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I

(Information)

COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

15 April 2004

(2004/C 92/01)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1912	LVL	Latvian lats	0,6492
JPY	Japanese yen	129,39	MTL	Maltese lira	0,4252
DKK	Danish krone	7,4443	PLN	Polish zloty	4,7935
GBP	Pound sterling	0,668	ROL	Romanian leu	40 780
SEK	Swedish krona	9,1868	SIT	Slovenian tolar	238,5
CHF	Swiss franc	1,552	SKK	Slovak koruna	40,165
ISK	Iceland króna	87,75	TRL	Turkish lira	1 645 073
NOK	Norwegian krone	8,272	AUD	Australian dollar	1,6156
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9463	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,6009
CYP	Cyprus pound	0,586	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,2989
CZK	Czech koruna	32,16	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,8747
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	SGD	Singapore dollar	2,0025
HUF	Hungarian forint	253,90	KRW	South Korean won	1 378,81
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	ZAR	South African rand	7,8591

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

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT**CRIME PREVENTION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

(COM(2004) 165 final)

(2004/C 92/02)

1. CONTEXT AND DEFINITIONS**1.1. The legal and political context**

The **Treaty of Amsterdam**, in force since May 1999, established a legal basis for crime prevention activities at EU level. Article 29 states that the 'Union's objective shall be to provide citizens with a high level of safety within an area of freedom, security and justice'. It lists the prevention of crime, 'organised or otherwise', as one of the means towards the attainment of this goal.

Until the entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam in May 1999, attention for crime prevention policies at EU level had mostly been limited to the prevention of organised crime. The Action Plan to Combat Organised Crime of 1997 ⁽¹⁾ identified some priority areas to prevent organised crime and the Vienna Action Plan of December 1998 ⁽²⁾ also included specific measures in this respect.

The **European Council of Tampere** of October 1999 confirmed the importance of effective crime prevention policies in the Union through its conclusions ⁽³⁾ nr. 41 and 42, which call for:

— the integration of crime prevention aspects into actions against crime as well as for the further development of national crime prevention programmes. Common priorities should be developed and identified in crime prevention in the external and internal policy of the Union and be taken into account when preparing new legislation;

— the exchange of best practices should be developed, the network of competent national authorities for crime prevention and co-operation between national crime prevention organisations should be strengthened and the possibility of a Community funded programme should be explored for these purposes. The first priorities for this co-operation could be juvenile, urban and drug-related crime'.

On 29 November 2000 the Commission submitted a **Communication** to the Council and the European Parliament 'The prevention of crime in the European Union: Reflection on common guidelines and proposals for Community financial support' ⁽⁴⁾. This Communication was the first step from the Commission to identify priority areas in crime prevention at EU level and to contribute to developing an effective EU strategy. Following this Communication, important developments have taken place, such as the creation of the European Forum for the Prevention of Organised Crime ⁽⁵⁾, the establishment of the European Crime Prevention Network ⁽⁶⁾ and the adoption of a Council Decision creating the Hippocrates program to co-fund co-operation projects between Member States ⁽⁷⁾.

In addition, a specific research topic on crime prevention has been introduced in the 6th EU Framework Programme RTD (Research and Technological Development). This will inter alia help defining common instruments for measuring the extent and the nature of volume crime, evaluating crime reduction strategies and analysing long-term threats.

Like the 2000 Communication, the current Communication also underlines the primary responsibility of the Member States in the field of prevention, since juvenile, urban and drug-related crime occur at the local level. In order to effectively support prevention activities in the Member States, to avoid duplication of efforts and to use resources more efficiently, certain co-operation activities need to be taken at EU level.

The **draft Constitutional Treaty** prepared by the Convention on the future of Europe reconfirms the need to continue to pay adequate attention to crime prevention with its Article III 173. This states that European laws or framework laws may establish measures to promote and support the action of Member States in the field of crime prevention (except the approximation of legislative and regulatory provisions).

1.2. Definitions

1.2.1. *The concept of volume crime*

This Communication limits itself to the prevention of non-organised crime. The Commission is of the opinion that these types of crime can best be defined as volume crime because this type of crime comprises all ranges of crime, which are committed frequently and where victims are easily identifiable. Volume crime is the number one cause of concern for European citizens⁽⁸⁾. Offences are typically committed against property and do often involve physical violence. Examples are domestic burglary, theft from vehicles, common assault, street robbery, etc. These types of crime are covered by the three broad priority areas identified by the Tampere European Council: juvenile, urban and drug-related crime. An important feature of volume crime is that it shows the contours of normal victimisation against households and citizens. This has implications for preventive policies, especially those concerned more with alleviating the commonplace nuisance of these types of crime than with reducing the number of 'headline' offences that more often are committed in the field of organised crime⁽⁹⁾.

However, its importance in terms of causing financial costs to society should also not be underestimated⁽¹⁰⁾, while taking into account that cost estimates vary between Member States⁽¹¹⁾. And, studies have shown that such crime is often the first step for young people to get involved in more serious forms of crime, including organised crime. Investing in volume crime prevention would therefore also contribute to curbing more serious criminality⁽¹²⁾.

1.2.2. *The concept of crime prevention*

For the purpose of this Communication, the Commission proposes to use the definition of crime prevention presented in the Council Decision of May 2001 establishing the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN). According to that definition, '... crime prevention shall cover all measures that are intended to reduce or otherwise contribute to reducing crime and citizens' feeling of insecurity, both quantitatively and qualitatively, either through directly deterring criminal activities or through policies and interventions designed to reduce the potential for crime and the causes of crime. It includes work by government, competent authorities, criminal justice agencies, local authorities, specialist associations, the private and voluntary sectors, researchers and the public, supported by the media'⁽¹³⁾.

Preventive measures should thus not only address crime *stricto sensu*, but also cover 'anti-social behaviour', which forms, so to speak, a sort of 'pre-stage' of crime. Examples of such behaviour are noisy neighbourhoods, neighbourhoods char-

acterised by teenagers hanging around, drunk or rowdy people, rubbish or litter lying around, deteriorated environments and housing. Such conditions can affect the regeneration of disadvantaged areas, creating an environment in which crime can take hold. Anti-social behaviour undermines the sense of security and responsibility that is needed for people to participate in their community. From a prevention perspective, it is therefore also an important area to concentrate upon.

Prevention should also address the issue of fear of crime, since research⁽¹⁴⁾ shows that such fear can often be as harmful as crime itself. Fear of crime can lead to withdrawal from social life and loss of trust in police and the rule of law.

There is general agreement with the relevant authorities in the Member States that the prevention of crime constitutes a necessary complement to repressive measures. Experience shows that an unbalanced focus on repressive measures leads to ever increasing costs for the criminal justice system, growing prison populations and recidivism rates. If well conceived and implemented, preventive measures can, to varying degrees, contribute to a considerable reduction of crime. That crime prevention can indeed work is illustrated by the following examples⁽¹⁵⁾.

- The risk of domestic burglary can be reduced significantly by taking a number of relatively simple prevention measures, such as the ones described in the Police Population Monitoring Programme, a large Dutch victimisation survey. Such research⁽¹⁶⁾ shows that when five of such prevention measures are taken, the risk of burglaries is reduced dramatically (keeping a light on when leaving out; extra locks on doors and windows; extra outside lighting; burglar alarm and/or dog).
- Evidence from well-researched and evaluated initiatives for juveniles in the 10-16 age group strongly suggests that significant long-term benefits will accrue from effective developmental and early intervention programs. 16 years later participants were found to be much less likely arrested than their counterparts in the control group⁽¹⁷⁾.
- Although it may sound simple, enhanced street lighting is a crime prevention measure that has been proven to work. A systematic review of 13 separate studies shows that enhanced street lighting reduces crime by about 20 %⁽¹⁸⁾. It revealed that areas with enhanced lighting at night also experience less crime during daylight hours. The installation of new lighting may have given a signal to potential offenders that there is increased community investment in the area, greater pride, cohesiveness and informal control, 24 hours a day.

— An important example which should also be mentioned, a landmark case in prevention policy, is the Perry Pre-school program. This initiative, started in the United States in the 1970's, provides pre-school enrichment classes for small children (3 and 4 years old) of low income families, combined with weekly home visits by program staff. Long-term follow-ups revealed that program participants have significantly lower juvenile and adult arrest rates, but also significantly higher rates of high school completion, tertiary education, employment and earnings. In addition to its proven effectiveness the program has passed a cost/benefit analysis positively. Total benefits have been estimated at three times the program costs.

The EU Youth Programme ⁽¹⁹⁾, which started at the end of the 1980s, focuses on the well-being, inclusion and political respect of young people in society. Through its activities the Programme has important prevention effects.

Finally it should be mentioned that education in prison and in the crucial post-release period can play a vital part in helping offenders to make the difficult transition back into the social mainstream and to reduce the recidivism. Grundtvig, the adult education action within the EU education programme Socrates, supports projects and learning partnerships which have a remarkable impact on the participating institutions and beyond ⁽²⁰⁾.

Volume crime most often occurs locally, in cities and towns. This means that effective policies can only be implemented at these levels, while adjusting them to the specific local or regional conditions. It is therefore the responsibility of Member States to ensure the implementation of effective crime prevention policies at all levels on their territory. As a consequence of the local emphasis, there is a need to develop preventative action as close as possible to the grass-roots level and to involve many different kinds of actors. A typical characteristic of prevention measures is therefore also the necessary involvement of a variety of actors, including public (e.g. police, local governments, social work, all these with a particular focus on youth) and private (business associations, insurance companies, citizens' organisations).

1.3. General crime trends

Information regarding crime trends and the public opinion on crime is necessary to get a better understanding of the implication for society if preventive action is not taken, and how crime prevention efforts can reduce tangible and non-tangible costs for victims of crime and recidivism among offender populations.

The nature and volume of crime at the EU-level can be measured by two main sources: 1) official crime statistics registered by the police and 2) the International Crime

Victims Survey (ICVS). As regards the first source it is not possible to compare absolute and relative numbers between Member States because of the many differences between Member States in legislation and the different ways official crime statistics are produced. However, for trends in time, these data can be useful.

When looking at the total number of crime recorded by the police the following picture at EU-level emerges. The development in the crime level from 1950 to 1970 shows a steady, though not disquieting, increase. However, since 1970 crime levels accelerated, with a climax in the mid-nineteen-eighties. Since 1990 the total amount of registered crime has remained fairly stable in the 15 Member States. The average annual percentage increase between 1991 and 2001 is around one percent ⁽²¹⁾.

The second source that can be used to give a picture of the nature and volume of crime at EU-level is the ICVS ⁽²²⁾. This survey is the most far-reaching program of fully standardised sample surveys looking at householders' experience of crime in different countries. An estimate of absolute levels of crime can be obtained from the ICVS relating to victims' experience of crime. Generally speaking, the ICVS suggests that crime rose between 1988 and 1991, or fell in 1995, and then fell back more in 1999. Comparison with data on crime recorded by the police suggests that the trends from the victimisation survey data are similar to those from the police data.

1.4. Trends in selected crime areas

In addition to the total number of crimes, two specific types of crime recorded by the police are briefly dealt with: domestic burglary (defined as gaining access to a dwelling by the use of force to steal goods) and violent crime (defined as violence against the person, robbery and sexual offences). These crimes are selected since they are, from the victims' point of view, the most serious and costly types of crime, which cause great concern among urban population and occur frequently in all Member States.

There is a remarkably sharp decrease of domestic burglary in many EU Member States. One of the main reasons for this spectacular fall is probably the influence of increased preventive behaviour among the population. According to the latest outcomes of the International Crime Victims Survey the use of crime preventive measures among the population is increasing in most countries. The proportion of homes with special door locks has generally increased since 1992. Average alarm ownership increased from 8 % in 1992 to 14 % in 2000, but the problem still exists. Domestic burglary implies a violation of one's personal space. In these cases the negative effects of victimisation are greater than just the damage in material terms.

In the year 2000 the police in the 15 Member States recorded a total number of 1 511 000 domestic burglary cases. This means an average of 4 140 cases per day, 172 per hour and almost 3 cases every minute.

Statistics unfortunately indicate an increase in the level of violent crime at the EU-level. This seems to hold particularly for violence among juveniles. When comparing the trends in violent crimes recorded by the police over the years 1995 to 2000, an increase in violence is observed in twelve of the Member States. Spain, France and the Netherlands show the sharpest increase (+ 50 and + 41 %).

In the year 2000 the police in the 15 Member States recorded a total number of 1 770 000 cases of violent crime. This means an average of 4 850 cases per day, 202 per hour and more than 3 cases every minute.

1.5. Public opinion on crime

Next to statistics derived from police sources and victimisation surveys, public opinion surveys on crime also serve as important tools to measure the fear of crime, risk perception of victimisation, and opinions on crime and crime prevention ⁽²³⁾.

These show that the feeling of insecurity has increased slowly but steadily across the EU as a whole between 1996 and 2002. In autumn 2002, women and the elderly are the demographic groups who are most likely to feel insecure. The level of contact with drug-related problems in the area of residence also increased across the EU over the same period. Younger respondents were most likely to report such contact. In all Member States, over half of all respondents felt that better policing would help reduce crime. Across the EU, respondents were significantly more likely to think that young people would be more effectively deterred from crime by targeted crime prevention programmes than by tougher sentencing. A majority of respondents also thought that poverty and unemployment and lack of discipline were factors that could encourage youth to commit crime.

1.6. Expected future crime trends

Crime is changing continuously. Offenders adapt to counter-measures. Offenders misappropriate, mistreat or misuse new

products, services and systems, and misbehave in newly created environments ⁽²⁴⁾. This means that the authorities should be permanently scanning for new threats and developments on the crime market. In this way large-scale crime preventive effects can be achieved. However, many past efforts have shown that some developments were entirely unexpected. On the basis of a number of recent initiatives ⁽²⁵⁾ that looked ahead to identify new crime threats and developments, a number of major developments from social, technological or economic change can be assessed.

In general, society will be more diverse, networked, better educated, more prosperous and better informed, but with potentially more people at risk. The increased movement of people, services, goods and new technologies brings enormous opportunities for prosperity and growth, but it can also provide new opportunities to commit crimes. Some groups remain excluded from the trends of prosperity and learning: one-parent families, drug and alcohol abusers, people living anonymously alone in households and marginalised areas, immigrants, and second and third-generation migrants. New technology might create more opportunity for crime by: providing easier access to systems, premises, goods and information; removing geographical obstacles to crime; increasing the scale of potential rewards; and increasing anonymity in committing crime or consuming its proceeds.

Due to these developments, the authorities need to prevent and respond to more specialised crimes, such as electronic theft, whose scale and speed may be increased by new technologies. In the years to come governments will need to develop prevention policies to adapt to societal changes and to emerging crime patterns. National crime prevention policies need to be able to respond in an innovative way to the challenges that such developments bring.

2. DEVELOPMENTS AT EU LEVEL

Due to the fact that volume crime occurs at the local level, effective policies can only be taken at that level, with support from the national one. Certain co-operation activities need to be taken at EU level, however, in order to effectively support activities at national level, to avoid duplication of efforts and to use resources more efficiently.

2.1. Achievements in the Member States

Different Member States have had varying degrees of success in the field of volume crime prevention ⁽²⁶⁾.

Despite the positive developments in a majority of Member States there are still a number of obstacles, which hinder the effective prevention of volume crime. These can be briefly described as follows.

Implementation difficulties

There is growing evidence that successful crime prevention measures do exist and can be applied to many forms of delinquent behaviour. However, the challenge is how to put this knowledge into practice. Often, existing good or best practices are not used in official crime prevention policies and practices. There seems to be a gap between the results from research and crime prevention policies and practices, which can be explained by the following.

There are many different partners and organisations operating in the crime prevention field, which often do not operate in a co-ordinated manner as would be desired. Another difficulty is related to insufficient inter-linkage between information of the many authorities and organisations involved in crime prevention (police, youth workers, chambers of commerce, municipal social services departments, etc.). The limited use of the large amount of information contributes to the measures taken not being in accordance with the actual problem.

There is still not very much knowledge for quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis and of all possible preventive measures, their relevance, limitations and successes.

There are ample cases of crime prevention still getting limited attention compared with the other chains of the criminal justice system. The limited means and human resources lead to the fact that necessary long-term planning is often replaced by a short-term approach and that insufficient attention is paid to the proper implementation of prevention projects.

How to bridge the gap

A number of measures can remove the above obstacles. Descriptions of best and good practices should be more user friendly particularly for those working in daily practice. In case of the recruiting, selection and promotion of management staff and personnel implementing the crime prevention policy, greater importance should be attached to the knowledge of professional literature and analysing methods and their application in crime prevention practice. Subsidising authorities should draw the attention of those implementing prevention programs to existing best and good practices and to the possibilities of making use of them. Adequate process and impact evaluation should be a standard condition for agreement with or support of any crime prevention scheme. The exchange of information between various partners should be rewarded.

There are Member States which place obligations on local authorities, the police, police authorities, health authorities and probation committees (amongst others) to co-operate in the development and implementation of a strategy for tackling crime and disorder in their area (including exchanging information) ⁽²⁷⁾. These organisations have to consider changed working practices, internal priorities and their relationships both with other agencies and with the wider community.

Properly implemented schemes that fail in terms of product target, but contribute to the knowledge of the causes of this failure should be rewarded as successes. Governments should set up dedicated professional units that take the responsibility for leadership on crime prevention and for the application and implementation of evidence-based crime prevention interventions. Crime prevention measures need time to be implemented and require a number of years to fully develop and be evaluated. Because many of today's crime problems require solutions that extend beyond traditional criminal justice boundaries, new system wide responses must be encouraged by government having the same political status as other chains in the criminal justice system.

If European crime prevention policies want to improve justice and security, the implementation and application of successful and evidence-based crime prevention is an absolute pre-condition.

2.2. Achievements at EU-level

Following the November 2000 Communication, the Union has adopted important instruments to contribute to more effective crime prevention throughout the Union, such as the European Crime Prevention Network and the Hippocrates and AGIS funding programmes.

2.2.1. The European Crime Prevention Network

On 28 May 2001, the Council adopted a Decision establishing the European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) ⁽²⁸⁾. The objectives of the network are to contribute to developing the various aspects of crime prevention at Union level and to support crime prevention activities at local and national level. Although covering all types of criminality, the Network shall pay particular attention to the fields of juvenile, urban and drug-related crime. In this respect the Network should facilitate co-operation, contacts and exchanges of information and experience between Member States, national organisations, the Commission and other networks specialising in crime prevention matters. Another important task of the Network is the collection and analysis of information on existing crime prevention activities.

Achievements so far

The Network has achieved good results since its beginning in 2001. For the first time ever, Member States representatives and experts have begun meeting regularly to exchange experiences, set a common strategy and priorities for action and research on the basis of annual programs. A beginning has been made to inventarise prevention policies which have proven to be effective (good practices). The first conference for the exchange of good practices on the issues of youth crime/ethnic minorities, domestic burglaries and drug-related robberies was organised on 7-8 October 2002 in Denmark with co-funding from the Hippokrates programme. A second conference held in Rome on 11-12 November 2003 represented a further important step in building up an EU-wide body of good prevention practices.

Progress has been achieved in the development of a common methodology to prepare, implement and monitor prevention projects. The establishment of expert groups has enabled progress as for example in tackling the problem of theft of mobile phones as a serious form of street crime⁽²⁹⁾ and improving co-operation between the public and the private sector. Expert meetings have also led to a better view on gaps in research and ways to fill these. In this context the Network Secretary is currently preparing the implementation of five studies on subjects like juvenile violence, car-theft index, fear of crime, bullying in schools and the costs and benefits of crime prevention.

Considerable work has been done in collecting, describing and improving the quality and comparability of Member States criminal justice statistics. The EUCPN Subgroup on Crime and Victimization established an inventory of the information available on national and cross-national crime statistics to provide easy reference for policymakers in the Member States. The group focused on (street) robbery, domestic burglary and car theft. In May 2003 it produced a report recommending how to improve and apply cross-national statistics in prevention policies.

The website of the EUCPN has become an effective tool for providing information, both to practitioners and the general public, on Member States' prevention policies, the activities of the EUCPN. The Network has established co-operation links with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction in Lisbon and with Europol.

Good progress was achieved also as regards the development of a common methodology to prepare, implement and evaluate concrete crime prevention projects. Such a methodology is necessary to improve the quality of prevention projects

wherever carried out in the Union and to enable a standardised comparison between countries. The discussions in the EUCPN focused on the so-called '5 I's' approach. The 5 'I's' refer to the five steps to be taken in the description and evaluation of each crime prevention project/measure⁽³⁰⁾. The EUCPN plans to have agreement on the 5 I's approach between the Member States in the next few months. It is important to formalise such agreement so that its effective application is ensured.

Difficulties faced by the EUCPN

The Council Decision establishing the Network calls for an evaluation of its activities in the three years following the adoption of the Decision⁽³¹⁾, i.e. before the end of 2004. In order to assist the Council in making its evaluation next year the Commission considers it necessary that the institutional structure of the EUCPN needs to be subject of a thorough assessment. Despite the results achieved so far, the functioning of the Network needs to be improved considerably. Major difficulties stem from the facts that the network does not have any institutional structure, that the budget is not adequate and no clear financial rules exist. In addition the Secretariat with a staff of 1,5 person is too small to fulfil its tasks properly, also in view of the fact that the Network will comprise 25 full members from 1 May 2004 onwards. The Commission therefore strongly believes that in order to become fully effective the EUCPN should profit from the Community budget, possess financial rules, which stipulate clearly how the budget should be used and a Secretariat staffed with an adequate number of persons. Options in this respect are either to give the Network legal personality or to incorporate the Network into the Commission services.

Another problem is that the full potential of the Network can not be realised as long as not all Member States have committed themselves to formally adopting and implementing national general crime prevention policies. As long as not all Member States have such policies, there is the risk that the activities of the Network, however useful they may be in themselves, will take place in partial isolation, without an adequate follow-up in the national crime prevention practice in the Member States.

2.2.2. The Hippokrates and AGIS programmes

Following the November 2000 Communication on crime prevention, the Union has adopted two instruments to co-fund co-operation projects between Member States in the field of crime prevention, Hippokrates in 2001 and AGIS in 2002.

The 'Hippokrates'-programme⁽³²⁾ aims at encouraging co-operation between all the public and private organisations in the Member States involved in the prevention of crime. It was established for a period of two years, 2001 and 2002. The priorities for general crime prevention were based on the three main issues identified by the Tampere European Council and the work programme of the EUCPN, namely juvenile -, urban- and drugs-related crime. In 2001 23 projects out of 60 project proposals were funded. In 2002 the programme⁽³³⁾ received 44 projects of which 14 got financial support. Examples of successful project proposals were co-operation between the public and the private sector in crime prevention, football hooliganism and designing out of crime.

At the proposal of the Commission the Council, on 22 July 2002, adopted a framework programme to co-fund co-operation projects in police and judicial co-operation in criminal matters⁽³⁴⁾, the AGIS programme which *inter alia* replaced the Hippokrates programme.

In 2003 30 out of 54 crime prevention projects were co-funded. Examples of successful proposal include the design of secure urban environments, the exchange of best practices on juvenile and urban crime as well as costs of crime and their distribution.

2.3. The European Crime Prevention Award

The European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA) is an initiative from the Netherlands, Belgium and the UK from 1997. The idea behind it was to give an incentive to crime prevention actors by selecting for the European award, on a yearly basis, the two best crime prevention projects. The projects had to be chosen on the basis of established criteria, such as their repeatability, respect for local conditions, and effectiveness in actually reducing crime. Since then, six other Member States have joined the ECPA, which was born as an initiative from six Member States (Denmark, France, Sweden, Portugal, Greece, and Finland).

The objectives of the Award are to contribute to the reduction of crime and the fear of crime, the sharing of good practices on an international level and the further encouragement of crime prevention activities. The Award offers a unique possibility to raise awareness of crime prevention in a very broad context including field workers as well as official representatives from both Member States and Candidate Countries.

In order to make the ECPA better known and hopefully accepted by all Member States, the EU has co-financed the initiative through the Hippokrates programme. Thanks to this financial aid, the ECPA of 2002 was not only limited to the presentation of best and most promising practices, but also comprised an in-depth discussion on the implementation and

the evaluation of the participating projects. The Commission is considering that, in order to provide for better coherence and stability, in the future the ECPA should become an integral part of the EUCPN and include all EU Member States.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Volume crime prevention is a relatively new, but potentially effective, policy instrument to reduce crime. It should therefore constitute a policy area in its own right within the European Union. In order to ensure more effective crime prevention throughout the Union, the Commission considers it essential that the following conditions are fulfilled, both in the Member States and at EU level.

3.1. Essential conditions in the Member States

Local authorities first

Volume crime typically occurs at local level. Thus the authorities at those level are first of all responsible for addressing the problem, ideally supported by the national level. Co-operation at EU level can provide an important facilitating and supporting role, without, however, substituting national policies of the Member States.

National crime prevention policies are key

The majority of Member States has developed volume crime prevention policies, but a considerable minority of them not yet. The Commission therefore proposes that all Member States formally declare their commitment to establishing effective volume crime prevention policies.

Following internationally agreed standards is important

Achievement of successful crime prevention policies requires a number of essential conditions. Many of them figure on the list of the **United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime**⁽³⁵⁾. These include *inter alia* the existence of a political commitment at the highest level, adequate resources including funding for structures and activities, guidance from the national level to local level as well as efficient public-private partnership. Crime prevention strategies should also, when appropriate, pay due regard to the different needs of men and women and consider the special needs of vulnerable members of society. Differentiation is also important to both in relation to offenders and victims. The Commission is of the opinion that, in the interest of effective crime prevention, throughout the Union, it is necessary to incorporate the UN crime prevention principles into Member States' national prevention policies.

3.2. Essential conditions at EU level

In order to effectively support activities at national level, to avoid duplication of efforts and use resources more efficiently, co-operation activities regarding volume crime prevention need to be taken at EU level also.

In the Commission's view, the main tasks and activities to be performed at the EU level are: exchange of experience between policy makers and experts in prevention; define and agree priorities for action; agree on crime prevention policies/measures which have proven to work (good practices); agree on uniform methodologies to prepare, implement and evaluate prevention policies; enhance awareness throughout the Union on the relevance of general crime prevention; agree on joint research to be undertaken to fill research gaps; undertake joint prevention projects; monitor and evaluate national prevention policies; improve the comparability of national statistics to identify differences in the level of crime (so as to be able to identify causes for successful/unsuccessful policies).

These tasks and activities would benefit from the support of the Member States, while keeping in mind that the activities which the Member States undertake jointly in the context of the EUCPN can never substitute concrete national crime prevention activities.

In order to enable the EUCPN to function more effectively and to address the difficulties explained in section 2.2.1, the Commission intends to submit a formal proposal regarding the future institutional structure of the Network following its evaluation in 2004.

The Commission proposes that in the next few years Member States and the Commission, in the context of the EUCPN, focus in particular on the following five main areas for priority action, in order to achieve concrete progress more rapidly:

Priority types of crime

First of all there is a need to identify and find formal agreement on the exact types of volume crime on which the Member States should focus their attention. The European Council conclusions of Tampere and the Council Decision establishing the EUCPN have selected juvenile, urban and drugs related crime as priority areas. These are too broad categories, however. The Commission therefore proposes to subdivide them, exhaustively, into all the various types of crime which fall under these three categories (e.g. street robberies, theft from vehicles, burglaries.). On the basis of that list priority types of crime should be selected for particular attention.

Good practices inventory

Secondly and in parallel, an inventory should be made and agreed upon of all existing good practices to tackle each of

the selected types of crime. Member States should subsequently agree on which of the good practices are most effective and then commit themselves to begin implementing each of the good practices for the relevant type of crime.

A common methodology — the 5 I's approach

A third priority area is to find agreement on a common methodology to prepare, implement and evaluate concrete crime prevention projects. This is necessary to improve the quality of prevention projects and to enable a standardised comparison between countries. The Commission proposes to build on the good progress that has been achieved in this area in the past few years in the Union as regards the so-called 5 I's approach and to find formal agreement in the next few months.

Monitoring and evaluation

An important activity to be undertaken at EU level is also the regular monitoring and evaluation of Member States' general crime prevention policies. Experiences with the joint evaluation mechanism established under the Joint Action of 5 December 1997⁽³⁶⁾ in the area of organised crime have shown that this can play a useful role in monitoring progress, comparing experiences, drawing policy conclusions and informing the European citizen. Such a solution should therefore be proposed regarding volume crime prevention as well.

Statistics

Finally, European co-operation is hindered by differences in definition, recording procedures and the structure of crime and criminal justice statistics. Member States need to have sound statistics on the occurrence of priority types of crime. Only an increase in the comparability of statistical data on crime can help to identify differences between the level and type of crimes at national, regional and city-level and to identify effective measures for targeted interventions and policies at EU-level.

Final remarks

On the basis of a discussion of this Communication with the European Parliament and the Council and taking into account the conclusions of the EUCPN evaluation to be carried out by the Council in mid-2004, the Commission intends to put forward by the end of 2004 proposals to implement the above recommendations in order to achieve quicker and more tangible progress regarding the prevention of volume crime in the Union.

- (¹) OJ C 251, 15.8.1997.
- (²) OJ C 19, 23.1.1999, p. 1. Action Plan of 3 December 1998 of the Council and the Commission on how best to implement the provisions of the Treaty of Amsterdam on an area of freedom, security and justice, the Vienna Action Plan.
- (³) OJ C 124, 3.5.2000.
- (⁴) COM(2000) 786 final of 29 November 2000.
- (⁵) The establishment of the Forum was foreseen in the Commission Communication mentioned in footnote 1. A first plenary meeting of the Forum took place on 17 and 18 May 2001.
- (⁶) Council Decision of 28 May 2001 (OJ L 153, 8.6.2001).
- (⁷) OJ L 186, 7.7.2001.
- (⁸) INRA (May 2003). Public safety, exposure to drug-related problems and crime: Public opinion survey. http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/eucpn/projects.html
- (⁹) Van Dijk, Jan J. M. (1994). Understanding crime rates: On the interactions between the rational choices of victims and offenders. *British Journal of Criminology*, vol. 34, No 2, pp. 105-121.
- (¹⁰) 1) Van Kesteren, John et al. (2001). *Criminal Victimization in Seventeen Industrialised Countries: Key Findings from the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey*. The Hague: Ministry of Justice, RDC. 2) Barclay, Gordon & Tavares, Cynthia (July 2003). *International Comparisons of Criminal Justice Statistics 2001*. London: Home Office Research Development and Statistics Directorate. 3) EUCPN (October 2003). *Crime Trends in the EU*. Brussels: European Commission, DG JAI, EUCPN-Secretariat.
- (¹¹) The most sophisticated national estimates of the costs are available for England and Wales, where the Home Office has published a well researched and analysed report showing the annual costs of crime to be EUR 60 billion or the equivalent of EUR 1 700 per citizen in 2000. These costs included the costs of anticipatory measures such as private security (about 9 %); consequences, such as the impact on victims of loss, suffering and community decay (about 71 %); and responses, such as operating expenditures on policing, courts and corrections (about 20 %). Brand, Sam & Price, Richard (2000). *The Economic and Social Costs of Crime*. London: Home Office Research and Development Statistics Directorate.
- (¹²) Kleemans, E. & Van De Bunt, H. G. (1999). Social embeddedness of organized crime. *Transnational Organized Crime*, vol. 5, No 1, pp. 19-36. Sampson, R. J. (1997). Neighborhoods and violent crime: A multilevel study of collective efficacy. *Science*, vol. 277, 15 August, pp. 2-25.
- (¹³) See Article 1.3 of the Council Decision of 28 May 2001 setting up a European crime prevention network (OJ L 153, 8.6.2001, p. 1).
- (¹⁴) Irving, B. (2002). *Fear of crime: Theory, measurement and application*. London: Police Foundation.
- (¹⁵) During the last years a number of overviews have proven evidence that crime prevention measures offer effective ways of getting or driving crime down:
- Sherman, L.W. et al. (1997). *Preventing crime: What works, what doesn't, what's promising*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice. Available at: <http://www.preventingcrime.org/report/index.htm>
 - Goldblatt, Peter & Lewis, Chris (Eds.) (1998). *Reducing offending: An assessment of research evidence on ways of dealing with offending behaviour*. London: Home Office. Available at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hors187.pdf>
 - Clarke, Ronald V. (Ed.) (1999). *Situational crime prevention: Successful case studies*. Albany: Harrow and Heston.
 - Sansfacon, Daniel & Welsh, Brandon (1999). *Crime prevention digest II: Comparative analysis of successful community safety*. <http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/english/publications/index.html#CrimePDigestII>
 - Waller, Irvin & Sansfacon, Daniel (2000). *Investing wisely in crime prevention: International experience*. <http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/Telechargement/USbjainvstcrimprev182412.pdf>
 - Welsh, Brandon C. et al. (Ed.) (2001). *Costs and benefits of preventing crime*. Oxford: Westview Press.
 - Sherman, Lawrence W. et al. (Ed.) (2002). *Evidence based crime prevention*. Routledge. EUCPN (2003). *Exchange of good practice in crime prevention between practitioners in the Member States*. http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/eucpn/docs/aalborgReport200212.pdf
- (¹⁶) Willemse, Hans M. (1998). Overlooking crime prevention: Ten years of crime prevention in the Netherlands. *Security Journal*, vol. 7, No 3, pp. 177-184.
- (¹⁷) Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence/CSPV (2003). *Model programs and promising programs*. <http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/bleuprints/default.htm>
- (¹⁸) Farrington, D. P. & Welsh, B.C. (2002). Improved street lighting and crime prevention. *Justice Quarterly*, vol. 19, No 2, pp. 313-342.
- (¹⁹) http://europa.eu.int/comm/youth/index_en.html
- (²⁰) A broader European network has been launched, and support provided for the European Prison Education Association to consolidate and extend its activities. The training of prison educators (and of prison officers, whose role in creating a positive learning environment is vital) requires particular attention in this regard.
- (²¹) 1) Van Kesteren, John et al. (2001). *Criminal Victimization in Seventeen Industrialised Countries: Key Findings from the 2000 International Crime Victims Survey*. The Hague: Ministry of Justice, RDC. 2) Barclay, Gordon & Tavares, Cynthia (July 2003). *International Comparisons of Criminal Justice Statistics 2001*. London: Home Office Research Development and Statistics Directorate. 3) EUCPN (October 2003). *Crime Trends in the EU*. Brussels: European Commission, DG JAI, EUCPN-Secretariat.

- (²²) See http://www.unicri.it/international_crime_victim_survey.htm
- (²³) INRA (2003). Public safety, exposure to drug-related problems and crime: Public opinion survey. For the full report, executive summary and tables:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/eucpn/projects.html
- (²⁴) Ekblom, Paul (2002). Future Imperfect: Preparing for the Crimes to Come. *Criminal Justice Matters*, Winter 2002, pp. 38-40.
- (²⁵) In 2002 the U.K. Foresight Programme produced the report *Turning the Corner* (available from www.foresight.gov.uk) Dutch Ministry of Justice (2001), *Justitie Over Morgen: een Strategische Verkenning*, The Hague.
- (²⁶) Over the last years a majority of them has developed crime prevention policies. Determining factors behind successful policies are usually a political commitment at the highest level, making available adequate resources for prevention, guidance to local and regional governments, and a close co-operation between public authorities and society, including the private sector. It is important to note that these factors are included in the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime of 2002 (see also footnote No 33).
- (²⁷) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/docs/cdaindex.html>
- (²⁸) OJ L 153, 8.6.2001, p. 1.
- (²⁹) The expert meeting on mobile phone theft has led to a meeting between the Commission, manufacturers, providers and interested Member States in June 2003 to clarify actions that should be taken at national and EU level. Discussions are continuing, on the basis of a questionnaire, to determine, normally before the end of 2003, which actions are most effective at each level and who should take concrete initiatives.
- (³⁰) Ekblom, Paul (2003). The 5IS Framework (the Five 'I's' refer to: 1) Intelligence: gathering and analysing information. 2) Intervention: blocking, disrupting or weakening the causes of crime. 3) Implementation: converting the intervention principles into practical methods. 4) Involvement: mobilising other agencies, companies and individuals to play their part in implementing the intervention or acting in partnership. 5) Impact and process evaluation).
http://europa.eu.int/com/justice_home/eucpn/practices.html
- (³¹) Article 6 of the Council Decision on the establishment of the European Crime Prevention Network of 28 May 2001 (OJ L 153, 8.6.2001, p. 1).
- (³²) OJ L 186, 7.7.2001, p. 11.
- (³³) 2002 Report for the Hippokrates programme, SEC(2003) 1176 of 23 October 2003.
- (³⁴) OJ L 203, 1.8.2002, p. 5.
- (³⁵) See United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Report on the eleventh session (16-25 April 2002) — Economic and Social Council, Official Records, 2002; Supplement No 10.
- (³⁶) OJ L 344 of 15.12.1997, p. 7. In the Joint Action the Member States agree on a mechanism for a regular peer evaluation of the application at national levels of legislative instruments in the fight against organized crime.
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List of names of geographical units smaller than the Member State as referred to in Article 51(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 (table wines)

(Published pursuant to article 28(a) of Regulation (EC) No 753/2002)

(2004/C 92/03)

(This list updates the list published in Official Journal of the European Communities C 46 of 19 February 1999, page 154)

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
GERMANY		
Ahrtaler Landwein		
Badischer Landwein		
Starkenburger Landwein		
Rheinburgen-Landwein		
Landwein der Mosel		
Landwein der Saar		
Nahegauer Landwein		
Altrheingauer Landwein (bis 31.8.1995)		
Rheingauer Landwein		
Rheinischer Landwein		
Pfälzer Landwein		
Fränkischer Landwein		
Regensburger Landwein		
Bayerischer Bodensee-Landwein		
Schwäbischer Landwein		
Unterbadischer Landwein		
Südbadischer Landwein (bis 31.8.1995)		
Taubertäler Landwein		
Landwein der Ruwer		
Mitteldeutscher Landwein		
Sächsischer Landwein		
Saarländischer Landwein der Mosel		

National legislation in Germany

Law on Wines (*Weingesetz*) (in the version published on 16 May 2001 (Official Journal, Vol. I, p. 985), as last amended by the Law of 25 June 2001 (Official Gazette, Vol. I, p. 1215)).

Regulation on Wines (*Weinverordnung*) (in the version published on 14 May 2002 (Official Journal, Vol. I, p. 1583)).

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
GREECE		
Α. Επιτραπέζιοι οίνοι οι οποίοι ορίζονται από τον όρο «Τοπικός Οίνος»		
Wines which may be described as «Τοπικός Οίνος» (local wine)		
1. Αγιορείτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Agioritikos Topikos Inos)	235298/14.2.2002	168/B/22.2.2002
2. Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιές Βερτίσκου (Topikos Inos Plagies Bertiskou)	340559/12.9.1989	693/B/15.9.1989
3. Τοπικός Οίνος Τριφυλίας (Topikos Inos Trifilias)	340588/1.9.1989	694/B/15.9.1989
4. Μεσημβριώτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Mesimvriotikos Topikos Inos)	340581/1.9.1989	694/B/15.9.1989
5. Μακεδονικός Τοπικός Οίνος (Makedonikos Topikos Inos)	340576/1.9.1989 380238/31.7.2000	694/B/15.9.1989 1012/B/10.8.2000
6. Ηρακλειώτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Irakliotikos Topikos Inos)	340587/1.9.1989	694/B/15.9.1989
7. Λασιθιώτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Lasi-thiotikos Topikos Inos)	340586/1.9.1989	694/B/15.9.1989
8. Μεσσηνιακός Τοπικός Οίνος (Messiniakos Topikos Inos)	340585/1.9.1989	694/B/15.9.1989
9. Πελοποννησιακός Τοπικός Οίνος (Peloponnisiakos Topikos Inos)	340577/1.9.1989 380238/31.7.2000	694/B/15.9.1989 1012/B/10.8.2000
10. Κρητικός Τοπικός Οίνος (Kritikos Topikos Inos)	340578/1.9.1989 402642/19.10.1995 380238/31.7.2000	694/B/15.9.1989 933/B/13.11.1995 1012/B/10.8.2000
11. Τοπικός Οίνος Επανομής (Topikos Inos Epanomis)	340582/1.9.1989 359489/25.10.1996 387425/11.9.2000	694/B/15.9.1989 1010/B/5.11.1996 1179/B/25.9.2000
12. Κορινθιακός Τοπικός Οίνος (Korinthiakos Topikos Inos)	372558/5.7.2000	941/B/28.7.2000
13. Τοπικός Οίνος Πυλίας (Topikos Inos Piliias)	340583/1.9.1989	694/B/15.9.1989
14. Θεσσαλικός Τοπικός Οίνος (Thessalikos Topikos Inos)	378500/3.9.1990 380238/31.7.2000	608/B/21.9.1990 1012/B/10.8.2000
15. Τοπικός Οίνος Τυρνάβου (Topikos Inos Tirnavou)	378501/3.9.1990 317165/3.5.1996	608/B/21.9.1990 383/B/24.5.1996
16. Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιές Αμπέλου (Topikos Inos Plagies Ambelou)	378503/3.9.1990	608/B/21.9.1990
17. Τοπικός Οίνος Βίλτσας (Topikos Inos Vilitsas)	378504/3.9.1990	608/B/21.9.1990
18. Τοπικός Οίνος Γρεβενών (Topikos Inos Grevenon)	378505/3.9.1990 372559/5.7.2000	609/B/21.9.1990 941/B/28.7.2000
19. Δωδεκανησιακός Τοπικός Οίνος (Dodekanisiakos Topikos Inos)	378508/3.9.1990	609/B/21.9.1990
20. Τοπικός Οίνος Κισάμου (Topikos Inos Kisamou)	378502/3.9.1990	609/B/21.9.1990
21. Παιανίτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Pienitikos Topikos Inos)	277563/28.2.1991	165/B/21.3.1991
22. Τοπικός Οίνος Αναβύσσου (Topikos Inos Anavissou)	277562/28.2.1991 372557/5.7.2000	177/B/27.3.1991 941/B/28.7.2000
23. Τοπικός Οίνος Κρανιάς (Topikos Inos Kranias)	235259/6.2.2002	190/B/20.2.2002

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24. Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιών Πάρνηθας (Τορικός Ινος Πλαγιον Parnithas)	235296/14.2.2002	168/B/22.2.2002
25. Συριανός Τοπικός Οίνος (Sirianos Τορικός Ινος)	351761/26.5.1992	402/B/19.6.1992
26. Θηβαϊκός Τοπικός Οίνος (Thivaikos Τορικός Ινος)	387428/11.9.2000	1179/B/25.9.2000
27. Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιών Κιθαρώνα (Τορικός Ινος Πλαγιον Kitherona)	235297/14.2.2002	168/B/22.2.2002
28. Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιών Πετρωτού (Τορικός Ινος Πλαγιον Petrotou)	351779/12.6.1992	417/B/1.7.1992
29. Τοπικός Οίνος Γερανείων (Τορικός Ινος Geranion)	235261/6.2.2002	190/B/20.2.2002
30. Παλλινιώτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Palliniotikos Τορικός Ινος)	397720/1.10.1992 235257/6.2.2002	617-/B/12.10.1992 168/B/14.2.2002
31. Αττικός Τοπικός Οίνος (Attikos Τορικός Ινος)	397722/1.10.1992 259739/19.2.1997	623/B/22.10.1992 140/B/3.3.1997
32. Σιατιστινός Τοπικός Οίνος (Siatistinos Τορικός Ινος)	317101/14.1.1993	41/B/4.2.1993
33. Τοπικός Οίνος Ριτσώνας Αυλίδας (Τορικός Ινος Ritsonas Avlidas)	317163/10.2.1993	116/B/5.3.1993
34. Τοπικός Οίνος Λετρίνων (Τορικός Ινος Letrinon)	397092/6.9.1993	718/B/16.9.1993
35. Τοπικός Οίνος Τεγέας (Τορικός Ινος Tegeas)	437358/5.11.1993	849/B/11.11.1993
36. Αιγαίοπελαγίτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Egeorelagitikos Τορικός Ινος)	443760/10.12.1993 380238/31.7.2000	915/B/21.12.1993 1012/B/10.8.2000
37. Τοπικός Οίνος Σπάτων (Τορικός Ινος Spaton)	443787/22.12.1993 235255/6.2.2002	946/B/30.12.1993 190/B/20.2.2002
38. Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιών Πεντελικού (Τορικός Ινος Πλαγιον Pendelikou)	443785/22.12.1993	946/B/30.12.1993
39. Τοπικός Οίνος Μαρκόπουλου (Τορικός Ινος Markopoulou)	443786/22.12.1993 235299/14.2.2002	955/B/31.12.1993 168/B/22.2.2002
40. Τοπικός Οίνος Δηλάντιου Πεδίου (Τορικός Ινος Lilantiou Pediou)	426568/2.12.1994	921/B/14.12.1994
41. Τοπικός Οίνος Χαλκιδικής (Τορικός Ινος Chalkidikis)	296419/5.1.1995 378968/20.7.1995 387427/11.9.2000	6/B/12.1.1995 684/B/4.8.1995 1179/B/25.9.2000
42. Καρυστινός Τοπικός Οίνος (Karistinos Τορικός Ινος)	378960/20.7.1995	684/B/4.8.1995
43. Τοπικός Οίνος Χαλικούνας (Τορικός Ινος Chalikounas)	378959/20.7.1995	684/B/4.8.1995
44. Τοπικός Οίνος Οπούντια Λοκρίδος (Τορικός Ινος Orountia Lokridos)	378985/2.8.1995	709/B/17.8.1995
45. Παγγαιορείτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Pangeoritikos Τορικός Ινος)	396581/12.10.1995	886/B/25.10.1995
46. Τοπικός Οίνος Πέλλας (Τορικός Ινος Pellas)	407350/16.10.1995	964/B/22.11.1995
47. Τοπικός Οίνος Δράμας (Τορικός Ινος Dramas)	413011/30.11.1995 235258/6.2.2002	1023/B/12.12.1995 190/B/20.2.2002
48. Τοπικός Οίνος Αδριανής (Τορικός Ινος Adrianis)	413012/30.11.1995 235253/6.2.2002	1031/B/14.12.1995 190/B/20.2.2002

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49. Τοπικός Οίνος Σερρών (Τοπικός Ινος Serron)	413013/30.11.1995	1031/B/14.12.1995
50. Τοπικός Οίνος Αγοράς (Τοπικός Ινος Agoras)	317164/30.4.1996 235252/6.2.2002	383/B/24.5.1996 190/B/20.2.2002
51. Τοπικός Οίνος Κουλάδας Αταλάντης (Τοπικός Ινος Kiladas Atalantis)	317166/3.5.1996 344698/14.9.1998	383/B/24.5.1996 1008/B/25.9.1998
52. Τοπικός Οίνος Στερεάς Ελλάδας (Τοπικός Ινος Stereas Elladas)	330505/24.5.1996 380238/31.7.2000	548/B/9.7.1996 1012/10.8.2000
53. Τοπικός Οίνος Αρκαδίας (Τοπικός Ινος Arkadias)	330549/18.7.1996	650/B/30.7.1996
54. Τοπικός Οίνος Μεταξάτων (Τοπικός Ινος Metaxaton)	330582/7.8.1996	765/B/28.8.1996
55. Τοπικός Οίνος Κλημέντι (Τοπικός Ινος Klimenti)	330583/7.8.1996	765/B/28.8.1996
56. Τοπικός Οίνος Κέρκυρας (Τοπικός Ινος Kerkiras)	330585/7.8.1996	765/B/28.8.1996
57. Τοπικός Οίνος Ημαθίας (Τοπικός Ινος Imathias)	330584/7.8.1996 387426/11.9.2000	765/B/28.8.1996 1179/25.9.2000
58. Τοπικός Οίνος Μαντζαβινάτων (Τοπικός Ινος Mantzavinaton)	344787/2.9.1996	850/B/13.9.1996
59. Τοπικός Οίνος Σιθωνίας (Τοπικός Ινος Sithonias)	359490/25.10.1996	1010/B/5.11.1996
60. Ισμαρικός Τοπικός Οίνος (Ismarikos Τοπικός Ινος)	269489/24.1.1997	126/B/26.2.1997
61. Τοπικός Οίνος Αβδήρων (Τοπικός Ινος Avdiron)	269490/24.1.1997	126/B/26.2.1997
62. Τοπικός Οίνος Ιωαννίνων (Τοπικός Ινος Ioanninon)	269491/24.1.1997	126/B/26.2.1997 262/B/7.4.1997
63. Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιές Αιγιαλείας (Τοπικός Ινος Plagies Egialias)	269492/24.1.1997	126/B/26.2.1997
64. Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιές του Αίνου (Τοπικός Ινος Plagies του Ενου)	259740/19.2.1997	140/B/3.3.1997
65. Θρακικός Τοπικός Οίνος (Thrakikos Τοπικός Ινος) ή/οr Τοπικός Οίνος Θράκης (Τοπικός Ινος Thrakis)	259741/19.2.1997 380238/31.7.2000	140/B/3.3.1997 1012/B/10.8.2000
66. Τοπικός Οίνος Ιλίου (Τοπικός Ινος Iliou)	259742/19.2.1997	140/B/3.3.1997
67. Μετσοβίτικος Τοπικός Οίνος (Metsovitikos Τοπικός Ινος)	259743/19.2.1997	140/B/3.3.1997
68. Τοπικός Οίνος Κορωπίου (Τοπικός Ινος Koropiou)	259744/19.2.1997 235256/6.2.2002	140/B/3.3.1997 168/B/14.2.2002
69. Τοπικός Οίνος Θαψανών (Τοπικός Ινος Thapsanon)	340768/4.9.1997	817/B/11.9.1997
70. Τοπικός Οίνος Πλαγιών Κνημίδος (Τοπικός Ινος Plagion Knimidos)	344699/14.9.1998	1008/B/25.9.1998
71. Ηπειρωτικός Τοπικός Οίνος (Ipirotikos Τοπικός Ινος)	351698/5.5.2000	657/B/23.5.2000
72. Τοπικός Οίνος Φλώρινας (Τοπικός Ινος Florinas)	351699/5.5.2000	657/B/23.5.2000
73. Τοπικός Οίνος Πισάτιδος (Τοπικός Ινος Pisatidos)	351700/5.5.2000	657/B/23.5.2000
74. Τοπικός Οίνος Λευκάδας (Τοπικός Ινος Lefkadas)	361601/5.5.2000	657/B/23.5.2000

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
75. Μονεμβάσιος Τοπικός Οίνος (Μονεμβασίος Τοπικός Ινός)	372560/5.7.2000	941/B/28.7.2000
76. Τοπικός Οίνος Βελβεντού (Τοπικός Ινός Velventou)	387429/11.9.2000	1179/B/12.9.2000
77. Λακωνικός Τοπικός Οίνος (Lakonikos Τοπικός Ινός)	387430/11.9.2000	1179/B/12.9.2000
B. Επιτραπέζιοι οίνοι Ρετσίνα συνοδευόμενοι από την ονομασία ενός Νομού και οι οποίοι ορίζονται από τον όρο «Ονομασία κατά παράδοση» Retsina wine which may be accompanied by the name of a Nomos and described as «Ονομασία κατά παράδοση» (traditional designation)		
Ρετσίνα Αττικής (Retsina Attikis)	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Βοιωτίας (Retsina Viotias)	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Ευβοίας (Retsina Evvias)	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
C. Επιτραπέζιοι οίνοι που φέρουν το όνομα μιας περιοχής παραγωγής και ορίζονται από τον όρο «Ονομασία κατά παράδοση» Wines which may bear the name of a production region and be described as «Ονομασία κατά παράδοση» (traditional designation)		
Βερντέα Ονομασία κατά παράδοση Ζακύνθου (Verdea Onomasia kata paradosi Zakynthou)	397719/1992	623/B/22.10.1992
Ρετσίνα Μεσογείων (Retsina Mesogion) ⁽¹⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Κρωπίας (Retsina Kropias) ⁽¹⁾ ή/ορ Ρετσίνα Κορωπίου (Retsina Koripiou) ⁽¹⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Μαρκοπούλου (Retsina Markoroulou) ⁽¹⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Μεγάρων (Retsina Megaron) ⁽¹⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Παιανίας (Retsina Peanias) ⁽¹⁾ ή/ορ Ρετσίνα Λιοπυπείου (Retsina Liopypeiou) ⁽¹⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Παλλήνης (Retsina Pallinis) ⁽¹⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Πικερμίου (Retsina Pikermiou) ⁽¹⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Σπάτων (Retsina Spaton) ⁽¹⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Θηβών (Retsina Thivon) ⁽²⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Γιάλτρων (Retsina Gialtron) ⁽³⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Καρύστου (Retsina Karistou) ⁽³⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979
Ρετσίνα Χαλκίδας (Chalkidas) ⁽³⁾	PD 514/5.7.1979	157/A/12.7.1979

⁽¹⁾ Whether or not accompanied by the name Attika.

⁽²⁾ Whether or not accompanied by the name Viotia.

⁽³⁾ Whether or not accompanied by the name Evvia.

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SPAIN		
Abanilla	1.3.2002	12.3.2002
Alto Palancia-Alto Mijares	20.4.2001	27.4.2001
Arribes del Duero	6.10.1992	17.10.1992
Bailén	7.1.1998	27.1.1998
Bajo Aragón	4.4.1988	20.4.1988
Betanzos	8.11.2000	20.11.2000
Cádiz	6.10.1992	17.10.1992
Campo de Belchite	23.12.1999	19.1.2000
Campo de Cartagena	1.3.2002	12.3.2002
Cangas	28.5.2001	8.6.2001
Castelló	21.12.2001	21.1.2002
Castilla	23.12.1999	19.1.2000
Castilla y León	15.6.2000	30.6.2000
Contraviesa-Alpujarra	6.10.1992	17.10.1992
Desierto de Almería	16.7.2003	11.7.2003
El Terrerazo	23.9.2003	30.9.2003
Extremadura	23.12.1999	19.1.2000
Gálvez	4.4.1988	20.4.1988
Granada Sur-Oeste	1.7.2003	11.7.2003
Ibiza	7.1.1998	27.1.1998
Isla de Menorca	27.3.2002	18.4.2002
La Gomera	25.1.1994	4.2.1994
Laujar-Alpujarra	3.4.2000	2.5.2000
Norte de Granada	23.12.1999	19.1.2000
Pozohondo	4.4.1988	20.4.1988
Ribera del Arlanza	7.1.1998	27.1.1998
Ribera del Gállego-Cinco Villas	23.12.1999	19.1.2000
Ribera del Queiles	29.10.2003	10.11.2003
Serra de Tramuntana-Costa Nord	11.2.2002	21.2.2002
Sierra de Alcaraz	2.6.1995	17.6.1995
Sierra Sur de Jaén	30.9.2003	10.10.2003
Tierra de León	9.4.1999	3.5.1999
Tierra del Vino de Zamora	6.10.1992	17.10.1992
Valdejalón	4.4.1988	20.4.1988
Valle del Cinca	7.1.1998	27.1.1998
Valle del Jiloca	23.12.1999	19.1.2000
Valle del Miño-Ourense	4.4.1988	20.4.1988
Valle de Benavente	12.9.2000	27.9.2000

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
FRANCE		
1. 'Local wine' designated by the name of a production department		
All wine-producing departments, except those whose names are registered designations of origin (e.g. Corsica, Jura, Loire, Moselle and Savoy)	Dekret n° 79.755 + n° 2000-848	8.9.1979 1.9.2000
Vin de pays de l'Ain		
Vin de pays de l'Allier		
Vin de pays des Alpes de Haute Provence		
Vin de pays des Alpes Maritimes		
Vin de pays de l'Ardèche		
Vin de pays de l'Ariège		
Vin de pays de l'Aude		
Vin de pays de l'Aveyron		
Vin de pays des Bouches du Rhône		
Vin de pays du Calvados		
Vin de pays de la Charente		
Vin de pays des Charentes Maritimes		
Vin de pays du Cher		
Vin de pays de Corrèze		
Vin de pays de la Creuse		
Vin de pays des Deux-Sèvres		
Vin de pays de la Dordogne		
Vin de pays du Doubs		
Vin de pays de la Drôme		
Vin de pays du Gard		
Vin de pays du Gers		
Vin de pays des Hautes-Alpes		
Vin de pays de la Haute-Garonne		
Vin de pays de la Haute-Marne		
Vin de pays des Hautes-Pyrénées		
Vin de pays de la Haute-Saône		
Vin de pays de la Haute-Vienne		
Vin de pays de l'Hérault		
Vin de pays de l'Indre et Loire		
Vin de pays de l'Indre		
Vin de pays de l'Isère		
Vin de pays des Landes		
Vin de pays de Loire-Atlantique		

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
Vin de pays du Loir et Cher		
Vin de pays du Loiret		
Vin de pays du Lot		
Vin de pays du Lot et Garonne		
Vin de pays de Maine et Loire		
Vin de pays de la Meuse		
Vin de pays de la Nièvre		
Vin de pays du Puy de Dôme		
Vin de pays des Pyrénées-Atlantiques		
Vin de pays des Pyrénées Orientales		
Vin de pays de Saône et Loire		
Vin de pays de la Sarthe		
Vin de pays de Seine et Marne		
Vin de pays du Tarn		
Vin de pays du Tarn et Garonne		
Vin de pays du Var		
Vin de pays du Vaucluse		
Vin de pays de la Vendée		
Vin de pays de la Vienne		
Vin de pays de l'Yonne		
2. 'Local wine' designated under the name of a production area (The extent of a production area, as defined by a special decree, may range from one commune to several departments)		
Vin de pays Cathare	25.4.2001	28.4.2001
Vin de pays des Coteaux de Tannay	17.1.2001	20.1.2001
Vin de pays de l'Agenais	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays d'Aigues	30.12.1993	31.12.1993
Vin de pays d'Allobrogie	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays d'Argens	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays des Balmes dauphinoises	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays de la Bénovie	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays du Bérange	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays de Bessan	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays de Bigorre	3.4.1985	10.4.1985
Vin de pays du Bourbonnais	22.1.1986	25.1.1986
Vin de pays de Cassan	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays de Caux	25.1.1982	31.1.1982

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
Vin de pays de Cessenon	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays charentais	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays charentais «Île de Ré»	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays charentais «Île d'Oléron»	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays charentais «Saint Sornin»	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays des Cévennes	27.8.1992	2.9.1992
Vin de pays des Cévennes «Mont Bouquet»	27.8.1992	2.9.1992
Vin de pays de la Cité de Carcassonne	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des collines de la Moure	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des collines rhodaniennes	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays du comté de Grignan	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays du comté tolosan	6.4.1982	10.4.1982
Vin de pays des comtés rhodaniens	13.10.1989	14.10.1989
Vin de pays de la Côte vermeille	17.3.1986	20.3.1986
Vin de pays des coteaux charitois	22.1.1986	25.1.1986
Vin de pays des coteaux d'Enserune	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux de Bessilles	25.2.1987	28.2.1987
Vin de pays des coteaux de Cèze	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux de Coiffy	2.11.1989	8.11.1989
Vin de pays des coteaux flaviens	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux de Fontcaude	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des coteaux de Glanes	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux de l'Ardèche	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux de l'Auxois	25.10.1996	3.11.1996
Vin de pays des coteaux de la Cabrerisse	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux de Laurens	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays des coteaux de Miramont	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux de Murviel	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays des coteaux de Narbonne	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des coteaux de Peyriac	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des coteaux des Baronnie	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux du Cher et de l'Arnon	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux du Grésivaudan	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux du Libron	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des coteaux du littoral audois	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux du pont du Gard	16.11.1981	20.11.1981

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
Vin de pays des coteaux du Salagou	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des coteaux du Verdon	12.2.1992	18.2.1992
Vin de pays des coteaux et terrasses de Montauban	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays des côtes catalanes	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des côtes de Gascogne	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des côtes de Lastours	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des côtes de Montestruc	26.8.1982	1.9.1982
Vin de pays des côtes de Pérignan	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des côtes de Prouilhe	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des côtes de Thau	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des côtes de Thongue	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays des côtes du Brian	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des côtes de Ceressou	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des côtes du Condomois	26.8.1982	1.9.1982
Vin de pays des côtes du Tarn	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays des côtes du Vidourle	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays de Cucugnan	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays Duché d'Uzès	27.8.1992	2.9.1992
Vin de pays de Franche-Comté	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays de Franche-Comté «Coteaux de Champlitte»	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays de Saint-Guilhem-le-Désert	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays d'Hauterive	5.12.1996	8.12.1996
Vin de pays d'Hauterive «val d'Orbieu»	5.12.1996	8.12.1996
Vin de pays d'Hauterive «Coteaux du Termenès»	5.12.1996	8.12.1996
Vin de pays d'Hauterive «Côtes de Lézignan»	5.12.1996	8.12.1996
Vin de pays de la haute vallée de l'Aude	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays de la haute vallée de l'Orb	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays des hauts de Badens	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays de l'île de Beauté	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays du jardin de la France	5.12.1996	8.12.1996
Vin de pays du jardin de la France «Marches de Bretagne»	5.12.1996	8.12.1996
Vin de pays du jardin de la France «Pays de Retz»	5.12.1996	8.12.1996
Vin de pays des Maures	25.1.1982	31.1.1982

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Vin de pays du mont Baudile	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays du Mont-Caume	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays des monts de la Grage	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays d'Oc	15.10.1987	16.10.1987
Vin de pays du Périgord	25.10.1996	3.11.1996
Vin de pays du Périgord «Vin de Domme»	25.10.1996	3.11.1996
Vin de pays de la Petite Crau	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays Portes de Méditerranée	22.10.1999	29.10.1999
Vin de pays de la principauté d'Orange	5.3.1981	7.3.1981
Vin de pays des Sables du golfe du Lion	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays de Saint-Sardos	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays de Sainte Marie la Blanche	25.10.1996	3.11.1996
Vin de pays des terroirs landais	22.1.1986	23.1.1986
Vin de pays des Terroirs landais «Coteaux de Chalosse»	22.1.1986	23.1.1986
Vin de pays des Terroirs landais «Côtes de L'Adour»	22.1.1986	23.1.1986
Vin de pays des Terroirs landais «Sables Fauves»	22.1.1986	23.1.1986
Vin de pays des Terroirs landais «Sables de l'Océan»	22.1.1986	23.1.1986
Vin de pays de Thézac-Perricard	14.4.1988	16.4.1988
Vin de pays du Torgan	25.2.1987	28.2.1987
Vin de pays d'Urfé	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays du val de Cesse	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays du val de Dagne	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays du val de Montferrand	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays de la vallée du Paradis	16.11.1981	20.11.1981
Vin de pays de la Vaunage	25.1.1982	31.1.1982
Vin de pays de la vicomté d'Aumelas	5.4.1982	7.4.1982
Vin de pays de la Vistrenque	26.8.1982	1.9.1982
ITALY		
<i>Abruzzo</i>		
Alto Tirino	18.11.1995	n. 283 del 4.12.1995
Colli Aprutini	18.11.1995	n. 283 del 4.12.1995
Colli del Sango	18.11.1995	n. 283 del 4.12.1995
Colline Frentane	18.11.1995	n. 283 del 4.12.1995
Colline Pescaresi	18.11.1995	n. 283 del 4.12.1995
Colline Teatine del Vastese (a)	18.11.1995	n. 283 del 4.12.1995
Histonium (a)	18.11.1995	n. 283 del 4.12.1995
Terre di Chieti	18.11.1995	n. 283 del 4.12.1995
Valle Peligna	18.11.1995	n. 283 del 4.12.1995

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<i>Basilicata</i>		
Basilicata	9.10.1995	n. 67 del 15.11.1995
Grotтино di Roccanova	14.3.2000	n. 78 del 3.4.2000
<i>Prov. Aut. Bolzano</i>		
Mitterberg (b)	3.11.1995	n. 284 del 5.12.1995
Mitterberg tra Cauria e Tel (b)	3.11.1995	n. 284 del 5.12.1995
Mitterberg Zwischen Gfrill und Toll (b)	3.11.1995	n. 284 del 5.12.1995
Vigneti delle Dolomiti (c)	26.11.1997	n. 285 del 6.12.1997
Weinberg Dolomiten (c)	26.11.1997	n. 285 del 6.12.1997
<i>Calabria</i>		
Arghillà	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Condoleo	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Costa Viola	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Esaro	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Lipuda	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Locride	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Palizzi	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Pellaro	27.10.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Scilla	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Valdamato	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Val di Neto	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Valle del Crati	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Calabria	27.12.1995	n. 266 del 14.11.1995
Decreto integrativo: 31.7.1996		n. 190 del 14.8.1996
<i>Campania</i>		
Colli di Salerno	22.11.1995	n. 301 del 28.12.1995
Dugenta	22.11.1995	n. 301 del 28.12.1995
Epomeo	22.11.1995	n. 301 del 28.12.1995
Irpinia	22.11.1995	n. 301 del 28.12.1995
Paestum	22.11.1995	n. 301 del 28.12.1995
Pompeiano	22.11.1995	n. 301 del 28.12.1995
Roccamonfina	22.11.1995	n. 301 del 28.12.1995
Terre del Volturno	22.11.1995	n. 301 del 28.12.1995
Decreto integrativo: 9.4.1996		n. 96 del 24.4.1996
<i>Emilia Romagna</i>		
Bianco di Castelfranco Emilia	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Forlì	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Fortana del Taro	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Modena (c)	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Provincia de Modena (c)	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
Ravenna	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Rubicone	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Sillaro (d)	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Bianco del Sillaro (d)	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Val Tidone	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Emilia (e)	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
dell'Emilia (e)	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Terre di Veleja	5.8.1997	n. 204 del 2.9.1997
Decreto integrativo: 10.4.1996		n. 100 del 30.4.1996
D. (rettif. D. 10.4.1996): 7.5.1996		n. 112 del 15.5.1996
<i>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</i>		
Venezia Giulia	7.3.1996	n. 70 del 23.3.1996
Alto Livenza ⁽⁴⁾	7.3.1996	n. 70 del 23.3.1996
delle Venezie ⁽⁵⁾	7.3.1996	n. 70 del 23.3.1996
<i>Lazio</i>		
Civitella d'Agliano	22.11.1995	n. 302 del 29.12.1995
Colli Cimini	22.11.1995	n. 302 del 29.12.1995
Frusinate (f)	22.11.1995	n. 302 del 29.12.1995
del Frusinate (f)	22.11.1995	n. 302 del 29.12.1995
Nettuno	22.11.1995	n. 302 del 29.12.1995
Lazio	22.11.1995	n. 302 del 29.12.1995
Decreto integrativo: 13.9.1996		n. 229 del 30.9.1996
<i>Liguria</i>		
Colline Savonesi	20.11.1995	n. 294 del 18.12.1995
Golfo dei Poeti La Spezia o Golfo dei Poeti	16.10.2001	n. 248 del 24.10.2001
<i>Lombardia</i>		
Alto Mincio	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Benaco bresciano	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Bergamasca	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Collina del Milanese	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Montenetto di Brescia	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Provincia di Manova	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Provincia di Pavia	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Quistello	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Ronchi di Brescia	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Sabbioneta	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995

⁽⁴⁾ Concerns the territory of the province Treviso (Veneto) and Pordenone (Friuli-Venezia Giulia).

⁽⁵⁾ Concerns the territory of the Regions of Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia and the Autonomous Province of Trento.

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
Sebino	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
Terrazze Retiche di Sondrio	18.11.1995	n. 285 del 6.12.1995
<i>Marche</i>		
Marche	11.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Decreto integrativo: 20.11.1995		n. 287 del 9.12.1995
Osco (g)	4.11.1995	n. 281 dell'1.12.1995
Terre degli Osci (g)	4.11.1995	n. 281 dell'1.12.1995
Rotae	4.11.1995	n. 281 dell'1.12.1995
<i>Puglia</i>		
Daunia	12.9.1995	n. 237 del 10.10.1995
Murgia	12.9.1995	n. 237 del 10.10.1995
Salento	12.9.1995	n. 237 del 10.10.1995
Tarantino	12.9.1995	n. 237 del 10.10.1995
Valle d'Itria	12.9.1995	n. 237 del 10.10.1995
Puglia	12.9.1995	n. 237 del 10.10.1995
Decreto integrativo: 30.7.1996		n. 190 del 14.8.1995
<i>Sardegna</i>		
Barbagia	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Colli del Limbara	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Marmilla	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Nurra	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Ogliastra	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Parteolla	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Planargia	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Provincia di Nuoro	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Romangia	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Sibiola	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Tharros	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Trexenta	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Valle del Tirso	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Valli di Porto Pino	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
Isola dei Nuraghi	12.10.1995	n. 259 del 6.11.1995
<i>Sicilia</i>		
Camarro	10.10.1995	n. 269 del 17.11.1995
Colli Ericini	10.10.1995	n. 269 del 17.11.1995

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
Fontanarossa di Cerda	10.10.1995	n. 269 del 17.11.1995
Salemi	10.10.1995	n. 269 del 17.11.1995
Salina	10.10.1995	n. 269 del 17.11.1995
Valle Belice	10.10.1995	n. 269 del 17.11.1995
Sicilia	10.10.1995	n. 269 del 17.11.1995
Decreto integrativo: 22.12.1995		n. 13 del 17.1.1996
<i>Toscana</i>		
Alta Valle della Greve	9.10.1995	n. 25 del 10.10.1995
Colli della Toscana centrale	9.10.1995	n. 25 del 10.10.1995
Maremma toscana	9.10.1995	n. 25 del 10.10.1995
Val di Magra	9.10.1995	n. 25 del 10.10.1995
Toscano (h)	9.10.1995	n. 25 del 10.10.1995
Toscana (h)	9.10.1995	n. 25 del 10.10.1995
Decreto integrativo: 22.11.1995		n. 300 del 27.12.1995
Decreto integrativo: 26.2.1996		n. 57 dell'8.3.1996
<i>Prov. Aut. Trento</i>		
Altesino	22.11.1995	n. 300 del 27.12.1995
delle Venezie ⁽⁵⁾	22.11.1995	n. 300 del 27.12.1995
Vallagarina ⁽⁶⁾	22.11.1995	n. 300 del 27.12.1995
Vigneti delle Dolomiti	26.11.1997	n. 285 del 6.12.1997
<i>Umbria</i>		
Allerona	18.11.1995	n. 284 del 6.12.1995
Bettona	18.11.1995	n. 284 del 6.12.1995
Cannara	18.11.1995	n. 284 del 6.12.1995
Nami	18.11.1995	n. 284 del 6.12.1995
Spello	18.11.1995	n. 284 del 6.12.1995
Umbria	18.11.1995	n. 284 del 6.12.1995
<i>Veneto</i>		
Alto Livenza ⁽⁴⁾	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995
Colli Trevigiani	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995
Conselvano	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995
delle Venezie ⁽⁵⁾	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995
Marca Trevigiana	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995
Provincia di Verona (i)	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995
Veronese (i)	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995
Vallagarina ⁽⁶⁾	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995
Veneto orientale	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995

⁽⁴⁾ Concerns the territory of the province Treviso (Veneto) and Pordenone (Friuli-Venezia Giulia).

⁽⁵⁾ Concerns the territory of the Regions of Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia and the Autonomous Province of Trento.

⁽⁶⁾ Concerns the territory of the province of Verona (Veneto) and the Autonomous Province of Trento.

Note: The letter which accompanies certain names indicates their equivalence.

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
Vigneti delle Dolomiti	26.11.1997	n. 285 del 6.12.1997
Veneto	21.11.1995	n. 297 del 21.12.1995
Decreto integrativo: 27.2.1996		n. 57 dell'8.3.1996
Decreto integrativo: 21.3.1996		n. 79 del 3.4.1996

NETHERLANDS

Under the Central for Agricultural Products (HPA) 2003 Wine Ordinance, wines may be marketed as 'Local wine' only if they include a reference to the Dutch origin and the name of one of the following provinces:

- Groningen
- Friesland
- Drenthe
- Overijssel
- Gelderland
- Flevoland
- Utrecht
- Noord Holland
- Zuid Holland
- Zeeland
- Noord Brabant
- Limburg

AUSTRIA

Landwein Weinland
Landwein Bergland
Steirischer Landwein
Wiener Landwein

Weingesetz § 23

BGBl. Nr. 141 aus 1999

In accordance with Article 28a of the Austrian wine law (Federal Law of 23 July 1999 on trade in wine and fruit wine), wine may only be marketed for consumption under the name Landwein if:

- it includes a reference to its Austrian origin, such as 'Österreich', 'Wein aus Österreich', 'österreichischer Wein', 'österreichischer Landwein', etc. and
- it bears one of the following names
 - Weinland
 - Bergland
 - Steirerland
 - Wien

	Provision of the Member State	Official Journal of the Member State
PORTUGAL		
<i>Vinho de Mesa com Indicação Geográfica</i>		
Vinho Regional Alentejano	Portaria n.º 623/98 Portaria n.º 394/2001	28 de Agosto de 1998 16 de Abril de 2001
Vinho Regional Algarve	Portaria n.º 364/2001	9 de Abril de 2001
Vinho Regional Beiras	Portaria n.º 158/93	11 de Fevereiro de 1993
Vinho Regional Estremadura	Portaria n.º 351/93 Portaria n.º 394/2001 Portaria n.º 1066/2003	24 de Março de 1993 16 de Abril de 2001 26 de Setembro de 2003
Vinho Regional Minho	Portaria n.º 112/93 Portaria n.º 1202/97 Portaria n.º 394/2001	30 de Janeiro de 1993 28 de Novembro de 1997 16 de Abril de 2001
Vinho Regional Ribatejano	Portaria n.º 370/99 Portaria n.º 424/2001	20 de Maio de 1999 19 de Abril de 2001
Vinho Regional Terras do Sado	Portaria n.º 400/92 Portaria n.º 196/94 Portaria n.º 394/2001	13 de Maio de 1992 5 de Abril de 1994 16 de Abril de 2001
Vinho Regional Trás-os-Montes	Portaria n.º 157/93	11 de Fevereiro de 1993
<i>Sub-regiões do Vinho Regional Beiras</i>		
Beira Alta	Portaria n.º 158/93	11 de Fevereiro de 1993
Beira Litoral		
Terras de Sico		
<i>Sub-região do Vinho Regional Estremadura</i>		
Alta Estremadura	Portaria n.º 351/93 Portaria n.º 394/2001 Portaria n.º 1066/2003	24 de Março de 1993 16 de Abril de 2001 26 de Setembro de 2003
<i>Sub-região do Vinho Regional Trás-os-Montes</i>		
Terras Durienses	Portaria n.º 157/93	11 de Fevereiro de 1993
<i>Outras designações</i>		
Palhete de Ourém (Vinho Regional Estremadura-Concelho de Ourém)	Portaria n.º 1450/2001	22 de Dezembro de 2001
<i>Vinho Licoroso com Indicação Geográfica</i>		
Vinho Licoroso Algarve	Portaria n.º 364/2001	9 de Abril de 2001
Vinho Licoroso Estremadura	Portaria n.º 244/2000	3 de Maio de 2000

Final report of the Hearing Officer in case COMP/M.3083 — GE/Instrumentarium

(drawn up in accordance with Article 15 of Commission Decision 2001/462/EC, ECSC of 23 May 2001 on the terms of reference of Hearing Officers in certain competition proceedings (OJ L 162, 19.6.2001, p. 21))

(2004/C 92/04)

(Text with EEA relevance)

The draft decision gives rise to the following observations:

- The proposed concentration was notified on 28 February 2003.
- On 3 April 2003, in a decision pursuant to Article 6(1)(c) of the Merger Regulation, the Commission found that the notified concentration raised serious doubts. In line with the transparency policy which the Commission is currently pursuing, the parties received non-confidential versions of key documents provided by third parties.

Although the degree of precision of the documents did not fully satisfy GE, it nevertheless was able to submit comments rapidly, before a decision was taken on the sending of a statement of objections. In this context, thanks to a confidentiality agreement, the notifying party's economists also had access to data and economic analyses provided by an interested third party.

- On 4 July 2003, the Commission sent a statement of objections to GE. In the light of the preliminary results of the investigation, a number of elements on which the Commission had initially expressed serious doubts were not included in the statement of objections.

During the ensuing access-to-the-file exercise, a solution to the question of the confidentiality of certain documents was found through the arrangements put in place by the Commission with the agreement of all the parties concerned. The arrangements enabled the notifying party's economists to check the economic analyses carried out by the Commission on the basis of the data communicated by third parties, subject to a confidentiality agreement.

- The parties then proposed corrective measures to the Commission; these were the subject of a market survey, whose objectivity was not called into question.

The parties did not consider it necessary to reply to the statement of objections and consequently did not request a formal hearing either.

The right of the parties to be heard has been respected fully throughout the investigation.

Done at Brussels, 14 August 2003.

(signed pp Karen Williams)

Serge DURANDE

Opinion of the Advisory Committee on concentrations given at its 118th meeting on 12 August 2003 concerning a draft decision relating to case COMP/M.3083 — General Electric/Instrumentarium

(2004/C 92/05)

(Text with EEA relevance)

1. The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that the notified operation constitutes a concentration within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation and that it has a Community dimension as defined by Article 1(2) of that Regulation.
 - 2(a) The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that as regards patient monitors the relevant product markets are each of perioperative monitors, critical care monitors and general ward monitors.
 - 2(b) The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that the precise product market definition as regards C-Arms can be left open, in particular as regards the question whether low-end, vascular and cardiac C-Arms constitute separate product market.
 - 2(c) The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that as regards mammography devices the relevant product markets are each of analogue mammography devices and digital mammography devices.
 3. The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that the relevant geographic markets for each relevant product market are national.
 4. The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that the proposed concentration does not lead to the creation or strengthening of a dominant position in the markets for
 - (a) General Ward monitors,
 - (b) all possible markets regarding C-Arms,
 - (c) both analogue and digital mammography devices.
 - 5(a) The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that the proposed concentration, because of horizontal effects, is likely to lead to the creation or strengthening of a dominant position in the markets for perioperative monitors in Spain, the United Kingdom, Sweden, France and Germany.
 - 5(b) The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that the proposed concentration, due to the merger's vertical effects on the markets for anaesthesia machines, perioperative and critical care monitors and Clinical Information Systems, is likely to raise serious doubts as to the compatibility of the concentration with the common market in at least Belgium, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
 6. The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that the proposed commitments would solve the competition concerns identified in the market for perioperative monitors and dispel the serious doubts as regards the vertical issues concerning the markets for anaesthesia machines, perioperative and critical care monitors and Clinical Information Systems.
 7. The Advisory Committee agrees with the Commission that the concentration should be declared compatible with the common market pursuant to Article 8 (2) of the Merger Regulation and with the EEA agreement, subject to compliance with the commitments.
 8. The Advisory Committee recommends publication of its opinion in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
 9. The Advisory Committee asks the Commission to take into account the remarks and comments made by the Advisory Committee.
-

EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

Part 1.2 of the ECB Staff Rules containing the rules on professional conduct and professional secrecy

(2004/C 92/06)

(This text cancels and replaces the text published in Official Journal C 236 of 22 August 2001, p. 13)

1.2. Professional conduct and professional secrecy

The provisions of Articles 4(b), 4(c), 4(f) and 5(b) of the Conditions of Employment are applied as follows:

1.2.1. The Executive Board shall appoint an Ethics Adviser. The Ethics Adviser shall provide guidance on all aspects of professional conduct and professional secrecy. Without prejudice to such obligation, the Ethics Adviser shall provide advice and adopt interpretative ethical criteria. The Ethics Adviser shall be subject to an obligation of strict confidentiality in performing his/her duties. The advice and interpretative ethical criteria shall be published in a generalised format on the ECB's intranet.

The Ethics Adviser shall in particular ensure a consistent interpretation of the ECB's insider trading rules. The Ethics Adviser shall immediately inform the ECB's External Auditor in full of the advice and interpretative ethical criteria developed concerning the insider trading rules.

1.2.2. 'Remuneration, rewards or gifts' means any financial benefit and/or any non-financial benefit.

1.2.3. A member of staff who is invited to attend an event in his/her official capacity may not accept a fee of any kind.

1.2.4. Normal hospitality and token gifts may be accepted to avoid causing offence.

1.2.5. Where there is any doubt, a member of staff shall obtain the approval of his/her Director General/Director before accepting any gift or hospitality or, where this is not possible, report to him/her immediately any gift or hospitality received.

1.2.6. Without the prior permission of the Executive Board, members of staff shall not publish any work or articles or give any lectures relating to the ECB or its activities.

1.2.7. In view of the position held by the ECB and the general economic and financial importance of the issues with which it deals, members of staff shall maintain professional secrecy concerning information relating to issues dealt with by the ECB.

1.2.8. Information relating to issues dealt with by the ECB (inside information) shall mean information; (i) which is known to a member of staff; and (ii) which relates to the administration of the ECB or to transactions of any kind (including proposed transactions) arising in connection with the implementation of the objectives and tasks of the ECB; and (iii) which is confidential; or (iv) which is or might be perceived as being relevant to decisions to be made by the ECB. Inside information relating to issues dealt with by the ECB can comprise a broad range of information and may originate from any country or business area within the ECB. Therefore, the following items are examples only and shall not be exhaustive:

- changes in the monetary or exchange rate policies of the Eurosystem or of other central banks internationally,
- movements in monthly monetary aggregates, balance of payment data or foreign currency reserves or any other market-sensitive economic or financial data,
- impending regulatory changes,
- market-sensitive information related to discussions and negotiations in international for a,
- internal administrative decisions taken by the ECB.

The disclosure of information in the regular course of employment does not constitute a breach of these rules.

- 1.2.9. Members of staff are prohibited from using, whether directly or indirectly via third parties, inside information to which they have access, irrespective of whether such information is used in any kind of private financial transaction conducted at their own risk and for their own account, or at the risk and for the account of third parties. The term 'third party' shall include, but is not limited to, spouses, recognised partners, parents, children, other family members, colleagues, and legal persons.
- 1.2.10. Members of staff are specifically prohibited from taking advantage, whether directly or indirectly via third parties, of their position and functions at the ECB or of inside information to which they have access by acquiring or disposing of, whether at their own risk and for their own account, or at the risk and for the account of a third party as defined in Article 1.2.9, any assets (including transferable securities, foreign currency and gold) or rights (including rights under derivative contracts or closely related financial instruments) to which that information is closely related. This prohibition applies to any kind of financial (investment) transactions, including but not limited to the following:
- investment in securities (shares, bonds, warrants, options, futures or any other securities in the broadest sense of the term, as well as contracts to subscribe to, acquire or dispose of such securities),
 - index contracts based on such securities,
 - interest rate transactions,
 - foreign exchange transactions,
 - commodity transactions.
- 1.2.11. Short-term trading (i.e. a combination of buying and selling within a period of one month) for speculative purposes in any assets (including transferable securities, foreign currency, and gold) or rights (including rights under derivatives contracts or closely related financial instruments) is prohibited unless the member of staff concerned is able objectively to demonstrate the non-speculative nature of and the rationale for such trading.
- 1.2.12. Members of staff shall be prohibited from using any component of the technical infrastructure dedicated to the financial operations of the ESCB when conducting any personal financial transactions at their own risk and for their own account or at the risk and for the account of third parties as defined in Article 1.2.9.
- The term 'technical infrastructure dedicated to financial operations of the ESCB' shall encompass the Bosch dealing telephones, the telex system, connections with agencies or wire services such as Bloomberg and Reuters, TOP, BI, EBS, FinanceKIT and S.W.I.F.T., as well as any subsequent replacements thereof.
- Moreover, the use of mobile telephones in the Market Room and in the premises of the Back Office and the Investment Division shall be prohibited, except as an emergency measure in accordance with ECB contingency procedures.
- 1.2.13. The Executive Board shall determine those members of staff who, by virtue of the exercise of their employment, profession or duties, have access to inside information concerning the financial operations of the ESCB. Such a decision by the Executive Board shall automatically become part of the Staff Rules. Any such members of staff shall refrain from conducting on the same day as an ESCB transaction, whether directly or indirectly, any transactions concerning assets (including transferable securities, foreign currency, and gold) or rights (including rights under derivatives contracts or closely related financial instruments) that have the same generic characteristics (currency, issuer and similar maturity) as those traded on that day by the ESCB, whether at their own risk and for their own account, or at the risk and for the account of third parties as defined in Article 1.2.9.
- 1.2.14. The Executive Board shall determine those members of staff who, by virtue of the exercise of their employment, profession or duties, are deemed to have access to inside information concerning the monetary or exchange rate policies of the ECB or the financial operations of the ESCB. Such a decision by the Executive Board shall automatically become part of the Staff Rules.
- Those members of staff shall, at the request of the Director General Administration provide the following information:
- a list of his/her bank accounts, including custody accounts and accounts with stock brokers,

- a list of any powers of attorney which third parties have conferred upon him/her in connection with their bank accounts, including custody accounts,
- his/her general directives or guidelines to third parties to whom responsibility for managing his/her investment portfolio has been delegated ⁽¹⁾.

Those members of staff shall at their own initiative and without delay provide details of any changes to the information above. The information and any updates shall be provided in sealed envelopes and kept in the custody of the Director General Administration, who shall pass it to the ECB's External Auditor at the latter's request.

At the annual request of the ECB's External Auditor, those members of staff shall in addition provide the following documentation for a period of six consecutive months, as specified in the annual request:

- any sale or purchase of assets (including transferable securities, foreign currency, and gold) or rights (including rights under derivatives contracts or closely related financial instruments) conducted by the member of staff at his/her own risk and for his/her own account, or conducted by him/her at the risk and for the account of third parties as defined in Article 1.2.9,
- statements of bank accounts, including custody accounts and accounts with stock brokers; the conclusion or the amendment of mortgages or other loans at his/her own risk and for his/her own account, or by him/her at the risk and for the account of third parties as defined in Article 1.2.9,
- his/her dealings in relation to retirement plans, including the ECB retirement plan.

All information shall be provided in sealed envelopes and kept in the custody of the Director General Administration, who shall pass on the information to the ECB's External Auditor at the latter's request. All information received by the ECB's External Auditor shall remain confidential. In derogation from the abovementioned

rule, a report by the ECB's External Auditor to the ECB's Directorate Internal Audit for the further investigation of a specific case in accordance with Article 1.2.16 shall contain the information received from the member of staff concerned.

1.2.15. In the event that the ECB's External Auditor has reasonable grounds to believe that the abovementioned rules, including the advice and interpretative ethical rules developed by the Ethics Adviser have not been respected, he/she shall have the right to ask any of the ECB's members of staff to provide him/her with full information thereon. The member of staff concerned shall provide full information on a confidential basis to the ECB's External Auditor at the latter's reasoned request regarding the following:

- all his/her bank accounts, including custody accounts and accounts with stock brokers; the conclusion or the amendment of mortgages or other loans at his/her own risk and for his/her own account, or by him/her at the risk and for the account of third parties as defined in Article 1.2.9,
- all his/her investment transactions concerning assets (including transferable securities, foreign currency, and gold) or rights (including rights under derivatives contracts or closely related financial instruments) that he/she has performed at his/her own risk and for his/her own account, or at the risk and for the account of third parties as defined in Article 1.2.9, during the period indicated by the ECB's External Auditor,
- his/her dealings in relation to retirement plans including the ECB retirement plan,
- a list of any powers of attorney which third parties have conferred upon members of staff in connection with their bank accounts, including custody accounts.

The information shall be provided in sealed envelopes via the Director General Administration to the ECB's External Auditor. All information received by the ECB's External Auditor shall remain confidential. In derogation to the abovementioned rule, a report by the ECB's External Auditor to the ECB's Directorate Internal Audit for the further investigation of a specific case in accordance with Article 1.2.16 shall contain the information received from the member of staff concerned.

⁽¹⁾ Members of staff identified in accordance with Article 1.2.14 may wish to consider taking the opportunity to delegate the management of their investment portfolios to third parties, such as 'blind trusts', mutual funds, etc.

1.2.16. The ECB's External Auditor shall report any cases of non-compliance with the above-mentioned rules to the ECB's Directorate Internal Audit, which shall further investigate compliance with these rules. Private financial activities carried out in full conformity with the advice and interpretative ethical rules developed by the Ethics Adviser shall not give rise to such a report by the ECB's External Auditor. The member of staff concerned shall be informed of such a report by the ECB's External Auditor, and he/she shall have the right to make his/her views on the report to the ECB's External Auditor.

A report prepared by the ECB's External Auditor, including the information therein supplied by the member of staff concerned, may be used in a disciplinary procedure as set out in Part 8 of the Conditions of Employment for the Staff of the European Central Bank and, to the extent required by applicable law, in any prosecution by external authorities regarding alleged violations of national criminal laws.

1.2.17. A member of staff with any questions on the application of these rules (e.g. whether a private financial transaction he/she may be contemplating would involve a misuse of inside information) should discuss the matter with the Ethics Adviser. The conduct of private financial transactions that is fully in conformity with the advice and interpretative ethical rules developed by the Ethics Adviser shall not give rise to a disciplinary procedure for non-compliance by the member of staff with his/her obligations. Such advice shall, however, not release the member of staff from his/her external liability.

1.2.18. The obligations of members of staff provided for in Articles 1.2.14 to 1.2.15 shall continue to apply beyond the termination of their employment with the ECB for six months following such termination. The request for information by the External Auditor shall refer to a period ending one month after the termination of employment.

EUROPEAN TRAINING FOUNDATION

BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN TRAINING FOUNDATION FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2004

(2004/C 92/07)

The Foundation's budget 2004 amounts to EUR 17,6 million of which EUR 11,6 million are reserved for personnel costs, EUR 1,4 million for building, equipment and other administrative expenses and EUR 4,5 million for specific operations and projects in the area of vocational education and training.

Furthermore, the Foundation manages Phare/Cards, Tacis and Meda funds for a total amount of EUR 178,3 million and a revolving annual fund of EUR 500 000 provided by the Italian Government.

For complete details about 2004 budget and establishment plan please visit ETF website at the following address: www.etf.eu.int

EUROPEAN TRAINING FOUNDATION

BUDGETS 2003/2004

EXPENDITURE

	Title	2003 Budget after transfers	2004 Budget
TITLE 1	EXPENDITURE RELATING TO PERSONS WORKING WITH THE FOUNDATION		
	TOTAL TITLE 1	11 239 000	11 643 973
TITLE 2	BUILDING, EQUIPMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
	TOTAL TITLE 2	1 421 000	1 390 027
TITLE 3	EXPENSES RELATING TO PERFORMANCE OF SPECIFIC MISSIONS		
Chapter 30	Operational expenses (Documentation, publications, translation, meetings, etc.)		
	Total chapter	1 136 425	948 000
Chapter 31	Priority actions: work programme activities (Support to the Commission, information provision and analysis through the National Observatory Network, development activities)		
	Total chapter	3 403 575	3 618 000
TITLE 3	TOTAL TITLE 3	4 540 000	4 566 000 ⁽¹⁾
	GRAND TOTAL	17 200 000	17 600 000

⁽¹⁾ The European Parliament has entered a reserve of EUR 406 100 on Title 3 budget. Procedures are underway to ensure that the reserve is lifted.

III

(Notices)

COMMISSION

Information concerning the call for applications in connection with setting up a European Energy and Transport Forum (2001/C 205/06)**Renewal of members of the 'European Energy and Transport Forum'**

(2004/C 92/08)

The renewable mandate of current members runs out on 30 June 2004 in accordance with the Commission decision of 11 July 2001 (2001/546/EC) published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L 195 of 19 July 2001, p. 58.

The Commission is calling interested persons to renew their previous application or to submit a new application according to the conditions laid down in the call for applications published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* (2001/C 205/06) of 21 July 2001.

In order to take into account the enlargement of the Union, this call is open to nationals of the new Member States.

Applications, duly signed and accompanied by a curriculum vitae, must be sent in by **17 May 2004** at the latest.

Following this date, the Commission will proceed to appoint the members. The call for applications will remain open after 17 May 2004 for future vacancies.

Applications must be sent:

— either by registered letter or private courier (date as postmark) to the following address:

European Commission,
Directorate-General for Energy and Transport,
Unit A3 Secretariat,
DM28 Office 6/100,
B-1049 Brussels,

— or hand delivered against receipt to the following address:

European Commission,
Directorate-General for Energy and Transport,
Unit A3 Secretariat,
28 rue Demot — Office 6/100,
B-1049 Brussels.

For further information, please contact Anne-Marie Fiquet, tel. (32-2) 295 95 29, fax: (32-2) 295 98 16, e-mail: anne-marie.fiquet@cec.eu.int

2004 CALL FOR PROPOSALS
in the field of Community co-operation as regards civil protection

(2004/C 92/09)

I.1. The aim of this call for proposals is to identify actions, which might be eligible for financial support from the European Commission, Directorate-General for the Environment. This aid would take the form of co-financing.

I.2. The fields concerned, and the nature and content of the actions (as well as the conditions for granting assistance and application forms) are set out in the documentation relating to the call for proposals. This documentation may be consulted on the Europa website at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/funding/intro_en.htm

I.3. Procedure for the submission and examination of proposals:

The call for proposals is open until 28 May 2004.

The procedure for the appraisal of a proposal with an indicative timetable is as follows:

- receipt, recording and acknowledgement of receipt by the Commission,
- examination by the services of the Commission,
- formulation of the final decision and communication of the result to the applicant.

Beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of the criteria set out in the documentation relating to this call for proposals and within the limits of the available budget.

The entire procedure is strictly confidential. In the event of approval by the Commission, a contract (made out in euro) will be concluded between the Commission and the party submitting the proposal.

The decision of the Commission is final.

2004 — Call for proposals in the field of the Community Mechanism to facilitate reinforced co-operation in civil protection assistance interventions

(2004/C 92/10)

- I.1. The aim of this call for proposals is to identify organisations/bodies in the training sector (from participating States in the Community Mechanism), which might be eligible for financial support from the European Commission, Directorate-General for the Environment. This aid would take the form of co-financing.
- I.2. The nature and content of the training courses (as well as the conditions for granting assistance and application forms) are set out in the documentation relating to the call for proposals. This documentation may be consulted on the Europa website at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/funding/intro_en.htm

- I.3. Procedure for the submission and examination of proposals:

The call for proposals is open until 15 June 2004.

The procedure for the appraisal of a proposal is as follows:

- receipt, recording and acknowledgement of receipt by the Commission,
- examination by the services of the Commission,
- formulation of the final decision and communication of the result to the applicant.

Beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of the criteria set out in the documentation relating to this call for proposals and within the limits of the available budget.

The entire procedure is strictly confidential. In the event of approval by the Commission, a contract (made out in Euro) will be concluded between the Commission and the party submitting the proposal.

The decision of the Commission is final.

**Call for proposals in the field of Community co-operation as regards civil protection: Mechanism
— Exercises**

(2004/C 92/11)

- I.1. The aim of this call for proposals is to identify actions, which might be eligible for financial support from the European Commission, Directorate-General for the Environment. This aid would take the form of co-financing.
- I.2. The fields concerned, and the nature and content of the actions (as well as the conditions for granting assistance and application forms) are set out in the documentation relating to the call for proposals. This documentation may be consulted on the Europa website at:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/funding/intro_en.htm

- I.3. Procedure for the submission and examination of proposals,

The call for proposals is open until 30 June 2004.

The procedure for the appraisal of a proposal is as follows:

- receipt, recording and acknowledgement of receipt by the Commission,
- examination by the services of the Commission,
- formulation of the final decision and communication of the result to the applicant.

Beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of the criteria set out in the documentation relating to this call for proposals and within the limits of the available budget.

The entire procedure is strictly confidential. In the event of approval by the Commission, a contract (made out in Euro) will be concluded between the Commission and the party submitting the proposal.

The decision of the Commission is final.
