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<sup>(1)</sup> Text with EEA relevance

## I

(Information)

## COUNCIL

## COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS

of 1 March 2002

on standardisation

(2002/C 66/01)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

recalls its Resolution of 28 October 1999 on the role of standardisation in Europe <sup>(1)</sup>;

welcomes the interim report <sup>(2)</sup> from the Commission on the implementation of the Resolution and the progress reflected in that report;

reaffirms the important role of standardisation for the internal market and its growing contribution to different policies and actions such as governance in the EU, e-Europe, the strategy for sustainable development, and global trade and

ADOPTS THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS:

With regard to the principles of standardisation and the responsiveness of European standardisation to market needs,

*the council*

notes the progress made by the European standards bodies in diversifying their products range;

encourages the European standards bodies however to work further on a graduated system of standardisation products, relating them to market needs and providing information so as to attract new customers, and analysing how to transform products other than formal standards into formal standards where appropriate;

reiterates its request to the Commission, on the basis of progress made, to continue its reflections on a Community framework of principles for the use within Community policies of specifications other than formal standards, taking into account how the features of specific products make those products suitable for certain policy purposes and unsuitable for others;

reaffirms the appropriateness of harmonised standards in areas covered at present by the new approach;

welcomes the intention of the commission to develop a paper on standardisation and the protection of the environment.

Regarding the role of public authorities

*the Council*

reiterates the need for public authorities to acknowledge the strategic importance of standardisation, in particular by maintaining a stable and transparent legal, political and financial framework, in which standardisation can further evolve, and for national standards bodies to continue to support the functioning of the European standardisation infrastructure and the attainment of common European objectives;

notes with satisfaction that the Community has started to apply the principles of the new approach in new areas and that the Commission has launched a review of certain aspects of the new approach, and encourages the Commission to further explore the potential of the new approach both within the Community and at the international level, systematically identifying both opportunities and any limitations to be addressed.

With regard to the efficiency of the European standardisation system,

*the Council*

welcomes the initiatives of the European standards bodies to increase their efficiency, especially as regards shortening the time taken to produce standards, and calls for an analysis of the results of the initiatives undertaken, inviting them to exchange best practices;

welcomes the coming into being of the first harmonised standards for construction products and requests the European standards bodies and all interested parties to follow closely progress on standardisation work in support of European legislation with the aim of completing the harmonisation programme;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 141, 19.5.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> COM(2001) 527 final — 12172/01 MI 139 ECO 255 + COR 1.

*invites* the Commission to complete its analysis of standardisation mandates to allow for a better preparation and monitoring of relevant standardisation work, and to present to the Council the results of the study launched by the Commission on the overall impact of standardisation, as well as the results of other relevant studies;

*stresses* the importance it attaches to the ability of all relevant interested parties to participate effectively in standardisation, *requests* that national standards bodies ensure the involvement of such parties in the process at national level, and *invites* the European standards bodies to foster the exchange of information with the relevant interested parties at European level.

With respect to the financing of a viable European standardisation system,

*the Council*

*takes note* of the studies undertaken by some of the European standards bodies and *invites* proposals to address future challenges, including an analysis of how standardisation products and services satisfy the needs of industry;

*considers* however that the viability of the overall standardisation system in Europe remains far from secure in the light of a rapidly changing European and international environment and of changes in the traditional sources of income;

*reiterates* its requests therefore to the national and European standards bodies and public authorities to examine ways in which that viability can be better assured;

*invites* Member States to give constant consideration to the resources provided to European standardisation, either directly or via support to national standardisation;

*invites* the Commission to analyse the costs and benefits of Community financial support to European standardisation and how such support could be better targeted in order to contribute to the stability of the financing of European standards bodies.

Concerning the enlargement of the EU and the international dimension of standardisation

*the Council*

*notes with satisfaction* the progress made by the candidate countries and their national standards bodies in becoming

full members of the European standardisation system; and *calls on* the Member States to complement Community technical assistance in this regard and to share information on national assistance schemes for this purpose;

*welcomes* the results of the second triennial review of the WTO/TBT Agreement in particular in relation to principles for the development of international standards to be used under the Agreement; *emphasises* the importance of technical assistance, including for the effective implementation of the Agreement amongst all WTO members, and *calls on* Member States to share information on national assistance schemes with the Commission and the Community's trading partners;

*welcomes* the Commission staff working paper on European policy principles on international standardisation <sup>(1)</sup>, and *invites* other interested parties, in particular from the Member States, EFTA, and the candidate countries to use this document for guidance in their respective dealings, recalling the long-standing cooperation and common standardisation policy objectives with the EFTA States;

*invites* the Commission and the Member States to continue the promotion of standards-respective regulatory models with the Community's trading partners, such as those developed by the UN/ECE, and to continue supporting the implementation of appropriate measures by third countries and other regions such as the Euromediterranean region, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Mercosur and Asian regions.

With regard to the ongoing measures being taken by the Commission, by the European standards bodies and their members and by the Member States,

*the Council*

*requests* the Commission to present a further report by June 2003 on the actions taken pursuant to the Council Resolution of 28 October 1999;

*will keep* the subject of standardisation under constant review.

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<sup>(1)</sup> SEC(2001) 1296 — 11876/01 MI 131 ECO 239.

## COMMISSION

### Euro exchange rates <sup>(1)</sup>

14 March 2002

(2002/C 66/02)

<b>1 euro</b>	=	7,4322	Danish krone
	=	9,1335	Swedish krona
	=	0,6209	Pound sterling
	=	0,8803	United States dollar
	=	1,4055	Canadian dollar
	=	113,25	Japanese yen
	=	1,4655	Swiss franc
	=	7,7645	Norwegian krone
	=	88,24	Icelandic króna <sup>(2)</sup>
	=	1,688	Australian dollar
	=	2,0508	New Zealand dollar
	=	10,2335	South African rand <sup>(2)</sup>

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<sup>(1)</sup> Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

<sup>(2)</sup> Source: Commission.

**Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4(1)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC)  
No 2408/92**

**Revision by Ireland of public service obligation in respect of scheduled air services between  
Dublin and Donegal**

(2002/C 66/03)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. Ireland has decided to revise the public service obligation published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 265 of 15 September 2000 (as amended by corrigendum published in OJ C 276 of 28 September 2000) 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, in respect of scheduled air services with effect from 22 July 2002 on the Dublin–Donegal–Dublin route.

Division, Department of Public Enterprise, 44 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Mr Ken Gorman, tel. (353-1) 604 16 18, fax (353-1) 604 16 81, e-mail: kengorman@dpe.ie

**2. The public service obligation is as follows**

*2.1. Minimum frequency and seating capacity*

- (a) The services must be operated at the rate of at least two return flights per day, seven days per week, during the four months May to August inclusive and one return flight per day, seven days per week, during the eight months September to April inclusive.
- (b) A minimum of 60 seats per day each way to and from Donegal/Dublin (i.e. a minimum of 120 seats in both directions) must be provided, seven days per week, during the four months May to August inclusive and a minimum of 30 seats per day each way to and from Donegal/Dublin (i.e. a minimum of 60 seats in both directions) must be provided, seven days per week, during the eight months September to April inclusive.

The above requirements apply throughout each year.

*2.2. Type of aircraft used*

- (a) The services must be operated by pressurised aircraft with a minimum capacity of 30 passenger seats.
- (b) Carriers' attention is drawn to technical and operative conditions applying at the airports. For further information please contact Airports

*2.3. Timetables*

On weekdays, Monday to Friday inclusive, the flight schedules must provide for an early morning flight from Donegal to Dublin and a late evening flight from Dublin to Donegal to enable passengers, including passengers on business trips, to make the round trip within the day. This requirement applies throughout each year.

*2.4. Fares*

- (a) A range of fares may be applied subject to:
  - (i) a maximum return fare of EUR 123 in respect of a maximum of 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Donegal/Dublin;
  - (ii) at least 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Donegal/Dublin being available at a return fare of EUR 110 or lower;
  - (iii) no fare restriction shall apply to the balance of the minimum daily seat requirements on the route.

- (b) The PSO carrier must enter into interline arrangements concerning the PSO route with at least two carriers operating services out of Dublin Airport to UK and continental destinations. The agreements governing such interline arrangements should be on the same or equivalent terms and conditions and should follow, with regard to fares on the route, the pro rata system in accordance with international rules. The PSO carrier must also enter into interlining arrangements with any other interested air carrier operating services out of Dublin Airport on the same or equivalent terms and conditions.

(c) The fares referred to at (a)(i) and (ii) above may be increased once each year with the prior consent of the Minister for Public Enterprise if an abnormal and unforeseeable increase in the cost factors affecting the operation of the routes takes place for which the carrier is not responsible. The new fare(s) will be notified to the carrier operating the service and will not enter into force prior to its notification to the European Commission and publication of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

## 2.5. Marketing of flights

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

## 2.6. Continuity of services

(a) Except in cases of force majeure, the number of flights cancelled for reasons directly attributable to the carrier must not exceed 2% of the required minimum number of flights on an annual basis.

(b) The carrier must give at least six months' notice before discontinuing services.

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### Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4(1)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92

#### Revision by Ireland of public service obligation in respect of scheduled air services between Dublin and Kerry

(2002/C 66/04)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. Ireland has decided to revise the public service obligation published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 265 of 15 September 2000 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, in respect of scheduled air services with effect from 22 July 2002 on the Dublin–Kerry–Dublin route.

inclusive, which in conjunction with (i) above, brings the total required minimum number of return flights to 21 per week. The details regarding the timing of this additional flight shall be agreed between the carrier and the Department of Public Enterprise, Airports Division, 44 Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

## 2. The public service obligation is as follows

### 2.1. Minimum frequency and seating capacity

(a) The services must be operated at a rate of at least 21 return flights per week subject to:

(i) the services must be operated at the rate of at least three return flights per day, Monday to Friday inclusive, and at least five return flights spread evenly over the two days of each weekend (Saturday/Sunday);

(ii) one additional return flight must be operated during the weekday period, Monday to Friday

(b) A minimum of 1 050 seats per week to and from Kerry/Dublin (i.e. a minimum of 2 100 seats in both directions) must be provided subject to:

(i) a minimum of 150 seats each way to and from Kerry/Dublin (i.e. a minimum of 300 seats in both directions) must be provided each day, Monday to Friday inclusive;

(ii) on weekends, i.e. Saturday and Sunday inclusive, the minimum number of seats to be provided shall be 250 each way to and from Kerry/Dublin spread evenly over the two days (i.e. a minimum of 500 seats in both directions spread evenly over the two days).

The above requirements apply throughout each year.

## 2.2. Type of aircraft used

- (a) The services must be operated by pressurised aircraft with a minimum capacity of 30 passenger seats.
- (b) Carriers' attention is drawn to technical and operative conditions applying at the airports. For further information please contact Airports Division, Department of Public Enterprise, 44 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Mr Ken Gorman, tel. (353-1) 604 16 18, fax (353-1) 604 16 81, e-mail: kengorman@dpe.ie.

## 2.3. Timetables

For six days each week, i.e. Monday to Saturday inclusive, the flight schedules must include an early morning flight from Kerry to Dublin and a late evening flight from Dublin to Kerry to enable passengers, including passengers on business trips, to make a round trip within the day. This requirement applies throughout each year.

## 2.4. Fares

- (a) A range of fares may be applied subject to:
  - (i) a maximum return fare of EUR 123 in respect of a maximum of 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Kerry/Dublin;
  - (ii) at least 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Kerry/Dublin being available at a return fare of EUR 110 or lower;
  - (iii) no fare restriction shall apply to the balance of the minimum daily seat requirements on the route.

- (b) The PSO carrier must enter into interline arrangements concerning the PSO route with at least two carriers operating services out of Dublin Airport to UK and continental destinations. The agreements governing such interline arrangements should be on the same or equivalent terms and conditions and should follow, with regard to fares on the route, the pro rata system in accordance with international rules. The PSO carrier must also enter into interlining arrangements with any other interested air carrier operating services out of Dublin Airport on the same or equivalent terms and conditions.
- (c) The fares referred to at (a)(i) and (ii) above may be increased once each year with the prior consent of the Minister for Public Enterprise if an abnormal and unforeseeable increase in the cost factors affecting the operation of the routes takes place for which the carrier is not responsible. The new fare(s) will be notified to the carrier operating the service and will not enter into force prior to its notification to the European Commission and publication of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

## 2.5. Marketing of flights

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

## 2.6. Continuity of services

- (a) Except in cases of force majeure, the number of flights cancelled for reasons directly attributable to the carrier must not exceed 2 % of the required minimum number of flights on an annual basis.
- (b) The carrier must give at least six months' notice before discontinuing services.



**Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4(1)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC)  
No 2408/92**

**Revision by Ireland of public service obligation in respect of scheduled air services between  
Dublin and Galway**

(2002/C 66/05)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. Ireland has decided to revise the public service obligation published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 265 of 15 September 2000 (as amended by corrigendum published in OJ C 276 of 28 September 2000) 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, in respect of scheduled air services with effect from 22 July 2002 on the Dublin–Galway–Dublin route.

Galway/Dublin spread evenly over the two days (i.e. a minimum of 500 seats in both directions spread evenly over the two days).

The above requirements apply throughout each year.

**2. The public service obligation is as follows**

*2.1. Minimum frequency and seating capacity*

(a) The services must be operated at the rate of at least 28 return flights per week subject to:

(i) on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, the services must be operated at a rate of at least five return flights per day;

(ii) on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, the services must be operated at a rate of at least four return flights per day;

(iii) on each weekend, i.e. Saturday and Sunday inclusive, the services must be operated at a rate of at least five return flights spread evenly over the two days.

(b) A minimum of 1 050 seats per week to and from Galway/Dublin (i.e. a minimum of 2 100 seats in both directions) must be provided subject to:

(i) a minimum of 150 seats each way to and from Galway/Dublin (i.e. a minimum of 300 seats in both directions) must be provided each day, Monday to Friday inclusive;

(ii) on weekends, i.e. Saturday and Sunday inclusive, the minimum number of seats to be provided shall be 250 each way to and from

*2.2. Type of aircraft used*

(a) The services must be operated by pressurised aircraft with a minimum capacity of 30 passenger seats.

(b) Carriers' attention is drawn to technical and operative conditions applying at the airports. For further information please contact Airports Division, Department of Public Enterprise, 44 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Mr Ken Gorman, tel. (353-1) 604 16 18, fax (353-1) 604 16 81, e-mail: kengorman@dpe.ie.

*2.3. Timetables*

For six days each week, i.e. Monday to Saturday inclusive, the flight schedules must include an early morning flight from Galway to Dublin and a late evening flight from Dublin to Galway to enable passengers, including passengers on business trips, to make a round trip within the day. This requirement applies throughout each year.

*2.4. Fares*

(a) A range of fares may be applied subject to:

(i) a maximum return fare of EUR 123 in respect of a maximum of 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Galway/Dublin;

(ii) at least 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Galway/Dublin being available at a return fare of EUR 110 or lower;

(iii) no fare restriction shall apply to the balance of the minimum daily seat requirements on the route.

- (b) The PSO carrier must enter into interline arrangements concerning the PSO route with at least two carriers operating services out of Dublin Airport to UK and continental destinations. The agreements governing such interline arrangements should be on the same or equivalent terms and conditions and should follow, with regard to fares on the route, the pro rata system in accordance with international rules. The PSO carrier must also enter into interlining arrangements with any other interested air carrier operating services out of Dublin Airport on the same or equivalent terms and conditions.
- (c) The fares referred to at (a)(i) and (ii) above may be increased once each year with the prior consent of the Minister for Public Enterprise if an abnormal and unforeseeable increase in the cost factors affecting the operation of the routes takes place for which the carrier is not responsible. The new fare(s) will be notified to the carrier operating the service and will not enter into force prior to its

notification to the European Commission and publication of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

#### 2.5. Marketing of flights

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

#### 2.6. Continuity of services

- (a) Except in cases of force majeure, the number of flights cancelled for reasons directly attributable to the carrier must not exceed 2% of the required minimum number of flights on an annual basis.
- (b) The carrier must give at least six months' notice before discontinuing services.

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### Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4(1)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92

#### Revision by Ireland of public service obligation in respect of scheduled air services between Dublin and Knock

(2002/C 66/06)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. Ireland has decided to revise the public service obligation published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 265 of 15 September 2000 (as amended by corrigendum published in OJ C 276 of 28 September 2000) 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, in respect of scheduled air services with effect from 22 July 2002 on the Dublin–Knock–Dublin route.

#### 2. The public service obligation is as follows

##### 2.1. Minimum frequency and seating capacity

- (a) The service must be operated at the rate of at least one return flight per day, seven days per week.
- (b) A minimum of 30 seats per day each way to and from Knock/Dublin (i.e. a minimum of 60 seats in both directions) must be provided, seven days per week.

The above requirements apply throughout each year.

##### 2.2. Type of aircraft used

- (a) The services must be operated by pressurised aircraft with a minimum capacity of 30 passenger seats.
- (b) Carriers' attention is drawn to technical and operative conditions applying at the airports. For further information please contact Airports Division, Department of Public Enterprise, 44 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Mr Ken Gorman, tel. (353-1) 604 16 18, fax (353-1) 604 16 81, e-mail: kengorman@dpe.ie

##### 2.3. Timetables

On weekdays, Monday to Friday inclusive, the flight schedule must provide for an early morning flight from Knock to Dublin and a late evening flight from Dublin to Knock to enable passengers, including passengers on business trips, to make a round trip within the day. This requirement applies throughout each year.

## 2.4. Fares

(a) A range of fares may be applied subject to:

- (i) a maximum return fare of EUR 123 in respect of a maximum of 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Knock/Dublin;
- (ii) at least 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Knock/Dublin being available at a return fare of EUR 110 or lower;
- (iii) no fare restriction shall apply to the balance of the minimum daily seat requirements on the route.

(b) The PSO carrier must enter into interline arrangements concerning the PSO route with at least two carriers operating services out of Dublin Airport to UK and continental destinations. The agreements governing such interline arrangements should be on the same or equivalent terms and conditions and should follow, with regard to fares on the route, the pro rata system in accordance with international rules. The PSO carrier must also enter into interlining arrangements with any other interested air carrier operating services out of Dublin Airport on the same or equivalent terms and conditions.

(c) The fares referred to at (a)(i) and (ii) above may be increased once each year with the prior consent of the Minister for Public Enterprise if an abnormal and unforeseeable increase in the cost factors affecting the operation of the routes takes place for which the carrier is not responsible. The new fare(s) will be notified to the carrier operating the service and will not enter into force prior to its notification to the European Commission and publication of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

## 2.5. Marketing of flights

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

## 2.6. Continuity of services

- (a) Except in cases of force majeure, the number of flights cancelled for reasons directly attributable to the carrier must not exceed 2 % of the required minimum number of flights on an annual basis.
- (b) The carrier must give at least six months' notice before discontinuing services.

**Communication from the Commission pursuant to Article 4(1)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC)  
No 2408/92**

**Revision by Ireland of public service obligation in respect of scheduled air services between  
Dublin and Sligo**

(2002/C 66/07)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. Ireland has decided to revise the public service obligation published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 265 of 15 September 2000 (as amended by corrigendum published in OJ C 276 of 28 September 2000) 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, in respect of scheduled air services with effect from 22 July 2002 on the Dublin-Sligo-Dublin route.

**2. The public service obligation is as follows**

**2.1. Minimum frequency and seating capacity**

(a) The services must be operated at the rate of at least two return flights per day, seven days per week.

(b) A minimum of 70 seats per day each way to and from Sligo/Dublin (i.e. a minimum of 140 seats in both directions) must be provided, seven days per week.

The above requirements apply throughout each year.

**2.2. Type of aircraft used**

(a) The services must be operated by pressurised aircraft with a minimum capacity of 30 passenger seats.

- (b) Carriers' attention is drawn to technical and operative conditions applying at the airports. For further information please contact Airports Division, Department of Public Enterprise, 44 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Mr Ken Gorman, tel. (353-1) 604 16 18, fax (353-1) 604 16 81, e-mail: kengorman@dpe.ie

### 2.3. Timetables

On weekdays, Monday to Friday inclusive, the flight schedules must include an early morning flight from Sligo to Dublin and a late evening flight from Dublin to Sligo to enable passengers, including passengers on business trips, to make a round trip within the day. This requirement applies throughout each year.

### 2.4. Fares

- (a) A range of fares may be applied subject to:
- (i) a maximum return fare of EUR 123 in respect of a maximum of 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Sligo/Dublin;
  - (ii) at least 40 % of seat capacity per day each way to and from Sligo/Dublin being available at a return fare of EUR 110 or lower;
  - (iii) no fare restriction shall apply to the balance of the minimum daily seat requirements on the route.
- (b) The PSO carrier must enter into interline arrangements concerning the PSO route with at least two carriers operating services out of Dublin

Airport to UK and continental destinations. The agreements governing such interline arrangements should be on the same or equivalent terms and conditions and should follow, with regard to fares on the route, the pro rata system in accordance with international rules. The PSO carrier must also enter into interlining arrangements with any other interested air carrier operating services out of Dublin Airport on the same or equivalent terms and conditions.

- (c) The fares referred to at (a)(i) and (ii) above may be increased once each year with the prior consent of the Minister for Public Enterprise if an abnormal and unforeseeable increase in the cost factors affecting the operation of the routes takes place for which the carrier is not responsible. The new fare(s) will be notified to the carrier operating the service and will not enter into force prior to its notification to the European Commission and publication of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

### 2.5. Marketing of flights

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### 2.6. Continuity of services

- (a) Except in cases of force majeure, the number of flights cancelled for reasons directly attributable to the carrier must not exceed 2 % of the required minimum number of flights on an annual basis.
- (b) The carrier must give at least six months' notice before discontinuing services.

**Council Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 of 12 October 1993 <sup>(1)</sup> on common rules for imports of certain textile products from third countries, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 27/2002 <sup>(2)</sup>**

**List of members of the World Trade Organisation**

(2002/C 66/08)

Albania	Germany	Niger
Angola	Ghana	Nigeria
Antigua and Barbuda	Greece	Norway
Argentina	Grenada	Oman
Australia	Guatemala	Pakistan
Austria	Guinea	Panama
Bahrain	Guinea Bissau	Papua New Guinea
Bangladesh	Guyana	Paraguay
Barbados	Haiti	Peru
Belgium	Honduras	Philippines
Belize	Hong Kong (China)	Poland
Benin	Hungary	Portugal
Bolivia	Iceland	Qatar
Botswana	India	Romania
Brazil	Indonesia	Rwanda
Brunei Darussalam	Ireland	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bulgaria	Israel	Saint Lucia
Burkina Faso	Italy	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Burundi	Jamaica	Senegal
Cameroon	Japan	Separate Customs Territory
Canada	Jordan	of Taiwan, Penghu,
Central African Republic	Kenya	Kinmen and Matsu
Chad	Korea, Republic of	Sierra Leone
Chile	Kuwait	Singapore
China	The Kyrgyz Republic	Slovak Republic
Colombia	Latvia	Slovenia
Congo	Lesotho	Solomon Islands
Costa Rica	Liechtenstein	South Africa
Côte d'Ivoire	Lithuania	Spain
Croatia	Luxembourg	Sri Lanka
Cuba	Macau (China)	Suriname
Cyprus	Madagascar	Swaziland
Czech Republic	Malawi	Sweden
Democratic Republic	Malaysia	Switzerland
of the Congo	Maldives	Tanzania
Denmark	Mali	Thailand
Djibouti	Malta	Togo
Dominica	Mauritania	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	Mauritius	Tunisia
Ecuador	Mexico	Turkey
Egypt	Moldova	Uganda
El Salvador	Mongolia	United Arab Emirates
Estonia	Morocco	United Kingdom
European Communities	Mozambique	United States
Fiji	Myanmar	Uruguay
Finland	Namibia	Venezuela
France	The Netherlands	Zambia
Gabon	The Netherlands Antilles	Zimbabwe
The Gambia	New Zealand	
Georgia	Nicaragua	

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 275, 8.11.1993, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 9, 11.1.2002, p. 1.

**Information communicated by Member States regarding State aid granted under Commission Regulation (EC) No 70/2001 of 12 January 2001 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to State aid to small and medium-sized enterprises**

(2002/C 66/09)

(Text with EEA relevance)

**Aid No:** XS/07/2001

**Member State:** Germany

**Region:** Land of Lower Saxony, district of Oldenburg

**Title of aid scheme or name of the company receiving an individual aid:** Business promotion scheme for particular locations in Oldenburg

**Legal basis:** § 108 der Niedersächsischen Landkreisordnung (NLO) in der Fassung vom 22.8.1996 (Niedersächsisches Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt S. 365) i.V. mit § 65 der Niedersächsischen Gemeindeordnung (NGO) in der Fassung vom 22.8.1996 (Niedersächsisches Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt S. 382)

**Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company:** EUR 409 000

**Maximum aid intensity:**

The whole district of Oldenburg lies within the national assisted areas map approved by the Commission

The aid amounts:

- in the case of small enterprises, up to 10 %
- and in the case of medium-sized enterprises, up to 7,5 % of eligible investment expenditure.

The rules on the combination of aid are complied with.

**Date of implementation:** 1 July 2001

**Duration of scheme or individual aid award:** From 1 July 2001 to 31 December 2006

**Objective of aid:**

The aid is intended to promote the competitiveness and adaptability of small and medium-sized enterprises in the district of Oldenburg, to encourage the creation of new jobs and help safeguard existing ones and thereby to bring about structural improvements

Rescue and restructuring aid to firms in difficulty (within the meaning of the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty: OJ C 288, 9.10.1999) is not covered by the measure

Aid may be granted for investment in setting up an establishment of the enterprise concerned

The aid is granted in the form of investment grants

All depreciable fixed assets, both tangible and intangible, qualify for assistance

**Economic sector(s) concerned:**

Companies with their place of business in Oldenburg and from the following sectors can benefit from this scheme: industrial and commercial sectors, hotel and restaurants, service

Aid may not be granted to firms in sensitive sectors

**Name and address of the granting authority:**

Landkreis Oldenburg  
Delmenhorster Straße 6  
D-27793 Wildeshausen

**Other information:**

Mr Wiechmann  
Tel. (044 31) 852 90  
Fax (044 31) 854 56  
E-mail: ralf.wiechmann@oldenburg-kreis.de

**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case COMP/M.2282 — BT/ESAT Digifone)**

(2002/C 66/10)

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

On 16 March 2001 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 301M2282. 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.

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**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case COMP/M.2693 — ADM/ACTI)**

(2002/C 66/11)

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

On 11 February 2002 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 302M2693. CELEX is the computerised documentation system of European Community law.

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**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case COMP/M.2485 — Verbund/Estag)**

(2002/C 66/12)

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

On 14 December 2001 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 German 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 'CDE' version of the CELEX database, under document No 301M2485. CELEX is the computerised documentation system of European Community law.

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**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case COMP/M.1978 — Telecom Italia/News Television/Stream)**

(2002/C 66/13)

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

On 29 June 2000 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 300M1978. CELEX is the computerised documentation system of European Community law.

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L-2985 Luxembourg,  
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**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case COMP/M.2701 — Vattenfall/BEWAG)**

(2002/C 66/14)

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

On 4 February 2002 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 302M2701. CELEX is the computerised documentation system of European Community law.

For more information concerning subscriptions please contact:

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

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**Non-opposition to a notified concentration****(Case COMP/M.2715 — E.ON/Oberösterreichische Ferngas/Jihoceska)**

(2002/C 66/15)

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

On 18 February 2002 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 German 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 'CDE' version of the CELEX database, under document No 302M2715. CELEX is the computerised documentation system of European Community law.

For more information concerning subscriptions please contact:

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

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## III

(Notices)

## COMMISSION

## GROTIUS II CRIMINAL PROGRAMME

## Annual work programme and call for applications for 2002

(2002/C 66/16)

On 28 June 2001 the Council adopted the Grotius II criminal programme for judicial cooperation in criminal matters for a period of two years (Council Decision 2001/512/JHA of 28 June 2001, OJ L 186, 7.7.2001).

This annual programme covers the year 2002 and the financial reference amount for implementing it comes to EUR 2 000 000.

## 1. Programme objectives

The **general objectives** of the Grotius II programme, as described in Article 2(1) of the Decision establishing it, help to provide citizens with a high level of protection in an area of freedom, security and justice. Within this framework, the programme is intended to stimulate mutual knowledge of legal and judicial systems and to facilitate judicial cooperation between the Member States in criminal matters.

The programme's **specific objectives**, as listed in Article 2(2) of the Decision, are:

- **preparation of future projects in the field of judicial cooperation in criminal matters** (e.g. mutual recognition of judicial decisions),
- **help in implementing the instruments adopted** (e.g. convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters),
- **support for better mutual understanding on general topics of shared interest to the Member States** (e.g. use of new technologies),
- **local ad-hoc projects with the aim of improving cooperation on the ground** (e.g. the fight against paedophilia),
- **networking of certain organisations and professions** (e.g. network of specialised judges, victim support services).

Article 3(3) of the Decision provides that, in order to be eligible for co-financing, projects must involve **at least three**

Member States **or two** Member States and one applicant country.

Projects may involve any of the organisations and professional categories with recognised legal status referred to in Article 3(1) and (2) of the Decision and concern any subject relating to judicial cooperation in general and criminal matters (see below for possible subjects).

It should be noted that the programme is not intended for students pursuing their studies but is open to young professionals undergoing training, as participants.

**Important!** Initiatives by private individuals are not eligible for the programme.

In addition to the criteria and guidelines set out in the Decision establishing the programme, it should be borne in mind that projects relating to training in existing secondary Community law and its proper application do not come under the Grotius criminal programme.

## 2. Field of action compared to other Title VI programmes

It is not permitted to combine financing under the Grotius criminal programme and other programmes.

For example, the following justice and home affairs programmes are managed by the Commission:

- Oisín II: a programme for the exchange and training of, and cooperation between, law enforcement authorities (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),
- STOP II: an incentive and exchange programme for persons responsible for combating trade in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),
- Falcone: a programme of exchanges, training and cooperation for persons responsible for action to combat organised crime (OJ L 99, 31.3.1998),

— Hippokrates: a programme of incentives and exchanges, training and cooperation for the prevention of crime (O) L 186, 7.7.2001).

It is essential that the applications for financing be sent to the right programme.

The link between Grotius criminal and Community programmes to assist the applicant countries, such as Phare, is described below under 'assessment of projects'.

### 3. Eligible expenditure

Expenditure directly chargeable to the implementation of projects is eligible. Subject to point 6 below, **Community co-financing can never exceed 70 % of the total cost of a project**. Consequently, projects asking for more than 70 % funding are not eligible, except if they fall within the specific actions and complementary measures referred to in point 6. The running costs of an organisation are not eligible, even where the organisation is pursuing one of the goals of the programme.

It is important to note that:

- all projects financed under the 2002 budget must have started before the end of 2002,
- projects must be finalised (unless special reasons are given) no later than one year after the date when the decision granting the financing was officially communicated, unless an extension has been approved,
- owing to the payment procedures applied by the Commission, the pre-financing of projects will fall on the applicants.

**Promoters are requested to carry out their projects in accordance with the vade-mecum on project management, which can be consulted on the website of the Justice and Home Affairs DG of the Commission.**

### 4. Activities of the programme

Projects to be financed from the 2002 budget may cover any of the activities listed in Article 4 of the Decision, namely:

- **conferences, seminars, meetings and symposia**,
- coordination of **research and studies** on subjects with a bearing on judicial cooperation,
- the distribution of **documentation and information** about foreign law and judicial cooperation,

— **training** in languages for vocational purposes and in comparative law,

— the organisation of **work experience placements and visits** abroad.

The budget for the year 2002 will run to EUR 2 000 000. The following table is provided for information, showing how the budget will be allocated to the various activities:

Activities	Year 2002
Conferences, seminars, meetings and symposia	800 000
Studies and research	300 000
Documentation and information	100 000
Training	250 000
Work experience placements and visits	550 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>

### 5. Selection and evaluation criteria

The criteria for selecting projects for financing are listed in Article 6(5) of the Decision. They are:

- conformity with the programme's objectives,
- whether the project has a European dimension and/or may be open to participation by the applicant countries,
- compatibility with work in progress or planned in the context of the European Union's policy priorities for judicial cooperation in general and criminal matters,
- complementarity with other past, present or future cooperation projects,
- ability of the organiser to implement the project,
- the inherent quality of the project in terms of its design, organisation, presentation and expected results,
- amount of the subsidy requested under the programme and proportionality with the expected results,
- the impact of the expected results on the programme's objectives.

Other criteria are:

- relevance of the project, its topicality, for example because it is linked to the implementation of legal and judicial cooperation instruments adopted by the Council,

- specific need for the project, for example if it focuses on an issue that has so far received little discussion but is now topical, or on cooperation or improvement of mutual knowledge between Member States that have not yet experienced frequent judicial contacts,
- language training should be considered only where directly linked to professional needs, and not easily available in the absence of the submitted project.

## 6. Priorities for 2002

In selecting topics for projects eligible for support from the programme, particular attention should be given to the conclusions of the Tampere European Council. By way of example, the following topics are suggested as being of particular interest at present:

### **Judicial cooperation in criminal matters**

#### 1. *Mutual recognition of court decisions and its context:*

- (a) the newly adopted or proposed instruments: the European arrest warrant (in relation to extradition procedures), the enforcement of pre-sentencing measures such as the freezing of assets and evidence, the enforcement of fines . . . ,
- (b) new perspectives relating to the enforcement of decisions in criminal matters: imprisonment, confiscation, disqualification, alternative sanctions, mediation, release from prison . . . ,
- (c) the elements of mutual confidence:
  - access to justice and procedural guarantees: obtaining evidence, provisional custody, legal aid and linguistic interpretation in legal proceedings,
  - administration and functioning of the criminal justice system.

#### 2. *Approximation of criminal legislation and the fight against certain types of cross-border criminality:*

- trafficking of human beings,
- terrorism,
- financial crime, fraud and corruption,
- counterfeiting of means of payment,
- commercial counterfeiting,

- environmental crime,
- cyber-crime,
- racism and xenophobia,
- assisting illegal immigration.

#### 3. *Cooperation between Member States in the fight against criminality:*

- the legal tools of mutual assistance (in particular the Convention of 29 May 2000 and its protocol),
- Eurojust,
- the European judicial network,
- the role of liaison magistrates,
- the prevention and regulation of conflicts of jurisdiction.

#### 4. *Mutual knowledge of the criminal justice system and its context:*

- knowledge of procedural systems,
- the protection of victims and witnesses,
- the position of minors in criminal proceedings,
- data protection,
- relations with the media,
- cooperation between judicial authorities and administrative services of Member States in specific fields.

### **Specific projects and complementary measures**

In order to achieve the objectives set out in Article 3(4) of the Decision, proposals for specific projects and complementary measures may also be submitted to the Commission by promoters from the Member States in the fields described above.

For 2002, the Commission is planning to undertake a maximum of two specific projects and two complementary measures.

- (a) The **specific projects** are of particular relevance to the priorities of the programme or to cooperation with applicant countries.

The Commission proposes the following specific projects for 2002:

- a feasibility study to determine how best to ensure, while taking fully account of requirements relating to personal freedoms and data protection, that the competent authorities in the European Union are informed of any disqualification, prohibition or incapacity handed down by the courts in a Member State. The study should also consider which of the following would be the best method: (a) to facilitate bilateral information exchanges; (b) to network national criminal records offices; or (c) to establish a genuine European central criminal records office<sup>(1)</sup>,
  - the development of a package of measures intended to promote assistance to victims of crime outside their Member State of residence, in particular:
    - the development of information booklets on victims' rights and services which are available to them, in the languages of European Union in each Member State,
    - the feasibility of setting-up a single telephone number.
- (b) The **complementary measures** cover seminars, meetings of experts and distribution of information obtained under the Grotius programme.

The Commission proposes the following complementary measures for 2002:

- creation of a web subsite bringing together the good practice and the main innovative results of the Grotius programme in order to disseminate and enhance their value in connection with the website of the Commission,
- an inventory of studies and ideas developed in previous seminars as regards the collection and admissibility of evidence, the preparation of a methodology and the organisation of a seminar covering the comparative application, in a series of practical examples drawn from experience, of the principles relating to the presumption of innocence, the burden of proof, the communication of items of evidence and the conditions for admissibility of evidence.

The specific projects and complementary measures referred to in Article 3(4) of the Decision qualify for 100 % financing, up to a maximum of 10 % and 5 % respectively of the total funding allocated annually to the programme for each of the two categories.

<sup>(1)</sup> Measure 21 of measures programme to implement the principle of mutual recognition of criminal decisions (OJ C 12, 15.1.2001, p. 10).

## 7. General guidelines

In principle, projects should concentrate on situations where practitioners and citizens experience practical difficulties. They should focus first on correct implementation of existing law, and explore available means of ensuring this implementation, before addressing the issue, if necessary, of possible amendments to legislation or conventions. Special attention should be devoted to the reciprocal understanding of different judicial approaches and legal cultures in order to foster mutual confidence in cases requiring judicial cooperation.

The following guidelines should help applicants:

- ambitious schemes, schemes of long duration or those for which a large grant is being applied for should be supported by pilot projects or feasibility studies,
- any plan for setting up a documentation network, databases, etc. should state in detail the sources, the field of investigation, the methodological approach, the frequency of updates, etc.,
- research projects should not be limited to a study based purely on the legal literature but should be based on practical experience and aim to produce usable conclusions,
- the knock-on effect of a project will be assessed on the basis of the number of participants and in view of their status and capacity to disseminate the results of the project,
- justification will have to be shown as to the benefits likely to be derived from very small projects, organisation of work experience placements or visits for a small number of participants. Projects likely to benefit only the applicant organisation will not be considered.

### **Projects will be assessed in accordance with the criteria and guidelines outlined above**

They will be assessed individually according to the above criteria and guidelines, but also overall so as to balance the programme between the most interactive forms of training, exchange and seminar and the more traditional activities such as meetings or research. Applications will be encouraged from organisations in EU Member States less represented in the projects as a whole.

Special attention will be given to projects open to professionals less familiar with international contacts, and to projects open to practitioners from applicant countries. It must be emphasised, however, that the Grotius II criminal programme is not intended to provide assistance to the applicant countries, for which specific facilities are provided under Phare (see <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index.htm>).

## 8. Submission of applications

Applications for grants must be sent **no later than 30 April 2002** (the postmark being taken as proof) to Ms Anita Braun, European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, Office LX 46, 4/90, B-1049 Brussels. Applications sent by express courier or delivered by hand must reach: European Commission, Central Mail Office, 1 Rue de Genève, B-1140 Brussels, no later than 17.00 (Brussels time) on 30 April 2002.

Applications must be submitted using the application form in one of the 11 European Union languages; however, in order to facilitate examination of the file, applicants are asked, where possible, to attach a summary of maximum 20 lines of the project (description, place, date, contents, partnership, participating countries, budget and expected results of the project) in English or French.

Forms may be obtained by applying to the address above, by fax on (32-2) 295 81 06, by e-mail at address JAI-GROTIUS@cec.eu.int, or by downloading the application forms from the website [http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/jai/prog\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/jai/prog_en.htm) Note that the signed **original** application form must be submitted (not a fax followed by the original), together with **three copies (four in total)**. Alterations to the form or the use of earlier versions of the form, etc., will disqualify the application.

Applications must be accompanied by a detailed budget, presented only in the stipulated form, in euro (with cross-references to the national currency for countries where the euro has not been adopted). The budget must show the expected overall cost, expenditure and revenue of the project. The aid requested may not exceed 70 % of the final cost, except in the case of specific projects and complementary measures, which may be wholly financed.

The amount of aid actually granted may be less than the amount requested. In other cases, it may be decided to grant aid only for part of the proposed action. It should be pointed out that most of the aid granted to date has covered 50 % to 60 % of project budgets. If the amount granted is less than that originally requested, the promoter will be required to submit a revised budget estimate showing the new breakdown of the project's funding.

**Important!** Applications which do not comprise a detailed financial statement, on the stipulated form indicating expen-

diture and revenue and enabling expenditure to be correlated to the various items in the project, will not be considered.

**In summary, a valid application consists of:**

- **the original application form, duly completed and signed,**
- **the description of the project,**
- **the planned budget with a detailed financial statement,**
- **the original and three copies of these documents.**

**Applications that do not contain the above documents are ineligible and will not be examined.**

Beneficiaries are required to state in all advertising or published material that the project has received financial support under the Grotius II general and criminal programme. They will be asked to send an evaluation form to all participants. They should allow on request a representative of the manager of the Grotius criminal programme to attend any seminars, colloquia or conferences.

All project promoters will be informed of the outcome of the assessment during August 2002.

Within three months of the completion of their project, promoters must submit for the attention of Ms Anita Braun, European Commission, Office LX 46 4/90, B-1049 Brussels, a **final report** on the project, any obstacles encountered, the evaluation given by the participants, the results obtained, the dissemination of such results and the conclusions drawn; they should also submit a **final financial** report. The reports must be based on the forms indicated on the site:

[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/jai/guidelines/guidelines\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/jai/guidelines/guidelines_en.htm)

They will also be required to agree to make available to the Commission the results, presented in a form that is usable and suitable for their dissemination: manuals, publications, videos, software, Internet sites.

## STOP II PROGRAMME

### Annual work programme and call for proposals for 2002

(2002/C 66/17)

On 28 June 2001 the Council adopted the STOP II programme, an incentive and exchange programme for persons responsible for combating trade in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children (Council Decision 2001/514/JHA of 28 June 2001, OJ L 186, 7.7.2001).

This annual programme covers the year 2002 and the financial reference amount for implementing it comes to EUR 2 000 000.

It has the aims to present themes for actions and measures of particular interest for the implementation of the STOP II programme in 2002, and to provide information to assist those who wish to apply for the co-financing of projects.

#### 1. Objectives of the programme

The programme shall contribute to the general objective of providing citizens with a high level of protection in an area of freedom, security and justice. Within this framework, it is intended to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings and all forms of sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography and the violence associated with sexual exploitation, as well as to assist the victims of these criminal activities.

These issues were addressed by the European Council of Tampere on 15-16 October 1999, and the scourge of trafficking in human beings was specifically and particularly addressed by the Council and the Ministers from the candidate countries in the 12 commitments in the fight against trafficking in human beings adopted on 28 September 2001. The latter includes combating trafficking in human beings in the context of fighting and preventing organised and interlinked criminal activities such as illegal immigration, the laundering of proceeds of crime and corruption.

The programme seeks in general to encourage and strengthen networking and practical cooperation such as the exchange and dissemination of information, experience and good practice, and the improvement and adaptation of training and scientific and technical research in the abovementioned fields. It also seeks to give particular attention to participation in the actions and measures involving private or public or private organisations, institutions or associations concerned in the candidate countries as well as to encourage the stepping up of cooperation with third countries and the competent regional and international organisations.

In this context, the main objectives are:

- to provide incentives for and support to a multidisciplinary and coordinated approach to the phenomena of trafficking

- in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children including child pornography on Internet,

- to address the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation throughout the trafficking chain (recruiters, exploiters, other intermediaries and clients),

- to encourage and support the establishment of networks of persons responsible for preventing and combating the crimes in question as well as assisting the victims of the crimes, with a view to stimulate various forms of cooperation,

- to further encourage scientific and technical research and to disseminate new techniques through the production of manuals as well as the preparation of training modules.

The STOP II programme shall co-finance projects submitted by public or private bodies, institutions or associations in the Member States of the European Union involved in helping victims and preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children. Applications from individuals are not eligible for financial support under this programme.

The programme is intended for persons responsible for assisting victims and for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children, such as judges, public prosecutors, law enforcement authorities, public services concerned with immigration and border controls, social service authorities, researchers and representatives of non-governmental and voluntary organisations.

Article 3(3) of the Decision provides that, in order to be eligible for co-financing, projects must involve **at least three** Member States **or two** Member States and one applicant country.

#### 2. Relations of the STOP II programme with other Title VI programmes

The STOP II programme has been set up alongside other programmes under Title VI of the Treaty on European Union, namely:

- Oisin II programme (programme for the exchange and training of, and cooperation between, law enforcement authorities, OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),

- Grotius II programme — general and criminal (programme of incentives and exchanges for legal practitioners, OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),

- Falcone programme (programme of exchanges, training and cooperation for persons responsible for action to combat organised crime, OJ L 99, 31.3.1998),
- Hippokrates (programme of incentives and exchanges, training and cooperation for the prevention of crime, OJ L 186, 7.7.2001).

Another programme that should be mentioned in addition to those listed above is the Daphne programme <sup>(1)</sup>, which has the following objectives:

- to set up and reinforce networks at European level to support and coordinate information and action on measures aimed at protecting, and preventing violence towards, children, young people and women, including the promotion of cooperation between NGOs, voluntary organisations and the authorities involved in these areas,
- the protection of children, young people and women from all kinds of violence, commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking in human beings and other abuse, and the prevention of these phenomena.

The Daphne programme was adopted on 24 January 2000 for a period of four years (2000-2003). It has a budget of EUR 20 million. In 2001, an additional budget line of EUR 3 million was allocated to specifically address child sexual abuse and paedophilia in complement to the Daphne programme.

Applicants are recommended, when drawing up their projects and before submitting an application under the STOP II programme, to take account also of these other programmes and their respective annual priorities to ensure that they have made the right choice.

Financial support under the STOP II programme may not be combined with grants from other programmes financed by the Community budget.

### 3. Eligible expenditure

A maximum of 70 % of expenditure arising directly from the implementation of the project and committed during the period laid down in the contract can be co-financed. It should be pointed out that with the aim of supporting a higher number of projects, the STOP Committee has decided in the previous rounds of selection to grant lower co-financing rates (except in exceptional cases) which, as an average, have ranged from 60 to 65 %.

The specific projects and complementary measures referred to in Article 3(4) of the Decision qualify for 100 % financing, up to a maximum of 10 % and 5 % respectively of the total funding allocated annually to the programme for each of the two categories.

<sup>(1)</sup> Decision No 293/2000/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 January 2000 (OJ L 34, 9.2.2000, p. 1).

As far as the sequence of operations is concerned, it is important to note that:

- owing to the payment procedures applied by the Commission, the pre-financing of projects will fall on the applicants,
- any project financed under the 2002 budget must have started and progressed before the end of 2002,
- projects have to be completed, at the latest, a year after the decision to grant the subsidy. Any possible request for extension must be submitted officially in writing to the president of the Committee.

Applications, which do not comprise a detailed financial statement, which makes it possible to appreciate the adequacy of expenditure in relation to the different contents of the project, will not be considered.

It should be noted that the payment procedures applied by the Commission require projects to be pre-financed partly by applicants (50 % of the grant is paid after signature of the agreement and the remaining 50 % after receipt and approval of the final report and financial statement).

Furthermore, emphasis is put on the participation of services and organisations from the candidate countries. Such participation is among other things intended to familiarise them with the policies of the European Union and to facilitate their accession. It needs to be stressed, however, that it is not the purpose of the STOP II programme to give direct financial assistance to actions organised from the central and eastern European countries (CEECs), the financing of which falls under the Phare programme.

### 4. Activities of the programme

The STOP II programme provides financial support for actions and measures in the following areas:

- exchange programmes and networking,
- conferences and seminars,
- studies and research,
- training and dissemination of information.

The Commission may also present a list of specific actions and complementary measures to be approved by the STOP Committee:

- specific projects of particular interest in terms of either the programme's priorities or cooperation with the applicant countries,



— complementary measures such as seminars, expert meetings or other dissemination activities of information obtained in the framework of the STOP II programme.

The budget of EUR 2 million for 2002 could be distributed, on an indicative basis, as follows:

Exchange programmes and networking	650 000
Conferences and seminars	350 000
Studies and research	450 000
Training and dissemination of information	350 000
Specific projects and complementary measures (up to 300 000)	200 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>

##### 5. Selection and evaluation criteria

The Commission will evaluate applications and select projects for a proposal to the STOP Committee for co-financing on the basis of the following criteria:

- conformity with the programme's objectives as indicated in point 2, including the potential impact of the expected results on the achievement of these objectives,
- the European dimension of the project and scope for participation by the applicant countries, i.e. **minimum of three Member States or two Member States and one candidate country**,
- consistency of topics with work undertaken or planned under the Council priorities,
- the operational and practical value of the project (for example, the emphasis placed on disseminating knowledge to the professions concerned),
- the number and degree of preparation of the persons responsible for combating trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children and likely to benefit from the project, either directly or through contact with participants,
- the appropriateness of the requested co-financement in relation to the expected results,
- the degree of preparation and the standing of the institution or body responsible for the project, and the clarity

and accuracy with which the objectives and procedures for implementing the project are defined,

- the partners involved in the organisation of the project and the extent to which the project is open to persons from different countries and different disciplines,
- complementarity of projects, e.g. the extent to which projects can be integrated into a consistent overall approach to prevent trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children, rather than the simple juxtaposition of isolated operations,
- complementarity with STOP projects previously or currently implemented.

Furthermore, the following guidelines based on the above criteria should be borne in mind by applicants:

- large-scale or long-term projects, or those entailing heavy expenditure, should be preceded by pilot schemes or feasibility studies,
- plans for setting up databases and/or documentation networks must give details of sources, field of investigation, approach, frequency of updates etc.,
- projects which benefit only the initiating institute or body are not eligible,
- applicants for certain projects may be asked to coordinate and rationalise their approach in order to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity.

##### 6. Priorities for 2002 <sup>(1)</sup>

###### *Exchange programmes and networking:*

- promoting European-level exchanges between persons holding posts of responsibility, including those responsible for operational initiatives or involved in the drafting of crime policy, with a view to encourage cooperation, exchange of information, experiences and best practices as well as to improve skills and knowledge about trafficking in human beings and the exploitation of children, including interlinked criminal activities performed by organised criminal networks such as illegal immigration and the laundering of the proceeds of crime. Where initiatives are of a specifically operational nature, the STOP II programme may help to finance the preparation and evaluation of such meetings, aiming at promoting general exchange of information and analysis of situation,

<sup>(1)</sup> The themes mentioned below will be given priority by the STOP Committee when it considers specific projects. These priorities do not automatically exclude projects on other topics in the area of prevention and fight against trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children.

- encouraging the launching, including through the use of modern technology such as the Internet, of networks with a view to improve cross-border cooperation against trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children by adults or adolescents.

#### **Conferences and seminars:**

- facilitating, through specialised conferences and seminars, European-level contacts between persons who hold posts of responsibility in the same area of professional activity (e.g. police officers, the judiciary, social workers, representatives of NGOs and international organisations) and are involved in combating trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography on the Internet, or between persons from several professions who wish to focus on a specific topic relating to such trafficking and exploitation, including interlinked criminal activities performed by organised criminal networks such as illegal immigration and the laundering of the proceeds of crime,
- promoting European-level meetings or conferences which bring together judges, police officers, immigration and border control officials, social service officials and those responsible for public or private bodies concerned with preventing trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography on the Internet, or providing assistance to victims. The aim must be to share experiences and to compare ideas on multidisciplinary practices and training in this area. Representatives of the countries of central and eastern Europe may take part in such meetings or conferences.

#### **Studies and research:**

- improvement of the statistical data and the various sources of information, which could be used to quantify the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation and sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography on the Internet,
- studies and research on practices and methods with a view to develop and improve the assistance to and the rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children,
- studies and research on practices and methods with a view to develop and improve the prevention of trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children, including the trafficking chain (recruiters, transporters, exploiters, other intermediaries and clients), the rehabilitation of perpetrators and also the validation of assessment instruments concerning sex offenders,
- studies and research on practices and methods with a view to develop and improve the combating of trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children, including interlinked criminal activities performed by

organised criminal networks such as illegal immigration and the laundering of the proceeds of crime, including legal, sociological, and other scientific topics as well as feasibility studies and development of operational tools and methods seeking to enhance cross-border cooperation between and amongst Member States and the candidate countries.

#### **Training and dissemination of information:**

- facilitating the introduction of training modules on specific topics relevant to trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography on the Internet, e.g. preventive measures, identification of video cassettes with a paedophile content, assistance to victims and training in the psychology of victims, preparation of technical training courses for law enforcement officers and judges, including courses available on the Internet, provided that confidentiality and access facilities could be ensured etc.,
- measures to prevent the use of telecommunications facilities, including the Internet, for the purposes of trafficking in human beings or sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography,
- examination of the scope for using data transmission networks in the 15 Member States to circulate regularly updated information on international legal instruments, criminal legislation and draft legislation relating to measures to combat trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children, including child pornography on the Internet,
- dissemination of information of the results of the actions co-financed under the programme with a view to better achieve the objectives of the programme; in particular encouragement of the circulation or publication of material and manuals such as lists of articles, studies and legislation, or results from relevant actions referred to in the programme and this annual work programme concerned with the assistance to victims, the combating, and the prevention of trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children, including the use of the Internet and, possibly, the creation of databases, with a view to improve the knowledge and awareness about these phenomena as well as facilitating increased exchange of information.

#### **Specific projects**

On 27 September 2001, the Council adopted a Resolution on the contribution of civil society in finding missing or sexually exploited children (OJ C 283, 9.10.2001, p. 2). In point 4 of the Resolution, the Council invites the Commission to have a study drawn up on:

- the actual extent of the phenomenon of missing or sexually exploited children,

- the existence, role and structure of the civil society organisations in the Member States actively supporting the search for missing or sexually exploited children, along with the arrangements for their involvement and cooperation with the competent authorities,
- legal issues arising from the involvement of such organisations, in particular the issues of the competent authorities sending confidential information to such organisations, the impact of the involvement of such organisations on criminal procedure, and data protection rules.

Specific projects that may be submitted to the Commission by promoters are of particular relevance to the annual priorities of the programme, and for the year 2002, the STOP II programme invites organisers to develop the indicated study in the form of a specific action.

When considering to submit a proposal as a specific project under the 2002 call for proposals, organisers should take into account that there are projects already carried out under the STOP and STOP II programmes as well as under the Daphne programme which are relevant in the context.

## 7. Submission of applications

Applications for grants must be sent no later than 30 April 2002 (the postmark being taken as proof) to the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, for the attention of Mr Henrik Sjolinder, LX 46, 4/158, B-1049 Brussels. Applications sent by express courier or delivered by hand must reach the European Commission, Service Courier, Rue de Genève 1, B-1140 Brussels, no later than 17.00 (Brussels time) on 30 April 2002.

Applications must be submitted using the application form in one of the 11 European Union languages; however, in order to facilitate examination of the file, applicants are asked, where possible and without their being under any obligation, to attach a summary of the project and its expected results in English or French.

Forms may be obtained by applying to the address above, by fax on (32-2) 295 01 74, by e-mail from JAI-STOP@cec.eu.int, or by downloading the application forms from the website [http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/jai/prog\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/jai/prog_en.htm) Note that the signed **original** application form must be submitted (not a fax followed by the original), together with **two copies** and a short memo (2-3 pages), where possible in English or French, briefly outlining the project (**three copies in total**). Alterations to the form or the use of earlier versions of the form, etc. will disqualify the application.

A detailed budget in euro must be sent in with the application. The budget must show the expected overall cost, expenditure and revenue of the project.

The amount of aid actually granted may be less than the amount requested. In other cases, it may be decided to grant aid only for part of the proposed action. It should be pointed out that most of the aid granted to date has covered 60 % to 65 % of project budgets. If the amount granted is less than that originally requested, the project organisers will be required to submit a revised budget estimate showing the new breakdown of the project's funding.

**Important!** Applications, which do not comprise a detailed financial statement enabling expenditure to be correlated to the various items in the project, will not be considered.

**In summary, a valid application must consist of:**

- **the original application form, duly completed and signed,**
- **a description of the project,**
- **the planned budget with a detailed financial statement.**

**The original and two copies of these documents must be sent to the Commission.**

Beneficiaries are required to state in all advertising or published material that the project has received financial support under the STOP II programme. They will be asked to send an evaluation form to all participants. They should allow on request a representative of the STOP II programme to attend any seminars or conferences.

All project organisers will be informed directly of the outcome of the assessment during August 2002.

Within three months of the completion of their project, they must submit a final report to the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, for the attention of Mr Henrik Sjolinder, LX 46, 4/158, B-1049 Brussels, on the project, any obstacles encountered, the evaluation given by the participants, the results obtained, the dissemination of such results and the conclusions drawn; they should also submit a final financial report.

They will also be required to agree to make available to the Commission the results, presented in a form that is usable and suitable for their dissemination: manuals, publications, videos, software, Internet sites.

## FALCONE PROGRAMME

### Annual work programme and call for applications for 2002

(2002/C 66/18)

On 19 March 1998 the Council of the European Union adopted the Falcone programme of exchanges, training and cooperation for persons responsible for action to combat organised crime<sup>(1)</sup>. The programme covers the period 1998-2002. The 2002 budget is EUR 2 000 000<sup>(2)</sup>.

The present annual programme focuses on activities contributing to the implementation and monitoring of the programme entitled 'Prevention and control of organised crime: a strategy of the European Union for the next millennium'<sup>(3)</sup>, adopted by the Council on 27 March 2000. It takes into account the conclusions of the European Council in Tampere<sup>(4)</sup>, Brussels and Ghent as well as of other work and priorities in the area of organised and transnational crime<sup>(5)</sup>.

#### 1. Aims of the programme

The Falcone programme is intended, through a multidisciplinary approach to prevention and enforcement, to support projects of benefit to the European Union that are presented by at least two authorities/organisations established in at least two Member States, that are acting as partners in the project. A project needs to involve participants from more than one Member State and can include participants from candidate countries, as well as from third countries if this is justified by the nature of the project. The programme supports training measures and exchanges, research and studies and other ways of improving skills, with the aim of strengthening and facilitating the struggle against organised crime and reducing such obstacles as may exist to cooperation between the Member States.

The programme supports the following specific aims:

- to improve knowledge of the phenomena of organised crime,
- to improve the professional skills of those responsible for combating organised crime by improving their knowledge of the procedures and legislation in force in the various European countries,
- to encourage the exchange of experience acquired in the field,

<sup>(1)</sup> Joint Action 98/245/JHA (OJ L 99, 31.3.1998).

<sup>(2)</sup> The financial reference amount of the programme for its full duration is EUR 10 million.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ C 124, 3.5.2000.

<sup>(4)</sup> <http://ue.eu.int/en/Info/eurocouncil/index.htm>

<sup>(5)</sup> [http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice\\_home/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice_home/index_en.htm)

- to facilitate the organisation of joint projects and a longer lasting multidisciplinary cooperation,
- to assess requirements in terms of cooperation and legislation in order to implement the strategy for the new millennium and the other initiatives mentioned in the introduction,
- to involve the applicant countries in transnational projects.

#### 2. Activities of the programme

The Falcone programme provides financial support for projects in the following areas as defined in Article 1(3) of the joint action adopted on 19 March 1998:

- training,
- joint projects to improve skills and operational methods in cooperation in the fight against organised crime,
- programmes of traineeships, organisation of meetings and seminars,
- research, specialised studies, including operational feasibility studies, and assessment,
- dissemination and exchange of information,
- all other measures that may promote the implementation of the action plan to combat organised crime.

These measures are directed towards those responsible for the fight against organised crime, as defined in Article 1(2) of the joint action, namely judges, public prosecutors, police and customs departments, civil servants, public tax authorities, authorities responsible for the supervision of financial establishments and public procurement, including the fight against fraud and corruption, and representatives of professional circles and of the business world who may be involved in the implementation of some of the recommendations in the action plan, as well as the academic and scientific world.

The projects may involve those responsible in the applicant countries, with a view to helping them prepare for accession, or in other non-member countries where it serves the aims of the projects.

The bodies responsible for projects may be public or private organisations, including research institutes and institutions for basic training or for continuing training.

### 3. Scope of the Falcone programme in relation to other Title VI programmes

The Falcone programme has been set up alongside the other Commission programmes under Title VI of the Treaty on European Union, namely:

- Oisín II (programme for the exchange and training of, and cooperation between, law enforcement authorities) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),
- Grotius II criminal (programme of incentives and exchanges for legal practitioners) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),
- STOP II (incentive and exchange programme for persons responsible for combating trade in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),
- Hippocrates (programme of incentives and exchanges, training and cooperation for the prevention of crime) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001).

Applicants are recommended, when drawing up their projects and before submitting a plan to the Falcone programme, to take account also of these other programmes and their annual priorities to ensure that they have made the right choice<sup>(1)</sup>. Concerning in particular the Oisín II programme, it is worth noting that this programme is aimed at supporting projects that strengthen law enforcement techniques and methods. The Hippocrates programme is divided into two sections. Section I is devoted to prevention of economic and financial crime and more generally to organised crime. Section II concentrates on prevention of delinquency (drugs, urban crime, youth crime).

Financial support under the Falcone programme may not be combined with grants from other programmes financed out of the Community budget, with the exception of Community programmes specifically aimed at supporting the efforts of applicant countries to prepare for accession to the European Union.

However, specific projects touching upon Community fields can be co-financed by the Falcone programme when they cover complementary aspects relating to the fight against and the prevention of organised crime.

### 4. Evaluation and selection criteria

Projects will be selected according to the following criteria:

- compatibility of the project with work undertaken or planned under the Council's priorities in the field of combating organised crime (including terrorism and corruption), and in particular the priorities of the strategy

<sup>(1)</sup> If it appears that a bid, submitted under the Falcone programme, falls in the scope of another of these mentioned EU programmes, the Commission will endeavour to ensure, where possible, that the bid is passed to the appropriate programme.

for the new millennium and the other initiatives mentioned in the introductory part of the present document,

- the European dimension of the project in terms of content and participation by Member States (minimum of two Member States); the possible participation of candidate countries to a project,
- the involvement of different entities and the combined use of their particular expertise in the organisation of the project,
- the openness to practitioners from different Member States and disciplines and the opportunity for them to benefit from each other's experience,
- the contribution to the development of new instruments or the implementation of already adopted instruments or having to be adopted in this field,
- the operational purpose and practical value, i.e. the extent to which stress is placed on passing on knowledge of immediate use in carrying on the professional activity concerned,
- the number and nature of the departments or categories of persons targeted and the number of professionals likely to derive some benefit from the project, either directly or through contact between those who have taken part and those who have not had the opportunity to participate,
- the accessibility of the project, i.e. the approach taken and the allowance, which the organisational arrangements make for participants' existing knowledge and for professional constraints,
- the degree of preparation and the standard of organisation, as well as clarity and precision as regards the objectives, design and planning of the project,
- the extent to which the projects complement each other, the way in which they contribute to creating a forward momentum rather than merely juxtaposing isolated operations,
- the scope for drawing on results achieved in order to reinforce cooperation between Member States.

### 5. General guidelines

The following guidelines, based on the above criteria, should be of assistance to applicants:

- ambitious schemes, schemes of long duration or those for which a large grant is being applied for should be supported by pilot projects or studies that justify and demonstrate their feasibility,

- any plan for setting up a documentation network, databases, etc., should state in detail the sources, the field of investigation, the methodological approach, the frequency of updates and the intended users of the information, etc.,
  - research projects should not be limited to studies based purely on written material but should be based on practical experience and aim to produce usable conclusions that could also serve the candidate countries to prepare for accession,
  - the knock-on effect of a project will be assessed on the basis of the number of participants and their status and capacity to disseminate the results of the project; attention will be paid to a balanced participation of persons from the requesting Member State and from other Member States and third countries,
  - justification will have to be shown as to the benefits likely to be derived from very small projects, the organisation of traineeships or exchanges for a small number of participants. Projects likely to benefit only the applicant organisation will not be considered,
  - meetings between institutions responsible for basic or continuing training should be considered only where they aim at a well-defined purpose in relation to a particular project or policy,
  - the standard of preparation will be assessed both objectively, as regards project design and planning, and subjectively, as regards the experience and reputation of the applicant organisation. Previous records will be given attention if other applications have been received from the same organisation. Initiatives submitted by organisations or associations having neither well-established structures nor significant human and financial resources will be disregarded,
  - in case of a seminar project, the attention of the applicants is drawn to the importance to develop the project in partnership. A detailed programme of the seminar indicating the subjects of the interventions, the participants' profile, the names and qualities of the speakers or organisations contacted and the way in which these seminars form part of the activities and working programmes of the applicant will have to be attached to the application,
  - the conferences, which pursue a broader objective consisting in presenting the state of play in a particular field and in allowing the contacts between the professionals, must necessarily have a strong multidisciplinary dimension and a very high European dimension. They will also have to take into account the outcome of work and results of conferences on similar topics, in order to avoid duplication and provide a real added value,
  - applicants are invited to examine with their partners the possibility of complementary projects, in terms of contents or of timetable, in such a way that results are developed better,
  - a high degree of interaction between the project organisers and the participants will be regarded as a positive feature.
- 6. Priority topics and themes for 2002**
- The following topics and themes, based on the joint action establishing the Falcone programme, the recommendations of the strategy to combat organised crime, the Council conclusions on combating terrorism, the resolution on organised crime prevention and the communication of the Commission on prevention of organised crime are put forward as being of particular interest.
- (a) *Training and exchanges:*
- preparation and implementation of programmes of in-service training and exchanges,
  - organisation of meetings, seminars and conferences.
- These events and measures may target the following topics:
- the actors of organised crime,
  - the links between organised crime and terrorism,
  - money-laundering (including terrorism financing, financial and banking),
  - techniques and the role of offshore centres, underground banking,
  - drugs trafficking,
  - cyber crime and crime connected to the new technologies,
  - corruption and reinforcement of integrity,
  - firearms trafficking,
  - public procurements, subsidies and public licences,
  - fraud, counterfeiting,
  - property theft and commodities smuggling,
  - protection of vulnerable economic sectors and financial and law professions,
  - transnational environment crime.

Accurately described and well-justified applications for specific training will benefit from a priority compared to general seminars or such events with a character of recurrence. The training seminars will need to show a solid multidisciplinary dimension both in participants, speakers and addressees of the results. The applications will contain a clear description of the trainees' profile and the evaluation method of the outcome.

The meetings and conferences should, as largely as possible, cover aspects that contribute directly to help participants improving their daily work situation. They should also involve the participants from abroad in a practical and active way, for example in workshops.

- preparation of teaching modules and manuals with a view to promoting:
  - reciprocal knowledge of regulations and legislation on prevention and enforcement, and procedures applicable to the different aspects and actors involved in the fight against organised crime,
  - reciprocal knowledge of practices and methods for prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of the various forms of organised crime, employed by those responsible for combating it.

These manuals will have preferably to be carried out jointly between an operator pertaining to the academic field or to a training institute and partners of public authorities. The end-users of the manuals application will have to be precisely described in the project application.

(b) *Joint projects to improve skills and operating methods:*

- preparation and implementation of projects designed to improve skills and operating methods in the field of cooperation in the prevention and repression of organised crime. This type of project includes practitioners and responsible persons from public authorities (possibly also researchers). It builds upon a common analysis of present practice, needs of and obstacles to transnational cooperation in specific areas. It can include an operational part at the expense of the organisers and end up with the proposal of practical and immediate suggestions, procedures and arrangements that could favour cooperation and evaluate their feasibility,
- innovative projects aiming at greater effectiveness in prevention and repression of organised crime. Such projects can also be connected to the setting up of transnational cooperation instruments,
- support for the networking of experts in prevention of various forms of organised crime.

These joint projects are to be organised for the categories of person referred to in Article 1(2) of the joint action

establishing the Falcone programme. They may also include Europol when they fall within its sphere of responsibility.

(c) *Comparability and circulation of information:*

- feasibility studies on the collection and exchange of data as well as the creation of databases on prevention and repression of organised crime and their pilot implementation,
- definition of common standards and methodology for identifying phenomena, data collection and analysis,
- mobilisation of data via networks involving in particular criminology departments and universities,
- dissemination of information to the persons responsible as defined in Article 1(2) of the joint action,
- feasibility study of a mechanism allowing potential applicants to find partners for the preparation and submission of European projects of prevention and fight against organised crime.

(d) *Studies, analyses and strategies:*

- scientific and technical research activities, as well as specialised and comparative studies in the various areas of interest for combating criminal organisations and preventing their activities. The topics concerned are in particular:
  - the links between organised crime and terrorism,
  - money-laundering (including financial and banking techniques and the role of offshore centres, underground banking),
  - drugs trafficking,
  - cyber crime and crime connected to the new technologies,
  - corruption and reinforcement of integrity,
  - firearms trafficking,
  - public procurements, subsidies and public licences,
  - fraud, counterfeiting,
  - property theft and commodities smuggling,
  - protection of vulnerable economic sectors and financial and law professions,

- transnational environment crime.
- multidisciplinary analysis of the risk and impact of certain forms of transnational economic crime with a view to better understand the phenomena and contribute to the formulation of preventive and repressive instruments with a multidisciplinary approach. Such analyses can also cover the development of techniques used as well by public authorities and by business in order respectively to combat and to prevent economic crime. Surveys on the perception by business of certain crime phenomena and on suggestions for public and private sector policies.
- studies on strategies, legislation and regulations for improving cooperation on prevention, enforcement and prosecution, and in particular the possibility of drawing up common policies and identifying areas of possible convergence or harmonisation which could constitute a long-term objective of the European Union. Such approaches could be based on preliminary, comparative studies on existing national law enforcement and judicial structures and procedures,
- feasibility studies on the setting up of multidisciplinary information networks,
- feasibility studies on investigation, analysis or translation tools using the new information technologies,
- comparative studies on the experiences in crime prevention of EU Member States and third countries and on the way of associating the actors of civil society to this policy,
- analysis of the criminogenic risk involved in specific civil, administrative and business regulations, policies and practices.

## 7. General financing rules and 2002 budget

A maximum of 80 % of expenditure arising directly from the implementation of the project and committed during the period laid down in the contract can be co-financed. It should be pointed out that with the aim of supporting a higher number of projects, the Falcone Committee has decided in the previous rounds of selection to grant lower co-financing rates (except in exceptional cases) which, as an average, ranged from 60 to 70 %.

Project contractors may be public authorities or public or semi-public institutions, private operators, professional organisations or federations, non-profit organisations and institutes involved in initial or continuing training and research.

As far as the sequence of operations is concerned, it is important to note that:

- owing to the payment procedures applied by the Commission, the pre-financing of projects will fall on the applicants,
- any project financed under the 2002 budget must have started and progressed before the end of 2002,
- projects have to be completed, at the latest, a year after the decision to grant the subsidy. Any possible request for extension must be submitted officially in writing to the president of the Committee.

Article 8(1) of the Decision provides that, in order to be eligible for co-financing, projects must involve **at least two** Member States. Projects submitted by private individuals are not eligible under this programme.

Applications, which do not comprise a detailed financial statement, which makes it possible to appreciate the adequacy of expenditure in relation to the different contents of the project, will not be examined. As an example, a budget-type appears in the operational guide accessible on the Internet (see below).

The projects can include persons and institutions in the candidate countries, which are responsible for the fight against organised crime in order to familiarise them with the policies of the European Union and to facilitate their accession, as well as persons and organisations from other third States, if this lies in the interest of the project. It needs to be stressed, however, that it is not the purpose of the Falcone programme to give assistance to the central and eastern European countries (CEECs), the financing of which falls under the Phare programme.

The budget for 2002 is EUR 2 000 000 and, as a guide, could be distributed as follows:

Training, exchanges, seminars, conferences	800 000
Joint projects	600 000
Studies	450 000
Information/dissemination	150 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>



## 8. How to apply

Applications for grants must be sent no later than 30 April 2002 (the postmark being taken as proof) to the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, for the attention of Mr Jean-Jacques Nuss, LX 46, 4/151, B-1049 Brussels. Applications sent by express courier or delivered by hand must reach the European Commission, Service Courier, Rue de Genève 1, B-1140 Brussels, no later than 17.00 (Brussels time) on 30 April 2002.

Applications must be submitted using the application form in one of the 11 European Union languages. However, in order to facilitate examination of the file, applicants are asked, where possible and without their being under any obligation, to attach a summary of the project and its expected results in English or French.

Forms may be obtained by applying to the address above, by fax on (32-2) 295 01 74, by e-mail from JAI-FALCONE@cec.eu.int, or by downloading the application forms from the website [http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/jai/prog\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/jai/prog_en.htm). Note that the signed **original** application form must be submitted (not a fax followed by the original), together with **two copies** and a description outlining the project (**three copies in total**). Alterations to the application form or the use of earlier versions of the form, etc., will disqualify the application.

A detailed budget in euro must be sent in with the application. The budget must show the expected overall cost, expenditure and revenue of the project. The aid requested may not exceed 80 % of the final cost.

The amount of aid actually granted may be less than the amount requested. In other cases, it may be decided to grant aid only for part of the proposed action. It should be pointed out that most of the aid granted to date has covered 60 to 70 % of project budgets. If the amount granted is less than that originally requested, the project organisers will be required to submit a revised budget estimate showing the new breakdown of the project's funding.

**Important!** Applications, which do not comprise a detailed financial statement enabling expenditure to be correlated to the various items in the project, will not be considered.

**In summary, a valid application must consist of:**

- **the original application form, duly completed and signed,**
- **the description of the project,**
- **the planned budget with a detailed financial statement.**

**The original and two copies of these documents must be sent to the Commission.**

Beneficiaries are required to state in all advertising or published material that the project has received financial support under the Falcone programme. They will be asked to send an evaluation form to all participants. They should allow on request a representative of the manager of the Falcone programme to attend any seminars or conferences.

All project organisers will be informed directly of the outcome of the assessment during August 2002.

Within three months of the completion of their project, they must submit a **final report** to the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, for the attention of Mr Jean-Jacques Nuss, LX 46, 4/151, B-1049 Brussels, on the project, any obstacles encountered, the evaluation given by the participants, the results obtained, the dissemination of such results and the conclusions drawn; they should also submit a final **financial report**.

They will also be required to agree to make available to the Commission the results, presented in a form that is usable and suitable for their dissemination: manuals, publications, videos, software, Internet sites.

## OISIN II PROGRAMME

### Annual work programme and call for applications for 2002

(2002/C 66/19)

On 28 June 2001 the Council of Ministers of the European Union adopted the Oisín II programme (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001, p. 4), a multiannual programme in the area of training and cooperation between the law enforcement services covering the period 2001/2002.

The budget foreseen for this programme in the year 2002 is EUR 4 million.

#### 1. Objectives of the programme

The general objective of the Oisín II programme consists of providing citizens with a high level of security in an area of freedom, security and justice, in accordance with Article 29 of the Treaty of Amsterdam. Within this framework, the programme aims, like the Oisín programme 1997/2000, at encouraging cooperation between the law enforcement services of the Member States and at providing them with a better insight in the working methods and constraints of their counterparts in other Member States.

Article 3(3) of the Decision provides that, in order to be eligible for co-financing, projects must involve **at least three** Member States **or two** Member States and one applicant country.

The following activities can be funded in 2002: training, exchanges and work experience placements, operational projects, studies and research, meetings and seminars, as well as dissemination of the results obtained within the framework of the programme.

Applicants will be law enforcement services in the Member States. This means the bodies responsible, under national legislation, for the fight against and the prevention and detection of crime (police services in the broad sense as well as customs services). The applicants may be national or international, public or private institutions including research establishments and the organisations responsible for all forms of training of police and customs officials.

Private individuals may not submit projects to this programme.

Finally, in keeping with the aim of helping applicant countries to prepare for accession to the EU, police or customs officers in these countries, or of other third countries can take part in projects, where this is in the interest of these projects.

#### 2. Sphere of activity of the Oisín programme in relation to other Title VI programmes

In addition to the Oisín programme, the Commission manages four programmes in the field of justice and home affairs (title VI of the Treaty on European Union):

- Falcone (programme of exchanges, training and cooperation for persons responsible for action to combat organised crime) (OJ L 99, 31.3.1998),
- Grotius II criminal (programme designed for the support and exchange of the judiciary) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),
- STOP II (incentive and exchange programme for persons responsible for combating trade in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),
- Hippocrates (programme of incentives and exchanges, training and cooperation for the prevention of crime) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001).

A project may only obtain funding from one Commission programme. Combined financing between these or other Commission programmes is not allowed. It is imperative that requests for financing are submitted under the correct programme. If not, the Commission will however endeavour to ensure that the bids are transmitted for examination to the secretary of the suitable programme, but cannot guarantee this. Applicants are advised to consult information on all five programmes to check that their projects are being submitted to the correct programme.

#### 3. Eligible expenditure

To be eligible for co-financing, projects will have to involve at least three Member States or two Member States and one applicant country.

Expenditure directly linked to the implementation of projects will be eligible for co-financing up to a maximum of **70 %** of the total cost of the project.

The Council decision of 28 June 2001 makes it possible that specific actions and complementary measures can be financed up to 100 % under the programme with a view to achieving the programme's objectives. A maximum of 10 % respectively 5 % of the annual allocation for the programme can be devoted to such projects.

Under no circumstances will the overhead costs of an organisation be funded by the Oisín II programme.

As far as the sequence of operations is concerned, it is important to note that:

- owing to the payment procedures applied by the Commission, the pre-financing of projects will fall on the applicants,

- any project financed under the 2002 budget must have started and progressed before the end of 2002,
- projects have to be completed, at the latest, a year after the decision to grant the subsidy. Any possible request for extension must be submitted officially in writing to the president of the Committee.

**Projects organisers are requested to carry out their projects in accordance with the vade-mecum on project management, which can be consulted on the website of the Justice and Home Affairs DG.**

#### 4. Activities of the programme

The programme will finance the following activities:

- **training** for professional purposes including language courses,
- **conferences, seminars or meetings,**
- **research and study** work on topics concerning cooperation between law enforcement services,
- **operational projects,** such as exercises or joint surveillance operations,
- **dissemination** of the results of the programme and information on cooperation between the law enforcement services,
- **exchanges and work experience placements** for police and customs officers.

As an indication, appropriations between the various areas could be broken down as follows:

Fields	euro
— Training	800 000
— Exchanges	600 000
— Research/studies	800 000
— Meetings (seminars, conferences)	1 600 000
— Dissemination/information	200 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 000 000</b>

#### 5. Evaluation and selection criteria

The Commission will carry out the evaluation of the projects with the aid of experts within its services or belonging to bodies specialising in cooperation in police or customs matters. The criteria of evaluation and of selection of projects mentioned in the Council Decision concerning the programme Oisin II are as follows:

- conformity with the programme's objectives,
- whether the project has European dimension and is open to participation by the applicant countries,
- compatibility with work undertaken or planned within the framework of the European Union's political priorities on police and customs cooperation,
- complementarity with other past, current or planned cooperation projects,
- ability of the organiser to implement the project,
- the inherent quality of the project in terms of its conception, organisation, presentation and expected results,
- the amount of subsidy requested under the programme and whether it is proportionate to the expected results,
- the impact of the expected results on the programme's objectives.

The following indications, based on the criteria of evaluation and on the experience of the management of the Oisin I and of other programmes, may also be useful to the applicants:

- the knock-on effect of projects will be evaluated according to the number of participants, their position and their capacity to disseminate the results of the project; a proper balance between participants of the Member State of origin and participants of other Member States and third countries will be an additional asset for the project,
- ambitious or long-term projects or those for which significant levels of financing is required should be accompanied by feasibility studies,
- the advantages which can result from very small projects, from the organisation of training periods or of exchanges involving a small number of participants will have to be duly justified,
- the level of preparation will be evaluated both objectively, according to the planning and organisation of the project, and subjectively, according to experience and to the applicant's reputation; account will be taken of the antecedents if the same organisation has already submitted other requests,
- any project with the aim of putting in place documentation networks or databases should indicate in detail its sources, the field of investigation, the methods followed, the frequency of the updates, the users of information etc.,
- research projects must be based on practical experience and aim to reach operational conclusions,

- seminars must be organised in partnership with other participants and have the strongest possible European dimension. They must take account of the results of work and of conferences on similar topics, in order to avoid duplication and to give a real added value. A detailed programme for seminars will have to be attached at the application. This programme should indicate the themes of the interventions, the participants' profiles, the names and qualities of the speakers or organisations contacted and the way in which these seminars form part of the activities and work programmes of the organiser,
- applicants are invited to examine with their partner organisations the possibility of complementary projects, in terms of contents or timetable, so as to mutually benefit the projects.

## 6. Actions and priorities for the year 2002

Priorities for the programme must be consistent with the political priorities of the European Union, as defined at the European Council of Tampere and specified in the scoreboard of the European Union (the text of the scoreboard is available on the Internet site of the Commission at the address:

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice\\_home/pdf/com2000-167-fr.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice_home/pdf/com2000-167-fr.pdf)).

The following priorities have been adopted for 2002.

### A. Improvement of **police cooperation** in the following areas:

- training of the police officers of all levels,
- police methods and techniques, in particular in the field of community policing and relations between police services and private security companies,
- joint operations or exercises,
- criminal intelligence,
- the fight against certain forms of crime:
  - drugs trafficking,
  - terrorism,
  - urban violence and crime,
  - crime in the field of means of payment, and in particular in connection with the introduction of the euro,
  - environmental crime,
- use of technology in fighting crime,
- law and order,
- criminological analysis,

- participation of police forces in non-military crisis management, as regards selection, recruitment, training and equipment of police staff.

### B. Improvement of **customs cooperation** in the following fields:

- development of best practice for customs controls (e.g. development of practical guides),
- joint operations or exercises,
- customs officers' training,
- implementation of the Naples II Convention with regard to the fight against crime,
- feasibility study on the creation of new computer databases in the field of customs (third pillar).

### C. Improvement of **horizontal cooperation** between law enforcement authorities.

### D. Specific projects and complementary measures

In order to achieve the objectives set out in Article 3(4) of the Decision, proposals for specific projects and complementary measures may also be submitted to the Commission by partners from the Member States in the fields described above.

In 2002, the Commission intends to undertake the following specific projects:

- a study on the priority areas/subjects for EU police cooperation in the next few years and how to bring cooperation forward in these areas in order to further improve the Union's effectiveness in the fight against crime,
- an examination of the obstacles which exist in Member States for the transmission of data from their law enforcement services to the law enforcement services of other Member States as well as ways to overcome such obstacles,
- improving cooperation between the customs administrations and police services in Member States.

The Commission therefore invites applicants to consider proposing projects in this field.

### E. Candidate countries

Close attention will be paid to projects associating applicant countries. Like Oisin I, Oisin II will not be intended to provide funding to these countries since specific measures exist under Phare.

## 7. Submission of applications

Applications for grants must be sent no later than 30 April 2002 (the postmark being taken as proof) to the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, for the attention of Mrs Laura Tarragona Sáez, LX 46, 4/146, B-1049 Brussels. Applications sent by express courier or delivered by hand must reach the European Commission, Service Courier, Rue de Genève 1, B-1140 Brussels, no later than 17.00 (Brussels time) on 30 April 2002.

Applications must be submitted using the application form in one of the 11 European Union languages; however, in order to facilitate examination of the file, applicants are asked, where possible and without their being under any obligation, to attach a summary of the project and its expected results in English or French.

Forms may be obtained by applying to the address above, by fax on (32-2) 299 63 50, by e-mail from JAI-OISIN@cec.eu.int, or by downloading the application forms from the website [http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/jai/prog\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/jai/prog_en.htm). Note that the signed **original** application form must be submitted (not a fax followed by the original), together with **two copies** and detailed description of the project (**three copies in total**). Alterations to the form or the use of earlier versions of the form, etc., will disqualify the application.

A detailed budget in euro must be sent in with the application. The budget must show the expected overall cost, expenditure and revenue of the project. The aid requested may not exceed 70 % of the final cost, except in the case of specific projects and complementary measures, which may be wholly financed.

The amount of aid actually granted may be less than the amount requested. In other cases, it may be decided to grant aid only for part of the proposed action. It should be pointed out that most of the aid granted to date has covered 50 % to 60 % of project budgets. If the amount granted is less than that originally requested, the project organisers will be required to submit a revised budget estimate showing the new breakdown of the project's funding.

**Important!** Applications which do not comprise a detailed financial statement enabling expenditure to be correlated to the various items in the project will not be considered.

**In summary, a valid application consists of:**

- **the original application form, duly completed and signed,**
- **the description of the project,**
- **the planned budget with a detailed financial statement.**

**The original and two copies of these documents must be sent to the Commission.**

Beneficiaries are required to state in all advertising or published material that the project has received financial support under the Oisín II programme. They will be asked to send an evaluation form to all participants. They should allow on request a representative of the manager of the Oisín programme to attend any seminars or conferences.

Project organisers will be informed of the outcome of the assessment during August 2002.

Within three months of the completion of their project, they must submit a **final report** to the Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, for the attention of Mrs Laura Tarragona Sáez, LX 46, 4/146, B-1049 Brussels, on the project, any obstacles encountered, the evaluation given by the participants, the results obtained, the dissemination of such results and the conclusions drawn; they should also submit a final **financial report**.

They will also be required to agree to make available to the Commission the results, presented in a form that is usable and suitable for their dissemination: manuals, publications, videos, software, Internet sites.

## HIPPOKRATES PROGRAMME

### Annual work programme and call for applications for 2002

(2002/C 66/20)

On 28 June 2001 the Council of Ministers of the European Union adopted the Hippokrates programme (Decision 2001/515/JHA) <sup>(1)</sup>, a multiannual programme of incentives and exchanges, training and cooperation for the prevention of crime covering the period 2001/2002.

The budget foreseen for this programme in the year 2002 is EUR 1 million.

This document presents the Hippokrates work programme for the year 2002.

#### 1. Objectives of the programme

The general objective of the Hippokrates programme consists of providing citizens with a high level of security in an area of freedom, security and justice, in accordance with Article 29 of the Treaty of Amsterdam. Within this framework, the programme aims at encouraging cooperation between Member States in the field of crime prevention.

Article 3(3) of the Decision provides that, in order to be eligible for co-financing, projects must involve **at least three** Member States **or two** Member States and one applicant country.

The following activities can be funded in 2002: training, exchanges and work experience placements, studies and research, meetings and seminars, as well as dissemination of the results obtained within the framework of the programme. They concern general crime prevention as well as prevention of organised crime.

Applicants will be public or private bodies in the Member States of the European Union involved in crime prevention. Private individuals may not submit projects to this programme.

Finally, in keeping with the aim of helping applicant countries to prepare for accession to the EU, crime prevention specialists in these countries, or of other third countries can take part in projects, where this is in the interest of these projects.

#### 2. Sphere of activity of the Hippokrates programme in relation to other Title VI programmes

In addition to the Hippokrates programme, the Commission manages four programmes in the field of justice and home affairs (Title VI of the Treaty on European Union):

— Oisin II (programme of incentives and exchanges, training and cooperation between law enforcement services) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),

— Falcone (programme of exchanges, training and cooperation for persons responsible for action to combat organised crime) (OJ L 99, 31.3.1998),

— Grotius II criminal penal (programme of incentives and exchanges, training and cooperation for the legal practitioners) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001),

— STOP II (incentive and exchange programme for persons responsible for combating trade in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children) (OJ L 186, 7.7.2001).

A project may only obtain funding from one Commission programme. Requests for financing in the field of crime prevention must not be submitted anymore to the Oisin II programme. It is imperative that requests for financing are submitted to the correct programme. If not, the Commission will however endeavour to ensure that the bids are transmitted for examination to the secretary of the suitable programme, but cannot guarantee this. Applicants are advised to consult information on all five programmes to check that their projects are being submitted to the correct programme.

#### 3. Eligible expenditure

Expenditure directly linked to the implementation of projects will be eligible for co-financing up to a maximum of **70 %** of the total cost of the project.

The Council decision of 28 June 2001 makes it possible for specific actions and complementary measures to be financed under the programme with a view to achieving the programme's objectives. Such projects could be financed up to 100 % and would comprise a maximum of respectively 10 % and 5 % of the annual total appropriation allocated to the programme.

Under no circumstances will the overhead costs of an organisation be funded by the Hippokrates programme.

As far as the sequence of operations is concerned, it is important to note that:

— owing to the payment procedures applied by the Commission, the pre-financing of projects will fall on the applicants,

— any project financed under the 2002 budget must have started and progressed before the end of 2002,

— projects have to be completed, at the latest, a year after the decision to grant the subsidy. Any possible request for extension must be submitted officially in writing to the president of the Committee.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 186, 7.7.2001.

#### 4. Activities of the programme

The programme will finance the following activities:

- **training** for professional purposes including language courses,
- **conferences, seminars or meetings,**
- **research and study** work on topics concerning cooperation in the field of crime prevention,
- **dissemination** of the results of the programme and information on cooperation in the field of crime prevention.

As an indication, appropriations between the various areas could be broken down as follows:

Fields	euro
— Training	300 000
— Research/studies	300 000
— Meetings (seminars, conferences)	300 000
— Dissemination/information	100 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>

#### 5. Evaluation and selection criteria

The Commission will carry out the evaluation of the projects with the aid of experts within its services or belonging to bodies specialising in crime prevention. The criteria of evaluation and of selection of projects mentioned in the Council decision concerning the programme Hippocrates are as follows:

- conformity with the programme's objectives,
  - whether the project has European dimension and is open to participation by the applicant countries,
  - compatibility with work undertaken or planned within the framework of the European Union's political priorities on crime prevention,
  - complementarity with other past, current or planned cooperation projects,
  - ability of the organiser to implement the project,
  - the inherent quality of the project in terms of its conception, organisation, presentation and expected results,
  - the amount of subsidy requested under the programme and whether it is proportionate to the expected results,
  - the impact of the expected results on the programme's objectives.
- The following indications, based on the criteria of evaluation and on the experience of the management of other Title VI programmes, may also be useful to the applicants:
- the knock-on effect of projects will be evaluated according to the number of participants, their position and their capacity to disseminate the results of the project; a proper balance between participants of the Member State of origin and participants of other Member States and third countries will be an additional asset for the project,
  - ambitious or long-term projects or those for which significant levels of financing is required should be accompanied by feasibility studies,
  - the advantages which can result from very small projects, from the organisation of training periods or of exchanges involving a small number of participants will have to be duly justified,
  - the level of preparation will be evaluated both objectively, according to the planning and organisation of the project, and subjectively, according to experience and to the applicant's reputation; account will be taken of the antecedents if the same organisation has already submitted other requests,
  - any project with the aim of putting in place documentation networks or databases should indicate in detail its sources, the field of investigation, the methods followed, the frequency of the updates, the users of information etc.,
  - research projects must be based on practical experience and aim to reach operational conclusions,
  - seminars must be organised in partnership with other participants and have the strongest possible European dimension. They must take account of the results of work and of conferences on similar topics, in order to avoid duplication and to give a real added value. A detailed programme for seminars will have to be attached to the application. This programme should indicate the themes of the interventions, the participants' profiles, the names and qualities of the speakers or organisations contacted and the way in which these seminars form part of the activities and work programmes of the organiser,
  - applicants are invited to examine with their partner organisations the possibility of complementary projects, in terms of contents or timetable, so as to mutually benefit the projects.

## 6. Actions and priorities proposed for the year 2002

Priorities for the programme in the coming year must be consistent with the political priorities of the European Union, as defined at the European Council of Tampere (conclusions 41 and 42 available on the Internet site of the Council at the address: <http://europa.eu.int/council/off/conclu/oct99/index.htm>).

The following priorities have been adopted for 2002:

### 6.1. *Horizontal themes* concerning both general crime prevention and prevention of organised crime:

- the feeling of insecurity in populations and prevention of victimisation,
- the relations between general crime and organised crime,
- the comparability of data on crime, victimisation and the feeling of insecurity,
- crime-proofing,
- the measurement of criminal phenomena.

### 6.2. *General crime prevention*

The programme's priorities will be based on the three main issues identified at the Tampere European Council (conclusion 42) and the work programme of the European Crime Prevention Network, namely:

#### — Youth crime:

- analysis of the causes of juvenile delinquency,
- prevention of recidivism,
- alternatives to prison for young offenders,
- prevention of violence at school,
- youth delinquency and youth alcoholism,
- prevention of delinquency among juveniles in hard-to-reach groups, such as immigrant youths.

#### — Urban crime:

- analysis of major trends in urban violence and asocial behaviour and effective prevention methods,
- prevention of sports-related hooliganism,
- alternative ways of solving conflicts (social mediation and related methods),

- contribution from community policing to crime prevention,
- local partnerships (with an emphasis on participation of citizens and local communities),
- consequences of urban planning, environmental design and housing policies on urban crime.

#### — Drugs related crime:

- analysis of major trends in crime related to drugs addiction and effective prevention methods,
- analysis of major trends in crime related to drugs trafficking and effective prevention methods,
- analysis of social and health prevention programmes and their impact on drugs related crime.

### 6.3. *Organised crime prevention*

In the field of organised crime, the Hippokrates programme will support projects linked to the strategy of the European Union as described in the report presented by the European Commission and Europol on the prevention of organised crime on 13 March 2001 as well as projects linked to the activities of the European Forum for the prevention of organised crime. The following themes will be the priorities of the programme for 2002:

- measurement of criminal phenomena, with two parts:
  - increase of knowledge: methods of data collection, establishment of comparable statistics, analysis of the logistics of organised crime (criminologicals),
  - analysis and management of existing knowledge: feasibility studies and preparation of the implementation of the twin-track approach (using information available in the framework of legal investigations for prevention).
- organisation of partnership between public and private bodies (including NGOs) with the following priorities:
  - identification of priority areas for a European partnership,
  - promotion and organisation of exchange of information,
  - design and development of training actions,



- role of professional organisations and business interests representatives in the prevention of organised crime and assessment of the relevance of voluntary instruments such as codes of conduct and memoranda of understanding,
- awareness raising and development of a prevention-based culture.
- use of securisation methods in the prevention of organised crime,
- cooperation between public bodies and corporate security services in private companies,
- feasibility of crime-proofing in law-making processes,
- risk assessment linked to economic, social and technological evolutions.

Close attention will be paid to projects associating applicant countries. As the other Title VI programmes, Hippokrates will not be intended to provide funding to these countries since specific measures exist under Phare.

## 7. Submission of applications

Applications for grants must be sent no later than 30 April 2002 (the postmark being taken as proof) to the European Commission, Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, for the attention of Mrs Laura Tarragona Sáez, LX 46, 4/146, B-1049 Brussels. A translation may be added in a second working language. Applications sent by express courier or delivered by hand must reach the European Commission, Service Courier, Rue de Genève 1, B-1140 Brussels, no later than 17.00 (Brussels time) on 30 April 2002.

Applications must be submitted using the application form in one of the 11 European Union languages; however, in order to facilitate examination of the file, applicants are asked, where possible and without their being under any obligation, to attach a summary of the project and its expected results in English or French.

Forms may be obtained by applying to the address above, by fax on (32-2) 299 63 50, or by downloading the application forms from the website [http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice\\_home/jai/prog\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/jai/prog_en.htm). Note that the signed **original** application form must be submitted (not a fax followed by the original), together with **two copies** and a description of the project (**three copies in total**). Alterations to the form or the use of earlier versions of the form, etc., will disqualify the application.

A detailed budget in euro (preferably with cross-references to national currency indicated) must be sent in with the

application. The budget must show the expected overall cost, expenditure and revenue of the project. The aid requested may not exceed 70 % of the final cost, except in the case of specific projects and complementary measures, which may be wholly financed.

The amount of aid actually granted may be less than the amount requested. In other cases, it may be decided to grant aid only for part of the proposed action. It should be pointed out that most of the aid granted to date has covered 50 % to 60 % of project budgets. If the amount granted is less than that originally requested, the project organisers will be required to submit a revised budget estimate showing the new breakdown of the project's funding.

**Important!** Applications which do not comprise a detailed financial statement enabling expenditure to be correlated to the various items in the project will not be considered.

**In summary, a valid application must consist of:**

- **the original application form, duly completed and signed,**
- **the description of the project,**
- **the planned budget with a detailed financial statement.**

**The original and two copies of these documents must be sent to the Commission.**

Beneficiaries are required to state in all advertising or published material that the project has received financial support under the Hippokrates programme. They will be asked to send an evaluation form to all participants. They should allow on request a representative of the manager of the Hippokrates programme to attend any seminars or conferences.

All project organisers will be informed directly of the outcome of the assessment during August 2002.

Within three months of the completion of their project, they must submit a **final report** to the Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, for the attention of Mrs Laura Tarragona Sáez, LX 46, 4/146, B-1049 Brussels, on the project, any obstacles encountered, the evaluation given by the participants, the results obtained, the dissemination of such results and the conclusions drawn; they should also submit a final **financial report**.

They will also be required to agree to make available to the Commission the results, presented in a form that is usable and suitable for their dissemination: manuals, publications, videos, software, Internet sites.