of 108 000 € for each official staff, and 70.000 € for the external staff (2004 prices)

Calculation– *Staff financed under art. XX 01 02*

Reference should be made to Point 8.2.1, if applicable

8.2.6 Other administrative expenditure not included in reference amount³⁵

EUR million (to 3 decimal places)

	Year 2007	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012 and 2013	TOTAL
XX 01 02 11 01 – Missions	0,320	0,326	0,333	0,339	0,346	0,713	2,376
XX 01 02 11 02 – Meetings & Conferences	0,010	0,010	0,011	0,011	0,011	0,023	0,076
XX 01 02 11 03 – Committees ³⁶	0,478	0,487	0,497	0,507	0,517	1,065	3,550
XX 01 02 11 04 – Studies & consultations							
XX 01 02 11 05 - Information systems							
2 Total Other Management Expenditure (XX 01 02 11)							
3 Other expenditure of an administrative nature (specify including reference to budget line)							
Total Administrative expenditure, other than human resources and associated costs (NOT included in reference amount)	0,807	0,824	0,840	0,857	0,874	1,801	6,002

Calculation - *Other administrative expenditure not included in reference amount*

³⁵ These figures refer to the expenditure for the entire EC Framework Programme - see COM(2005) 119.

³⁶ EURAB committee.

These figures are estimated on the basis of the 2006 DG RTD requests increased of the 2% for the yearly foreseen inflation. (Fiche 1 REV)

The needs for human and administrative resources shall be covered within the allocation granted to the managing DG in the framework of the annual allocation procedure. The allocation of posts should take into account an eventual reallocation of posts between departments on the basis of the new financial perspectives.