

Official Journal

of the European Union

ISSN 1725-2423

C 89

Volume 47

14 April 2004

English edition

Information and Notices

Notice No	Contents	Page
	<i>I Information</i>	
	Commission	
2004/C 89/01	Euro exchange rates	1
2004/C 89/02	Euro exchange rates	2
2004/C 89/03	Publication of an application for registration pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin	3
2004/C 89/04	Amendment by France of public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services between France and the United Kingdom	8
2004/C 89/05	Non-opposition to a notified concentration (Case COMP/M.3368 — CD & R Fund/VWR) ⁽¹⁾	8
	<i>II Preparatory Acts</i>	
	
	<i>III Notices</i>	
	Commission	
2004/C 89/06	Framework programme for judicial cooperation in civil matters — Annual programme and call for proposals 2004	9
	Corrigenda	
2004/C 89/07	Corrigendum to the publication of an application for registration pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin (OJ C 321 of 31.12.2003)	11

EN

I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

13 April 2004

(2004/C 89/01)

1 euro =

Currency		Exchange rate	Currency		Exchange rate
USD	US dollar	1,1975	LVL	Latvian lats	0,6471
JPY	Japanese yen	126,92	MTL	Maltese lira	0,4238
DKK	Danish krone	7,4453	PLN	Polish zloty	4,7295
GBP	Pound sterling	0,6556	ROL	Romanian leu	40 788
SEK	Swedish krona	9,1363	SIT	Slovenian tolar	238,47
CHF	Swiss franc	1,5495	SKK	Slovak koruna	40,065
ISK	Iceland króna	87,18	TRL	Turkish lira	1 627 416
NOK	Norwegian krone	8,308	AUD	Australian dollar	1,5781
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9461	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,6013
CYP	Cyprus pound	0,5863	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,3349
CZK	Czech koruna	32,163	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,8276
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,9948
HUF	Hungarian forint	249,25	KRW	South Korean won	1 366,53
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	ZAR	South African rand	7,68

⁽¹⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾**8 April 2004**

(2004/C 89/02)

1 euro =

Currency		Exchange rate	Currency		Exchange rate
USD	US dollar	1,2096	LVL	Latvian lats	0,6514
JPY	Japanese yen	128,37	MTL	Maltese lira	0,4247
DKK	Danish krone	7,4465	PLN	Polish zloty	4,7338
GBP	Pound sterling	0,6601	ROL	Romanian leu	40 823
SEK	Swedish krona	9,1645	SIT	Slovenian tolar	238,41
CHF	Swiss franc	1,5521	SKK	Slovak koruna	40,075
ISK	Iceland króna	87,5	TRL	Turkish lira	1 624 273
NOK	Norwegian krone	8,3616	AUD	Australian dollar	1,5915
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9461	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,6009
CYP	Cyprus pound	0,5863	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,4291
CZK	Czech koruna	32,579	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,841
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	SGD	Singapore dollar	2,0303
HUF	Hungarian forint	248,75	KRW	South Korean won	1 379,37
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4526	ZAR	South African rand	7,6628

⁽¹⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

Publication of an application for registration pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin

(2004/C 89/03)

This publication confers the right to object to the application pursuant to Articles 7 and 12d of the abovementioned Regulation. Any objection to this application must be submitted via the competent authority in a Member State, in a WTO member country or in a third country recognized in accordance with Article 12(3) within a time limit of six months from the date of this publication. The arguments for publication are set out below, in particular under 4.6, and are considered to justify the application within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION: ARTICLE 5

PDO (x) PGI ()

National application No: 90

1. *Responsible department in the Member State*

Name: Subdirección General de Denominaciones de Calidad y Relaciones Interprofesionales y Contractuales — Dirección General de Alimentación — Subsecretaría Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación del Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación de España

Address: Paseo Infanta Isabel, 1, E-28071 Madrid

Tel. (34) 913 47 53 94

Fax (34) 913 47 54 10

2. *Applicant group*

2.1. Name: Asociación Provincial de Apicultores de Granada

2.2. Address: Pago de las Hoyas s/n, E-18420 Lanjarón (Granada)

Tel. (34) 958 77 11 96

2.3. Composition: producer/processor (x) other ()

3. *Type of product:* Honey — Category 1.4. Other products of animal origin (eggs, honey, various milk products, not including butter)

4. *Specification*

(summary of requirements under Article 4(2))

4.1. Name: 'Miel de Granada'

4.2. Description: Honey made by bees (*Apis mellifera*) from the nectar of flowers or the secretions either exuded by the live parts of plants or found on them, which the bees gather, transform, combine with their own specific substances, store and allow to mature in the honeycombs stored in hives located in the designated area.

The types of honey are single-flower honeys made from chestnut flowers (*Castanea sativa*), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), thyme (*Thymus sp.*), avocado (*Persea americana*), orange blossom (*Citrus sp.*) and lavender (*Lavandula stoechas*), mountain honey and multi-flower honey.

Physical and chemical characteristics common to all the varieties of honey:

Water content: < 17,5 %

Hydroximetilfurfural content: < 10 mg/kg.

Pollen characteristics common to all the varieties of honey:

Pollen spectrum chiefly made up by the *Cistaceae*, *Lamiaceae*, *Fagaceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Asateraceae*, *Brassicaceae*, *Fabaceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Borraginaceae*, *Salicaceae*, *Campanulaceae*, *Resedaceae*, *Plantaginaceae*, *Apiaceae*, *Caesalpinaceae* and *Lauraceae* families.

— *Erica sp.* < 1 %

Distinctive physical and chemical characteristics:

	Chestnut	Rosemary	Thyme	Avocado	Orange blossom	Lavender
α -glucosidase	> 100	> 40	> 100	> 100	> 30	> 50
Conductivity	> 8	< 2,5	> 3 and < 8	> 8	< 3	< 5
Colour	> 80	< 35	> 55	> 100	< 30	< 50

The units of α -glucosidase are expressed in US, conductivity in 10^{-4} S/cm and colour on the Pfund scale.

Distinctive pollen characteristics:

Honey	Characteristics
Chestnut	> 75 % of <i>Castanea sativa</i> . Absence of <i>Erica sp.</i>
Rosemary	> 15 % of <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> or more than 10 % accompanied by > 5 % of the <i>Lamiaceae</i> family.
Thyme	> 15 % of <i>Thymus sp.</i>
Avocado	> 25 % of <i>Persea americana</i>
Orange blossom	> 15 % of <i>Citrus sp.</i>
Lavender	> 15 % of <i>Lavandula stoechas</i>
Multi-flower honey	> 5 % of the <i>Lamiaceae</i> family
Mountain honey	> 20 % of <i>Castanea sativa</i>

4.3. **Geographical area:** The area where the hives are located and the honey is extracted, i.e. the production area, comprises all the municipalities of the province of Granada, in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia.

4.4. **Proof of origin:** The product's traceability is guaranteed by the Regulatory Board by means of inspection and certification arrangements, which can briefly be described as follows:

1. Supervision of the holdings from registration to certification of the protected product: on entering their names in the bee farm and beekeeper register, the producers declare all the hives they own, as well as the location and the site used for those hives throughout the year. The hives registered under the designation of origin are identified by a red numbered plate; these registered hives may not share the same site with others intended for a different product. The entire production of the sites hosting the registered hives is stored in approved, labelled containers, the label bearing such information as the number of kilograms, provenance, type of honey, etc. The entire production is declared by the producer, who numbers each of the containers and indicates the destination. Once the relevant inspections and the organoleptic and physical and chemical analyses, as well as the pollen assessment have been carried out with a view to verifying botanical origin and the existence of the pollen spectrum characteristic of Granada honey, the appropriate certificate is issued prior to the product being sold to a commercial undertaking listed in the packaging plant register.
2. The packaging plants listed in that register inspect the products entering and leaving their premises. These plants must separate the products covered by the designation of origin from their other products. Inspections, checks and analyses are carried out prior to the certification of the product covered by the designation of origin and to the issuing of the relevant numbered back labels. Numbering of the back label issued by the Regulating Board ensures full traceability of the protected product.
- 4.5. Method of production: At the time of the harvest, the bees are removed from the hive using the traditional method of brushing the bees with brushes having single or double rows of natural sow's bristle. The combs filled with honey are first decapped using the traditional method of knives previously heated with water on the boil. The honey is extracted from the combs by centrifugal force. Containers for storing the honey are made of food-use plastic or of sheet metal painted with non-toxic paint.

Packaging must take place at the point of production in order better to protect the quality and authenticity of the product and hence the reputation of the designation of origin. The beneficiaries collectively bear full responsibility for this and there can be no doubt that the checks carried out in the area of production under their responsibility are detailed and systematic. They are undertaken by professionals with a specialist knowledge of the features of the product. It would be difficult to undertake the checks required to guarantee the product outside the area of production.

4.6. Link

Background:

The quality of Granada honey is well-known and well-documented since the beginning of the 14th century. Honey has been produced in the area since time immemorial. The first documents come from Ibn al-Jathib (1313-1375), who, in his *'Descripción del Reino de Granada'* comments on the abundant production of honey in and around Granada, areas which still today draw a substantial part of their revenue from this traditional resource. Hence, the honey was frequently referred to by various chroniclers of the time, who told of the conquest of the Kingdom of Granada by the Christian armies.

After the conquest, the municipalities started to sort out the various economic activities. Hence, in Baza, the *'Libro de Propio'* of 1564 tells of how the municipal government levied taxes on the hives located in the mountains around Baza, rosemary honey having acquired some fame.

In Granada's register of trades (1752), the trade of 'keeper of beehives' was expressly mentioned. In 1777, Juan de la Serna's '*Diccionario Geográfico o descripción de todos los reinos*' (Geographic Dictionary or description of all the kingdoms) says, when referring to Granada, that it is a kingdom rich in wax and honey. Sebastián de Miñano (1826) again mentions the abundance and excellent qualities of the honey from Granada in his '*Diccionario Geográfico Estadístico de España y Portugal*' (Geographic and Statistical Dictionary of Spain and Portugal), listing the important honey-producing areas of Granada as Baza, Alhama de Granada, Güejar-Sierra and Guadix. Again, Pascual Madoz, in his '*Diccionario Geográfico, Estadístico e Histórico de España*' (Geographic, Statistical and Historical Dictionary of Spain) stresses the variety, abundance and excellent qualities of the *Miel de Granada*. He recounts that white honey is very abundant around Loja, and also that large quantities of honey are produced at the coast (La Garnatilla and Motril). Also Tomás López, in his '*Diccionario Geográfico de Andalucía: Granada*' (Geographic Dictionary of Andalusia: Granada), compiled in the last quarter of the 18th century, again mentions certain areas in the province of Granada, such as Quéntar or Ribera de Oveja (close to Granada), where beehives and honey abound.

In 1888, Luis Morell y Terry undertook a census, estimating the number of hives at some 15 000, with the traditional areas in terms of quantity of hives still being the eastern hills, the Alpujarra and the city of Granada. In the same year, Ms Bertha Wihelmi introduced and promoted in the province hives with movable panels, gradually replacing the traditional (Arabic) fixed hives. In this way she converted Granada into a pioneering province which led the way in developing new techniques of bee-keeping. In May 1909 the magazine 'Granada Agrícola' reported the interest shown by the German market in importing honeys from Granada because of their quality derived from the rich range of aromatic plants and herbs in its hills, particularly the Sierra Nevada.

Natural conditions:

The natural factors which directly influence the product include the terrain, climate and vegetation while the human factors include the inland migratory paths made by the bee-keepers of Granada.

The province of Granada has a wide variety of relief and climate which has a direct impact on the sector, influencing for example the inland migratory paths made by the bee-keepers as they seek different kinds of flowers. From the point of view of bee-keeping, this variety means that the bee-keepers of Granada can make hillside roads in the province, since the various flowering characteristics provide a yield at all times of the year. The type and season of flowering vary depending on altitude with the bee-keepers moving up and down the slopes and rarely covering a distance greater than 50 km.

Hence the bee-keepers on the coast, in the Valle de Lecrín and the Alpujarra-Sierra Nevada normally move upwards, i.e. from the coast to the hills and vice versa in search of the vegetation which flowers depending on the altitude.

There is no doubt that the main factor which gives Granada honey or the special features which distinguish it from other honeys is the flowers in the province. It has over 296 000 ha of cleared hillside covered by aromatic plants of great importance to bee-keeping, plus large areas of chestnuts, orange trees and, on the coast, avocados, which are exclusive to the coasts of the provinces of Granada and Málaga.

Virtually 70 % of the owners of bee-keeping establishments in the province of Granada have links to protected areas (the Sierra Nevada national park and the nature parks of the Sierra Nevada, the Sierra de Baza, the Sierra de Huétor, the Sierra de Castril and the Sierras de Tejeda, Alhama y Almijara) which are their normal areas of residence. Their hives remain in these areas for part of the year, as an area of production or of over-wintering. The movement of bees which the keepers undertake throughout the province of Granada in search of the richest flower supplies throughout the year, or sites for over-wintering, subsequently provides honey from Granada with a genuine range of pollens.

These areas have remained isolated for a long period and bee-keeping has played an important economic role by providing an alternative source of agricultural income. The variety of flowers in these parks means that the honeys they produce offer unique and unusual combinations of flowers. The Sierra Nevada alone has over 160 endemisms, of which some 60 are exclusive.

Studies of pollen in the province have identified some 92 forms belonging to about 50 botanical families. Granada honey typically contains the spectrum comprising the families *Cistaceae*, *Lamiaceae*, *Fagaceae*, *Rosaceae*, *Asteraceae*, *Brassicaceae*, *Fabaceae*, *Borraginaceae*, *Salicaceae*, *Campanulaceae*, *Resedaceae*, *Plantaginaceae*, *Apiaceae*, *Caesalpinaceae* and *Lauraceae*. This knowledge of the pollen spectrum of Granada honey, together with the considerable quantity of botanical endemisms, enables us to find geographical indicators which enable us to differentiate clearly our production from that from the rest of the Iberian Peninsula.

4.7. Inspection body

Name: Consejo Regulador de la Denominación de Origen Miel de Granada

Address: La Casita de Papel s/n
Apartado de Correos nº 21
E-8420 Lanjarón (Granada)

Tel./Fax (34) 58 77 11 31

The Regulatory Board complies with standard EN 45011.

4.8. Labelling: The labels are approved by the Regulatory Board. On the labels on the packaging the name of the designation of origin 'Miel de Granada' must appear in a prominent place.

Whatever the type of packaging used for dispatching the honey for consumption, it must be provided with a label or numbered back label, supplied by the Regulating Board, in accordance with the rules set out in the quality manual and always in such a way as to prevent it being reused.

4.9. National requirements

- Law No 25/1970 of 2 December 1970 on rules governing viticulture, wine and spirits,
- Decree No 835/1972 of 23 March 1972 on detailed rules for the implementation of Law No 25/1970,
- Order of 25 January 1994 specifying the correlation between Spanish law and Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 as regards designations of origin and geographical indications for agricultural products and foodstuffs,
- Royal Decree No 1643/1999 of 22 October 1999 on the procedure governing applications for entry into the Community register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications.

EC No: ES/00243/15.5.2002.

Date of receipt of the full application: 13 February 2004.

Amendment by France of public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services between France and the United Kingdom

(2004/C 89/04)

1. France has decided to amend the public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services between Dijon (Longvic) and London (Heathrow/Gatwick/Stansted/City Airport/Luton) published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C 240 of 15 September 1995, pursuant to Article 4(1)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 of 23 July 1992 on access for Community air carriers to intra-Community air routes.

2. The public service obligations in respect of scheduled air services between Dijon (Longvic) and London (Heathrow/Gatwick/Stansted/City Airport/Luton) are as follows:

Minimum frequency

The minimum level of service provided must be one return trip per day:

- every day during the summer scheduling season,
- four days per week during the winter scheduling season.

The services must be operated without a stopover between Dijon and London.

Type of aircraft used and capacity provided

The services must be operated using pressurised aircraft having a seating capacity of at least 100.

Commercial policy

Flights must be marketed using at least one computerised reservation system.

Continuity of service

Except in cases of *force majeure*, the number of flights cancelled for reasons directly attributable to the carrier must not exceed 3 % of the number of flights scheduled in any year. The carrier must give six months' notice before discontinuing these services.

Community carriers are hereby informed that the operation of air services without regard to the public service obligations may result in administrative and/or criminal penalties.

Non-opposition to a notified concentration

(Case COMP/M.3368 — CD & R Fund/VWR)

(2004/C 89/05)

(Text with EEA relevance)

On 1 April 2004, the Commission decided not to oppose the above notified concentration and to declare it compatible with the common market. This decision is based on Article 6(1)(b) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 4064/89. The full text of the decision is only available in English and will be made public after it is cleared of any business secrets it may contain. It will be available:

- as a paper version through the sales offices of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities (see list on the last page),
- in electronic form in the 'CEN' version of the CELEX database, under document No 304M3368. CELEX is the computerised documentation system of European Community law.

For more information concerning subscriptions please contact:

EUR-OP,
Information, Marketing and Public Relations,
2, rue Mercier,
L-2985 Luxembourg.
Tel. (352) 29 29 427 18, fax (352) 29 29 427 09.

III

(Notices)

COMMISSION

FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN CIVIL MATTERS

Annual programme and call for proposals 2004

(2004/C 89/06)

INTRODUCTION

On 25 April 2002 the Council adopted the Regulation (EC) No 743/2002 establishing a general framework for Community activities to facilitate the implementation of judicial cooperation in civil matters, for the period 2002 to 2006 ⁽¹⁾.

Denmark, in accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community, did not participate in the adoption of this Regulation, and is therefore not bound by it nor subject to its application.

The objectives of the framework programme are the following:

- to promote judicial cooperation in civil matters, aiming in particular at ensuring legal certainty and improving access to justice, promoting mutual recognition of judicial decisions and judgments, promoting the necessary approximation of legislation, or eliminating obstacles created by disparities in civil law and civil procedures,
- to improve mutual knowledge of Member States' legal and judicial systems in civil matters,
- to ensure the sound implementation and application of Community instruments in the area of judicial cooperation in civil matters, and
- to improve information to the public on access to justice, judicial cooperation and the legal systems of the Member States in civil matters.

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: CO-FINANCING OF THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Grants awarded under this heading are not intended to co-finance the implementation of a specific project but to support the activities included in the annual activity programme 2005 of eligible organizations.

1. Eligible applicants — who can apply?

Non-governmental organizations meeting the following criteria can apply:

- they must be non-profit organizations,
- they must be constituted in accordance with the law of one of the Member States (with the exception of Denmark),

- they must pursue activities with a European dimension and involve, as a general rule, at least half of the Member States,
- the aims of their activities must include one or more of the objectives of this framework programme (see above under 'Introduction').

Countries acceding to the European Union in 2004 will be considered as Member States under this Call for proposals. Institutions and organizations from these countries are therefore eligible to apply under the same conditions as the current Member States.

The countries acceding to the European Union in 2004 will likewise be regarded as Member States for the purpose of applying the criteria on involvement of at least half of the Member States, provided that accession actually takes place.

Should any candidate country not accede to the Community during 2004, any application made by or from the country concerned for funding shall be null and void, unless it is covered by a relevant Association Council Decision, Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding. In this case the latter shall continue to apply in respect of that country throughout the entire year 2004.

2. Budgetary rules — what kind of financial support can be awarded?

The maximum rate of co-financing by the Commission is 60 % of the total eligible costs the applicant expects to incur in carrying out its activities during 2005. By way of exception 80 % can be awarded, on the condition that the applicant provides a justification for why other, sufficiently large sources of co-financing cannot be found.

Eligible costs are those necessary to enable the organization to pursue its stated goals. The rules on eligible and ineligible costs are described in the standard grant agreement.

The minimum grant that can be requested is EUR 50 000. The maximum grant that can be awarded is EUR 100 000.

The remaining funding of the organization's budget must come from other sources. Contributions in kind do not count as external co-financing.

Co-financing of the activities of an organization under this framework cannot be combined with any other co-financing of the activities from the budget of the European Communities.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 115, 1.5.2002, p. 1.

If an organization realizes a surplus of income over expenditure at the end of the financial year a repayment of part of the grant paid out by the Commission may have to be made.

The Commission grant will be paid in two installments: by way of a prefinancing payment (generally 50 % of the total grant) upon signature of the grant agreement, and the balance upon receipt and approval by the Commission of the final report and final financial statement. Consequently pre-financing by the applicants of the activities is presumed.

3. The application — how should it be made?

Applications must comprise the parts set out under 3.1-3.4 below. The application form, the budget and the annual activity programme for 2005 must be submitted with three extra copies. The application form and the budget form should be submitted in electronic format also, on diskette or CD-ROM, in WORD and EXCEL format respectively. Applications lacking any of these parts at the expiry of the deadline for submitting applications will be disqualified. Forms or other documentation completed by hand will not be taken into account. Applicants are free to submit any further documentation they consider appropriate in support of their application.

For deadlines and contact details on where to request the forms and how to submit the applications, see below under 'Practical information'.

3.1. Application form

Only applications made on the standard application form will be taken into account. Any alterations made to the form will disqualify the application. The form must be completed in full, in any of the official languages of the European Community. It must be signed by the person responsible for committing the applicant.

3.2. Budget

The applicant's provisional budget for the financial year 2005 must be submitted, providing a detailed breakdown of the estimates of all its costs and revenues. Should a grant of more than 60 % of total costs be requested, a justification must be provided.

3.3. Financial identification form

This form must be completed in full, signed by the applicant (as account-holder) and by the bank, and submitted together with the application.

3.4. Other documentation to be included

- The applicant's articles of association or statutes as relevant, allowing for verification that they are properly constituted under the law,
- annual activity programme for the applicant for 2005, describing in detail its planned activities,
- report or description of the activities carried out or being carried out by the organization during 2003 and 2004,

- an organization chart and a description of the tasks of staff, including CVs for the staff responsible for the activities to be carried out,
- a full list of other fund providers,
- proof of an organized accounting system,
- the latest financial statements (balance sheet, profit and loss account), including audited accounts where available. Where the costs of the organization's activities exceed EUR 75 000 an external audit report produced by an approved auditor must be included. This report shall certify the accounts for the last financial year available and give an assessment of the financial viability of the applicant.

4. Selection and evaluation

4.1. Selection criteria

The proposals will be assessed against the following selection criteria:

- sufficient operational, financial and professional capacity of the applicant,
- a sufficiently detailed budget allowing for an assessment of all individual costs that the applicant expects to incur in the implementation of its activities. The budget must demonstrate a satisfactory level of value for money, that is, the expected results compared to the grant requested. It must also show that the grant requested is the minimum necessary to implement the activities foreseen and that administrative costs are kept to a strict minimum,
- a sufficiently detailed description of the activities foreseen, giving a clear picture of the activities the applicant foresees for meeting its objectives. The description must show that the activities are well thought out, sufficiently prepared, and realistic in terms of their scope and the timetable for its implementation.

4.2. Evaluation — award criteria

Only proposals meeting the selection criteria described above will be subject to in-depth evaluation. The proposals will be evaluated against the following criteria, with maximum points to be allocated under each criterion as indicated below:

- Ability of the organization to contribute to the objectives of this framework programme, in particular in terms of the relevance of the results and practical impact (maximum 30 points).
- Problem-solving orientation. It should be demonstrated that the objective(s) of its activities meets a clearly identified need (maximum 30 points).
- European dimension. A larger geographical scope of the activities will be regarded as positive, in terms of partners, participants, and target group for the activities in question (maximum 10 points).

- Measures foreseen to ensure dissemination of the results (maximum 10 points).
- Complementarity with other past, present or future activities (maximum 10 points).
- Size and scope of the activities foreseen, in particular in terms of economies of scale and cost-effectiveness, but also in terms of participants and target group and range of activities covered, as appropriate (maximum 10 points).

Proposals will be ranked according to the points allocated in the evaluation. The Commission will select a maximum of four organizations for support, subject to budgetary constraints.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

1. Where to get the forms and further information, and how to submit applications

The forms can be downloaded from the following website:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/funding/intro/funding_intro_en.htm

They can also be requested from:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs (unit C.4)
Framework programme for judicial cooperation in civil matters
B-1049 Brussels
E-mail: jai-framework-civil@cec.eu.int
Fax (32-2) 299 64 57

Applications should be sent to the address indicated above or handed in at Rue de Luxembourg 46, Brussels. Applications sent by fax or by electronic mail will not be accepted.

The standard grant agreements are available on the same website.

Further information is available in the guidelines document from the same website, which contains advice on how to

apply and on how to manage projects. Should the provisions in these guidelines and those of this annual programme differ, the provisions of this annual programme shall prevail.

2. Deadline for applying

The last date for submitting applications is 31 July 2004. The date of postmark will count. For applications submitted by hand the deadline is at 17.00 the same date.

3. Selection of proposals — when will applicants be informed of the outcome?

Applicants should be aware of that they may be contacted by the Commission for questions or requests for supplementary information at any time before the final decision is taken. Failure to respond to such questions or requests within a given time may lead to disqualification of the application. Such questions or requests do not in any way constitute or reflect a favorable evaluation or pre-selection of the proposal on the part of the Commission. Applicants should ensure that they can be reached with short notice until the selection of proposals has been finalized.

The Commission will take its final decision on the selection of proposals after hearing the opinion of the Member State Committee set up by the Regulation. All applicants will be informed in writing of the outcome as concerns their application no later than 30 November 2004. The Commission will not give any pre-information to applicants concerning the outcome of the selection before the final decision has been made.

Grant agreements will be proposed to all successful applicants, setting out their rights and obligations as recipients of Community grants including provisions on technical and financial controls.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to the publication of an application for registration pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin

(Official Journal of the European Union C 321 of 31 December 2003)

(2004/C 89/07)

On page 47, in the summary for 'Lucca', point 4.5 'Method of production', seventh paragraph:

for: 'Olives must be sent to the mill within three days of harvest.'

read: 'Olives must be sent to the mill within two days of harvest.'
