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ANNEX

**ANNEX**

*to the*

**Commission Implementing Decision**

**on the financing of the Justice Programme and the adoption of the work programme for  
2019**

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## ANNEX

### **Work Programme for 2019 for Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a Justice Programme for the period 2014 to 2020**

#### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Justice programme is the Union's programme having as general objective to contribute to the further development of a European area of justice based on mutual recognition and mutual trust, in particular by promoting judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters. As set out in the Justice Programme legal base<sup>1</sup>, to achieve this objective the programme shall have to:

- (a) facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters;
- (b) support and promote judicial training, including language training on legal terminology, with a view to fostering a common legal and judicial culture;
- (c) facilitate effective access to justice for all, including to promote and support the rights of victims of crime, while respecting the rights of the defence;
- (d) to support initiatives in the field of drugs policy as regards judicial cooperation and crime prevention aspects closely linked to the general objective of the Programme.

Effective justice systems play a crucial role for upholding the rule of law and the values upon which the EU is founded. This was emphasised by the President of the European Commission in his 2017 State of the Union address where he stated '*The rule of law is not optional in the European Union. It is a must. The rule of law means that law and justice are upheld by an independent judiciary*'<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, well functioning justice systems are key for the implementation of EU law and for the strengthening of mutual trust, which is a prerequisite for well-functioning judicial cooperation; they contribute to building an investment-friendly environment and maintaining sustainable growth. The Annual Growth Survey 2018<sup>3</sup>, recognises the link between a business-friendly environment on the one hand and the rule of law and improvement in the independence, quality and efficiency of justice systems on the other.

The Annual Work Programme (AWP) for 2019 under the Justice programme closely reflects the priorities established in the Commission's work programme for 2019<sup>4</sup> and will contribute to the Commission's priority "*An area of Justice and Fundamental Rights Based on Mutual Trust*". Many of the training activities and most of the activities in the field of judicial cooperation in criminal matters can be linked to the European Security Agenda<sup>5</sup> and the judicial response to terrorism. The year 2019 will be the year of consolidation of results, mostly investing in recurrent activities, and to a smaller extent in new ones.

#### *Judicial cooperation*

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a Justice Programme for the period 2014 to 2020

<sup>2</sup> 2017 State of the Union Address delivered before the European Parliament on 13 September 2017: [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_SPEECH-17-3165\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-17-3165_en.htm)

<sup>3</sup> Communication from the Commission — Annual Growth Survey 2018, 22.11.2017, COM(2017) 690 final, p. 4

<sup>4</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/2019-commission-work-programme-key-documents\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/2019-commission-work-programme-key-documents_en)

<sup>5</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52015DC0185>

Ensuring the correct application and enforcement of the considerable existing EU acquis relating to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters is key. In the area of civil justice, some of this EU acquis has now been revised in order to increase efficiency and better respond to the needs of citizens and practitioners. This requires a particular focus on the implementation and evaluation, both through specific Commission actions and support to key actors via action and operating grants. As shown by the Commission Report of March 2016<sup>6</sup>, the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters is a very useful tool in this regard and plays a fundamental function when it comes to the implementation and effective application of available Union instruments in the area of civil justice.

Following a first call launched in 2018 for national networks dealing with civil justice cooperation, continuity of the funding is assured in order to allow the Member States (and candidate countries) to firmly establish and fully develop national judicial cooperation networks. The objective of the funding for such networks is twofold – the organisation of national judicial cooperation networks for Member States who do not have them and the strengthening of functioning of existing networks. Various activities according to national needs are considered.

In the area of judicial cooperation in criminal matters, there is a need to ensure the proper application of the instruments implementing the principle of mutual recognition in criminal matters, particularly with regard the European Arrest Warrant, the three Framework Decisions on detention and alternative measures to detention<sup>7</sup> and Directive 2014/41/EU<sup>12</sup> regarding the European Investigation Order. There are still many obstacles that prevent the smooth functioning of judicial cooperation procedures under the existing Union instruments which first need to be identified before they can be addressed. The developing jurisprudence of the ECJ also has an important impact on the functioning of judicial cooperation instruments. Furthermore, in the digital age, judicial cooperation needs to make full use of electronic tools. As criminals also increasingly rely on electronic means of communication, access to electronic evidence in the framework of criminal investigations needs to be improved<sup>8</sup>. Follow-up work on detention issues needs to continue, including on radicalisation in prisons.

The AWP will also continue supporting the operational set-up of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)<sup>9</sup>.

### *Judicial training*

As in the previous years, significant resources will be devoted to the training of judges, prosecutors and other justice professionals on civil and criminal law instruments and on fundamental rights. Training is key for the correct application of the already adopted

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<sup>6</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0129&from=EN>

<sup>7</sup> Framework Decisions 2008/909/JHA, 2008/947/JHA and 2009/829/JHA; see section 5. Legislative references.

#### Legislative instrument references

<sup>8</sup> The Commission proposed on 17 April 2018 new rules in the form of a [Regulation](#) and a [Directive](#), which will: create a European Production Order, a European Preservation Order, include strong safeguards, oblige service providers to designate a legal representative in the Union, provide legal certainty for businesses and service providers.

<sup>9</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017R1939>

instruments and building bridges between different justice systems. Moreover, judicial training is a component of the 2018 Commission Work Programme<sup>10</sup> both regarding the priority "*An Area of Justice and Fundamental Rights Based on Mutual Trust*" and the priority "*a Union of democratic change*":

- it is a tool to build the European area of justice, where EU law is applied correctly and coherently across the EU and where mutual trust allows smooth cross-border judicial cooperation;
- it is also a tool of the "more democratic Union" and of "delivering better on the ground – better regulation, implementation and enforcement", in line with the 2016 Communication on "*EU law: better results through better application*"<sup>11</sup>.

The European Training Platform will be rolled-out in 2019 as part of the European e-Justice Portal.

### *Access to justice*

As far as the area of criminal justice is concerned, there is a need to continue ensuring the implementation of the EU directives adopted in the field of procedural rights of suspects and accused persons and to raise awareness about the legislation adopted in this area; to continue monitoring the correct transposition of instruments in the field of procedural rights, notably Directive (EU) 2016/1919<sup>12</sup> on legal aid for suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and for requested persons in European arrest warrant proceedings and Directive (EU) 2016/800<sup>12</sup> on procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings, which need to be transposed by 5 May and 11 June 2019 respectively. It is also necessary to explore possible further developments in the area of procedural rights.

Similarly, in the field of victims' rights, there is a need to continue ensuring the implementation of the EU rules in the field of victims' rights and to raise awareness about the legislation in this area, notably Directive 2012/29<sup>12</sup> on victims' rights, the Council Directive 2004/80<sup>12</sup> on compensation and the EU rules on protection orders.

The Commission also intends to pursue an information collection exercise through the EU Justice Scoreboard.

Work will also continue on the creation of more effective and efficient justice systems and the facilitation of citizens' access to justice by digital means. The European e-Justice Portal has been in operation since July 2010 and since its launch, has been built upon with new dynamic functionalities (e.g. 1<sup>st</sup> interconnection of national insolvency registers, Find a lawyer, Find a notary, ECLI search engine, Competent Court Database, Business Registers Interconnection System Access Point, etc.). Activities related to the evolutive and corrective maintenance of the e-Justice Portal will continue in 2019. The general objective for 2019 is to tackle new initiatives which will be identified in the European e-Justice Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2023. This will be accomplished by supporting the implementation of e-Justice projects, insofar as project initiatives have a European dimension. In 2019, work on e-Justice will be complementary to the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) programme which closely relates to the establishment of the Digital Single Market<sup>13</sup>. As part of the CEF e-Justice Digital Service

<sup>10</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52017DC0650>

<sup>11</sup> [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C\\_.2017.018.01.0010.01.ENG](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2017.018.01.0010.01.ENG)

<sup>12</sup> See section 5. Legislative instrument references.

<sup>13</sup> DG CONNECT manages the CEF programme.

Infrastructure (DSI), co-funding opportunities are provided for select e-Justice projects which are in a mature state and re-use the so called "CEF building blocks".

*EU drugs policy.*

The AWP will continue supporting in 2019 initiatives in the field of drugs policy as regards judicial cooperation and crime prevention aspects closely linked to the general objective of the Programme. Priority will be given to supporting: (a) activities in the area of epidemiology of use of new psychoactive substances as well as emerging drug problems and technological developments, including online trade of drugs; (b) key stakeholders and the civil society organisations active in the area; and (c) the practical application of drug-related research, and, in particular, addiction research with a view of addressing current challenges and new threats.

**OVERVIEW FOR 2019**

The initial financial envelope of € 377 604 000 for the Justice programme implementation for the period 2014-2020 has been recently reduced entailing for 2019 a budget reduction of roughly 9 million (or 20%) as compared to the initial financial programming allocation. To address this important cut, the budget available is concentrated on the most important priorities and necessary recurrent activities. This AWP thus strives to focus the funding, identify economies of scale and ensure a realistic and effective approach in planning. The allocation per specific objective is as follows:

<b>Specific objectives – Budget lines</b>	<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>% of the 2019 Programme funds</b>
Judicial cooperation – Budget line 33 03 02	€ 11 600 000	26.56 %
Judicial training – Budget line 33 03 01	€ 17 570 000	40.23 %
Access to justice – Budget line 33 03 01	€ 11 630 000	26.63 %
EU drugs policy – Budget line 18 06 01	€ 2 875 000	6.58 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€ 43 675 000</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

About 78% of the 2019 budget or € 33 990 000, will be used to fund activities via grants while the remaining 22% or € 9 685 000 will fund activities via procurement.

In total five calls for proposals for action grants are planned to support transnational projects in:

1. judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters;
2. judicial training covering civil law, criminal law or fundamental rights;
3. the area of e-Justice;
4. enhancing the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime and the rights of victims of crime;
5. the area of EU drugs policy.

Moreover, three types of operating grants for 2020 are planned for:

1. Framework Partnership Agreements in the area of facilitating and supporting judicial cooperation in civil and/or criminal matters;
2. the European Judicial Training Network (beneficiary identified in the legal base);
3. Framework Partnership Agreements in the area of access to justice.

The actions referred to in the present work programme, in particular grants, may benefit from the use of simplified cost options (lump sums, reimbursement on the basis of unit costs, flat rate financing etc.) and simpler rules for in kind contributions by beneficiaries.

At present, the countries participating in the Programme are all EU Member States with the exception of the United Kingdom and Denmark as well as Albania and Montenegro<sup>14</sup>. Should third countries, i.e. EFTA States that are party to the EEA, or candidate countries, potential candidates and countries acceding to the Union, conclude an agreement with the Union on their participation in the Programme as of 2019, this will be announced in the relevant call for proposals and/or on the Programme's website.

Activities implemented under this work programme shall ensure consistency, complementarity and synergies with activities supported by other Union instruments including, inter alia: the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme; in the area of home affairs, such as the Instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management, as part of the Internal Security Fund; in the areas of health and consumer protection, such as the third Programme for the Union's action in the field of health (2014-2020); in the areas of education, training, youth and sport, such as the Erasmus+ Programme, Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs, MobiliseSME; in the areas of information society and research, such as the Connecting Europe Facility and the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme; and enlargement, in particular the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II). Coordination within the EU legal and policy framework on trafficking in human beings, as relevant, shall be ensured.

The Programme shall finance actions with European added value. The European added value of actions, including that of small-scale and national actions, shall be assessed in the light of criteria such as their contribution to the consistent and coherent implementation of Union law, and to wide public awareness about the rights deriving from it, their potential to develop mutual trust among Member States and to improve cross-border cooperation, their transnational impact, their contribution to the elaboration and dissemination of best practices or their potential to create practical tools and solutions that address cross-border or Union-wide challenges.

All activities implemented under this work programme shall respect and shall be implemented in line with the rights and principles enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and promote gender mainstreaming and the rights of the child.

## **ESSENTIAL SELECTION AND AWARD CRITERIA FOR ACTION GRANT CALLS**

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<sup>14</sup> The Commission adopted on 17 May 2018 a Decision approving an Agreement, in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), on the participation of Montenegro in the EU Justice Programme. As of 13 September 2018, date on which this MoU was signed, Montenegro is an eligible country under the Justice programme.

The essential selection and award criteria to be used for all action grant calls are described in section 6 of this Annex.

## **2. BUDGET LINE 33 03 02: FACILITATING AND SUPPORTING JUDICIAL COOPERATION IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MATTERS**

### **2.1. Introduction**

On the basis of the objective of **facilitating and supporting judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters** covered by this budget line, this work programme contains the actions to be financed and the budget breakdown for the year 2019 as follows:

- action grants (2.2):	€ 5 685 000
- operating grants (2.3):	€ 1 395 000
- procurement (2.4):	€ 4 485 000
- other (2.5):	€ 35 000
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>€ 11 600 000</b>

### **2.2. Action Grants**

#### **2.2.1. Topic 1 – Call for proposals for action grants to support national and transnational projects to promote judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters**

#### **LEGAL BASIS**

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters**

#### **PRIORITIES OF THE YEAR, OBJECTIVES PURSUED**

The main objective is to contribute to the effective and coherent application of the EU acquis relating to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters.

There are three priorities for 2019:

#### **1. Judicial cooperation in civil matters**

The aim is to promote judicial cooperation in civil matters and to contribute to the effective and coherent application and enforcement of EU instruments.

Priority shall be given to projects aiming in particular at:

- better enforcement of judicial decisions through better procedures, case-handling and cooperation in cross-border disputes;
- improving the situation of children involved in civil cases, e.g. through better procedures, case-handling and cooperation in the area of family law, in such areas as parental responsibility, international child abduction, protection of children and maintenance;

improving and/or building-up data collection and statistics on the application of EU civil justice instruments.

#### **2. Judicial cooperation in criminal matters**

The aim is to promote judicial cooperation in criminal matters and to contribute to the effective and coherent application of EU mutual recognition instruments in criminal matters.

- a) Priority shall be given to the implementation and practical application of the following mutual recognition instruments:
- Directive 2014/41/EU<sup>15</sup> regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters;
  - Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA<sup>15</sup> on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States;
  - Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA<sup>15</sup> on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty for the purpose of their enforcement in the European Union;
  - Council Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA<sup>15</sup> on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments and probation decisions with a view to the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions;
  - Council Framework Decision 2009/829/JHA<sup>15</sup> on the application, between Member States of the European Union, of the principle of mutual recognition to decisions on supervision measures as an alternative to provisional detention;
  - Council Framework Decision 2005/214/JHA<sup>15</sup> on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to financial penalties.

A specific priority regarding any particular instrument(s) listed above may be given in the call for proposals.

- b) Priority shall also be given to:
- the efficient contribution to the European Agenda on Security as regards the judicial responses to terrorism, notably on reinforcing the prevention of radicalisation, especially in prisons;
  - issues related to pre-trial detention, in particular raising awareness of case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in this field;
  - the functioning of Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) Treaties or other Treaties containing provisions on MLA with third States (e.g. EU-US MLA Agreement, Budapest Cybercrime Convention), including with respect to the exchange of electronic data.

Proposals not in line with priorities 1 and 2 may still be awarded funding if applicants can justify this by the necessity to improve the implementation and application of the civil or criminal justice EU acquis on the basis of an evidence-based needs assessment, showing that more activities are required for the proper application of EU law in the field to be covered.

### **3. Support to the members of the European Judicial Network (EJN) in civil and commercial matters and to the national authorities, courts and professional association**

The main objective is to contribute to the effective and coherent application of the EU acquis relating to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters.

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<sup>15</sup> See section 5. Legislative instrument references.

Priority shall be given to supporting the setting up and strengthening of national networks under the EJM in civil and commercial matters in order to ensure better implementation and case-handling under the civil justice legislation.

The aim of strengthened national networks is to promote better implementation of EU civil justice instruments through cooperation, dialogue, sharing of experience, exchange of information and training activities (where appropriate also in liaison with other national systems). Through these activities the national projects would promote full involvement of all national Network members, ensuring interaction at a national level as well as knowledge sharing and gathering of information. It can be expected that this would contribute to increasing the national substantial input to the Network's activities (in particular the Network meetings) and thereby strengthen the action and visibility of the Network as a whole. As a result, this would deepen EU-wide building bridges and mutual trust between different justice systems.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES**

This topic will cover the following activities:

- analytical activities, such as data collection, surveys, research activities, etc.;
- mutual learning, identifying and exchange of best practices, development of working methods which may be transferable to other participating countries;
- exchange and provision of information and development of information tools;
- capacity building for professionals;
- facilitating cooperation between competent authorities and agencies, legal practitioners and/or service providers (including multi-disciplinary networks at international, national, regional or local levels);
- dissemination and awareness raising activities;
- training activities can also be funded under this call, as long as they are of ancillary nature and not the main purpose of the project.

#### **ESSENTIAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

To be **eligible**, grant applications must comply with all of the following criteria:

(a) for priorities 1 and 2:

- a. the applicants must be public entities or private organisations, duly established in one of the countries participating in the Programme, or international organisation. Organisations which are profit-oriented must submit applications in partnership with public entities or private non-profit-oriented organisations;
- b. the applications must be transnational and involve organisations from at least two participating countries;

(b) for priority 3, the application must be submitted by the officially appointed members of EJM in civil and commercial matters, or by the national authorities, courts and professional associations representing the officially appointed members of EJM in civil and commercial matters. Only one application per participating country will be

accepted. Projects do not need to have a transnational aspect.  
(c) the EU grant applied for cannot be lower than € 75 000.

#### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

- Increased capacity of national practitioners, courts and authorities to address issues related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and to the application of the Union instruments on civil and civil procedural law, as well as on criminal and criminal procedural law.
- Strengthened cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities, including courts in relation to judicial cooperation in civil and on criminal matters, including taking into account the relevant case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, CJEU.
- Improved knowledge on the legislation and administrative practices related to judicial cooperation in civil and on criminal matters.
- Harmonisation of the administrative practices in relation to the relevant legislation in different Member States.
- Improved cooperation between judicial authorities in civil, commercial and criminal matters.
- The legal framework and regulations linked to judicial cooperation in civil and, for priorities 1 and 2, on criminal matters are in line with EU acquis and relevant case-law of the CJEU.
- National authorities responsible for judicial cooperation in civil and on criminal matters operate in cooperation and coordination with other responsible agencies and institutions across the EU.
- Prosecutors and judges for the proceedings related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters have further specialised knowledge and experience in respective fields.
- Acceleration of proceedings in relation to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters; less breaches of time-limits.
- For priority 2, improved situation of persons subject to measures in the field of judicial cooperation in criminal matters, enhancement of their social rehabilitation and re-integrations, reduced risks of violation of their fundamental rights.
- Increased awareness of policy makers related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

By DG JUST

#### **INDICATIVE TIMETABLE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE CALL AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT**

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
JUST-JCOO-AG-2019	Q1 2019	€ 5 685 000

#### **MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS**

90%

## 2.3. Operating grants

### 2.3.1. Operating grants for 2020 under Framework Partnership Agreements in the area of facilitating and supporting judicial cooperation in civil and/or criminal matters

#### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters**

#### PRIORITIES OF THE YEAR, OBJECTIVES PURSUED

These grants aim to support the annual work programme of European networks active in the area of facilitating and supporting judicial cooperation in civil and/or criminal matters which have signed Framework Partnership Agreements with the Commission. The Commission will invite Framework Partners in writing to submit their proposal announcing the annual priorities.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED UNDER THE CALL FOR PROPOSALS

These grants will fund operating costs and those activities of the network which have EU added value and contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Programme among others: analytical activities, training activities, mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination activities.

#### ESSENTIAL AWARD CRITERIA

The Commission will verify that the organisation satisfies the exclusion criteria, that the proposal is consistent with the objectives pursued by the Programme and will assess the proposal essentially on the basis of the following **award criteria**:

- (a) extent to which the proposed annual work programme of Framework Partners addresses the priorities announced by the Commission and is coherent with the outline work programme of the Framework Partnership Agreement;
- (b) quality of the annual work programme, which must be clear, realistic and well detailed;
- (c) European added value of the annual work programme;
- (d) expected results, dissemination, sustainability and long-term impact;
- (e) cost-effectiveness.

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- Increased capacity of national practitioners, authorities to address issues related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and to the application of the Union instruments on civil, procedural civil law and procedural criminal law.
- Strengthened cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities in relation to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, including

taking into account the relevant case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, CJEU.

- Improved knowledge on the legislation and administrative practices related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters.
- Harmonisation of the administrative practices in relation to the relevant legislation in different Member States.
- Improved cooperation between judicial authorities in civil, commercial and criminal matters.
- The legal framework and regulations linked to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters are in line with EU acquis and relevant case-law of the CJEU.
- National authorities responsible for judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters operate in cooperation and coordination with other responsible agencies and institutions across the EU.
- Prosecutors and judges for the proceedings related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters have further specialised knowledge and experience in respective fields.
- Acceleration of proceedings in relation to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters; less breaches of time-limits.
- Improved situation of persons subject to measures in the field of judicial cooperation in criminal matters; enhancement of their social rehabilitation and re-integrations.
- Increased awareness of policy makers related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

By DG JUST

#### **INDICATIVE TIMETABLE OF THE INVITATION TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT**

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
JUST-JCOO-NETW-OG-2019	Q2 2019	€ 1 395 000

#### **MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS**

80%

## 2.4. Procurement

### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters**

**SUBJECT MATTER OF THE CONTRACTS ENVISAGED (STUDY / TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE / EVALUATION / SURVEY / IT/ COMMUNICATION SERVICES/ETC.)**

In 2019 the Commission intends to undertake several actions through contracts following public procurement (calls for tenders, and new and existing framework contracts) or administrative arrangements. Conferences, expert meetings, seminars, communication activities may be organised, development and maintenance of IT platforms and systems may be supported or surveys and studies and impact assessments may be undertaken as far as they are needed to monitor the proper implementation of existing legislation or to prepare, or accompany new legislation or to respond to policy changes in the area covered by the Programme.

It may cover in particular the following actions:

- Management, analytical and information activities of the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters (EJN), including:
  - Meetings and workshops of the EJN (Q1-Q4, framework contract);
  - Update, translation, printing and distribution of the brochure for legal practitioners on the EJN, on the legislation in civil and commercial matters (e.g. such as those on small claims, taking of evidence, European payment order, European enforcement order (Q1-Q4, framework contract);
  - Printing and distribution of the EJN practice guides (Q1-Q3, new framework contract);
- Update and maintenance of the JURE database on the judgements in civil and commercial matters (Q1-Q4, sub-delegation to the EU Publication Office);
- Update and distribution of the compendium on EU legislation in civil and commercial matters (Q1-Q4, framework contract);
- Joint Presidency conference (Q3-Q4);
- Expert groups and comitology meetings to prepare or implement EU law (Q1-Q4);
- Study on impact of Rome I Regulation;
- Study on impact of Rome II Regulation;
- Criminal law implementation studies, conferences;
- Expert meetings on the implementation/application of selected mutual recognition instruments in criminal matters, including the Directive on the European Investigation Order and Regulation on the mutual recognition of freezing and confiscation orders;
- Studies/workshops/expert meetings to evaluate existing instruments and/or prepare new legislation in the field of judicial cooperation in criminal matters, assist Member States in

the implementation of these instruments or exchange best practices, including aspects related to pre-trial detention and material detention conditions, as well as on the criminal justice response to radicalisation, including radicalisation in prisons, and on access to electronic evidence (Q1-Q4 2019, new framework contract);

- Supporting the EPPO case management system development (Q3-Q4, new framework contract);
- Presidency conference on EPPO (Q1-Q2, framework contract);
- Maintenance contract for ECRIS / 1 intramuros for ECRIS (Q1 – until transfer of ECRIS to eu-LISA, framework contract).

*Indicative number of new contracts envisaged:*

*Indicative number of specific contracts based on existing framework contracts envisaged:*

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

By DG JUST and, where indicated, by the Publication Office based on a cross sub-delegation and by DGT based on a co-delegation.

#### **TOTAL BUDGET AVAILABLE**

€ 4 485 000 (incl. experts meetings € 450 000)

## 2.5. Other Actions

### 2.5.1. EU membership fee in the Hague Conference of Private International Law

#### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters**

Council Decision (EC) No 2006/719 of 5 October 2006 on the accession of the Community to the Hague Conference on Private International Law<sup>16</sup>.

#### AMOUNT

€ 35 000

#### DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE IMPLEMENTING MEASURE

On 5 October 2006 the Council of the European Union (EU) adopted a decision on the accession of the European Union to the Hague Conference on Private International Law ("HCCH"). The purpose of this international intergovernmental organisation is to work for the progressive unification of the rules of private international law in the participating countries. Most of the conventions developed by the Hague Conference fall within exclusive or partial external competence of the EU and are part of the EU acquis. Since 2007, the EU, along with its Member States, is a Member of the Hague and has the obligation to contribute a membership fee, in accordance with Art. 9(2) of the Hague's Statute to cover additional administrative expenses arising out of its membership. The Union pursues its international action in relation to civil justice mainly through this international organisation. This covers both legislative action (in the form of civil judicial cooperation conventions as well as implementation of existing Hague Conventions to the benefit of EU citizens).

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<sup>16</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32006D0719>, OJ L 297, 26.10.2006, p. 1.

**3. BUDGET LINE 33 03 01: SUPPORTING AND PROMOTING JUDICIAL TRAINING AND FACILITATING EFFECTIVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL**

**3.1. Introduction**

On the basis of the two objectives of the Justice Programme covered by this budget line, this work programme contains the actions to be financed and the budget breakdown for the year 2019 as follows:

- action grants (3.2):	€ 11 150 000
- operating grants (3.3):	€ 13 385 000
- procurement (3.4):	€ 4 665 000
<b>TOTAL: € 29 200 000</b>	

**TABLE BREAKDOWN PER SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE**

<b>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>to support and promote judicial training, including language training on legal terminology, with a view to fostering a common legal and judicial culture</b>	<b>€ 17 570 000</b>
Action grants (3.2.1)	€ 5 350 000
Operating grant to beneficiary identified in the legal base (3.3.1)	€ 11 000 000
Procurement (3.4)	€ 1 220 000
<b>to facilitate effective access to justice for all, including to promote and support the rights of victims of crime, while respecting the rights of the defence</b>	<b>€ 11 630 000</b>
Action grants (3.2.2, 3.2.3)	€ 5 800 000
Operating grants (3.3.2)	€ 2 385 000
Procurement (3.4)	€ 3 445 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€ 29 200 000</b>

### 3.2. Action Grants

#### 3.2.1. Topic 2 – Call for proposals for action grants to support transnational projects on judicial training covering civil law, criminal law or fundamental rights

##### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to support and promote judicial training, including language training on legal terminology, with a view to fostering a common legal and judicial culture**

##### PRIORITIES OF THE YEAR, OBJECTIVES PURSUED

The objective is to contribute to the effective and coherent application of EU law in the areas of civil law, criminal law and fundamental rights, judicial ethics and the rule of law, by helping to address the training needs of justice professionals in these fields. It also targets the specific training needs of court staff and bailiffs, as well as prison and probation staff.

The priorities of 2019 will concentrate funding on training activities and tools for training providers, as described below, in order to:

1. tackle gaps in training for:
  - (a) court staff and bailiffs, for example by cross-border training activities or exchanges of good training practices, on all areas of EU civil, criminal and fundamental rights law relevant for their judicial work;
  - (b) prison and probation staff, for example by cross-border training activities or exchanges of good training practices, on EU law and fundamental rights relevant for their work, including on countering radicalisation to violent extremism in prison, on the minimum standards laid down by the Council of Europe, or on rehabilitation programmes;
2. support the training of justice professionals, in particular via:
  - (a) seminars with easy linguistic access (for example, by providing interpretation in the languages of all participants, national breakout groups or linguistic programme components) to attract also legal practitioners to cross-border training activities that are reluctant to participate in a seminar in a foreign legal language and therefore have not been reached by previous cross-border training activities;
  - (b) cross-border training activities for multipliers, such as judicial trainers or EU law court coordinators, where there are guarantees that the multipliers will pass on their knowledge to other legal practitioners in a systematic way;
  - (c) training activities with participants from at least two different justice professions, such as judges/prosecutors, judges/lawyers, lawyers/notaries, courts staff/bailiffs, court experts/court interpreters, prison/probation staff, in order to stimulate discussions across judicial professions about the application of EU law and contribute to a European legal culture across professional boundaries.

##### Topics

For priority area 2), the activities may cover EU civil, criminal and fundamental rights law, legal systems of the Member States, judicial ethics and the rule of law, knowledge of cross-

border IT tools and linguistic skills of legal practitioners in areas with particular added value. An evidenced-based training needs assessment for the topic of the training activity is always required.

Priority will notably be given to training on the following topics:

#### *Civil law*

- Legal instruments in civil and commercial matters, in particular:
  - Regulation (EU) No 655/2014<sup>17</sup> establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters;
  - The Business Registers Interconnection System (BRIS), established in Directive 2012/17/EU<sup>17</sup> as regards the interconnection of central, commercial and companies registers;
  - Regulation (EU) 2015/848<sup>17</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council on insolvency proceedings (recast);
  - Regulation (EU) 2015/2421<sup>17</sup>, in particular the new provisions on service of documents and on oral hearings;
  - Regulation (EU) 2016/1191<sup>17</sup> on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union;
- Legal instruments in family matters, in particular:
  - Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003<sup>17</sup> concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility (Brussels IIa);
  - Council Regulations (EU) 2016/1103<sup>17</sup> and 2016/1104<sup>17</sup> implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regimes and of the property consequences of registered partnerships;

#### *Criminal law*

- Judicial cooperation instruments in criminal matters:
  - Directive 2014/41/EU regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters<sup>17</sup>;
  - Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA<sup>17</sup> on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States, including the 2017 European Commission Handbook on the European Arrest Warrant and the evolving case-law of the Court of Justice of the EU;
  - The Council Framework Decisions on detention and transfer of prisoners: Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA<sup>17</sup> on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty for the purpose of their enforcement in the European Union; Council Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA<sup>17</sup> on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments and probation

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<sup>17</sup> See section 5. Legislative instrument references.

decisions with a view to the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions and Council Framework Decision 2009/829/JHA<sup>18</sup> on the application, between Member States of the European Union, of the principle of mutual recognition to decisions on supervision measures as an alternative to pre-trial detention; as well as the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights on pre-trial detention;

- Instruments on procedural rights in criminal proceedings:
  - Directive 2012/29/EU<sup>18</sup> establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime;
  - Directive 2013/48/EU<sup>18</sup> on the right of access to a lawyer in criminal proceedings and in European arrest warrant proceedings, and on the right to have a third party informed upon deprivation of liberty and to communicate with third persons and with consular authorities while deprived of liberty;
  - Directive (EU) 2016/343<sup>18</sup> on the strengthening of certain aspects of the presumption of innocence and of the right to be present at the trial in criminal proceedings;
  - Directive (EU) 2016/1919<sup>18</sup> on legal aid for suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and for requested persons in European arrest warrant proceedings;
  - Directive (EU) 2016/800<sup>18</sup> on procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings;

#### *Anti-money laundering:*

- Notably Directive (EU) 2015/849<sup>18</sup> on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing (4th Anti-Money Laundering Directive);

#### *Fundamental rights*

- The scope and application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU;
- Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA<sup>18</sup> on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law.

#### *Proposals outside of these priority topics*

Since the assessment of European judicial training needs cannot be solely conducted at EU level and is mainly done nationally and even locally, policy priorities mentioned in the annual work programme are indications of possible topics of supported projects. Proposals not in line with these priorities, may still be awarded funding if applicants can justify the suggested training topics by a convincing evidence-based training needs' assessment, showing that more training is needed for the proper application of EU law in the suggested field.

#### **Target group**

This call supports training of members of the judiciary and judicial staff, meaning judges, prosecutors, court officers, other legal practitioners associated with the judiciary, such as lawyers, notaries, bailiffs, insolvency practitioners and mediators, as well as court interpreters and translators, prison and probation staff.

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<sup>18</sup> See section 5. Legislative instrument references.

### **Distribution of financial support between different topics**

When deciding on the allocation of grants, a fair balance between topics and/or target audience may be sought. Moreover, priority will be given to projects that do not duplicate existing training material or on-going projects but that act in complementarity or that innovate.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED UNDER THIS TOPIC**

The training activities implemented by each project must include participants (trainees) from different participating countries.

This call will fund training activities such as:

- organisation of interactive, practice-oriented seminars (including implementation of training modules created by the European Commission on EU legislation in civil law<sup>19</sup>);
- multilateral exchanges between legal practitioners (except for judges and prosecutors whose training bodies are members of the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) and may thus take part in the exchanges organised by the EJTN);
- cross-border initial training activities (face-to-face activities or exchanges), covering as many Member States as possible, to create a common European legal culture from the start of entering a legal profession (except for newly appointed judges and prosecutors for whom the equivalent activity is funded via the operating grant of the EJTN),
- joint study visits to EU courts by legal practitioners (other than judges/prosecutors, already covered by the operating grant of the EJTN) from as many different Member States as possible;
- creation of training material, whether for presential learning, blended learning or e-learning, ready-to-use either by trainers or by practitioners for self-learning;
- tools for training providers (for example: train-the-trainers events, tools to support the organisation of training in other Member States, etc.), including to facilitate their cooperation at EU-level (for justice professions other than judges/prosecutors, who are already covered by the operating grant of the EJTN).

If nothing else is indicated in the priority, the activities can take place in the context of initial training (induction-period) or continuous training of the participants (for example: training activities to familiarise newly appointed legal practitioners with EU legislation and judicial cooperation instruments; or more specialised training activities for practicing legal practitioners).

Projects targeting "legal systems of the Member States" (under priority 2) should cover the legal systems which have particular relevance for the participants and involve experienced legal practitioners who will be able to share experiences and compare practices of application of EU legal instruments.

### **Training methodology**

Applications should notably take into account recommendations from the Advice for training providers of DG Justice and Consumers<sup>20</sup> or expand good practices<sup>21</sup> revealed by

<sup>19</sup> [https://e-justice.europa.eu/content\\_civil\\_law-254-en.do](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_civil_law-254-en.do)

<sup>20</sup> The Advice for training providers on the European e-Justice Portal: [https://e-justice.europa.eu/content\\_training\\_material-252-en.do?clang=en](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_training_material-252-en.do?clang=en)

the EU pilot project on European Judicial Training to other Member States or justice professions.

### **Duration**

The initial project duration should not exceed 30 months.

### **Dissemination strategy**

The funded projects should have a useful strategy ensuring that the training developed can be taken up by other training providers and/or made accessible to other justice practitioners.

## **ESSENTIAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

To be **eligible**, grant applications must comply with all of the following criteria:

- (a) applicants must be public entities or private organisations, duly established in one of the countries participating in the Programme, or international organisations. Organisations which are profit-oriented must submit applications in partnership with public entities or private non-profit-oriented organisations;
- (b) the applications must be transnational and involve organisations from at least two participating countries;
- (c) the EU grant applied for cannot be lower than € 75 000.

## **EXPECTED RESULTS**

- Increased knowledge of EU civil, criminal and fundamental rights instruments among legal practitioners.
- Improved mutual trust between legal practitioners in cross-border judicial cooperation.
- Improved cooperation of training providers of the different legal professions.
- Increased awareness on the added value and scope of application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights among justice professionals thereby strengthening fundamental rights protection across the EU.

## **IMPLEMENTATION**

By DG JUST

## **INDICATIVE TIMETABLE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THIS CALL AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT**

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
JUST-JTRA-EJTR-AG-2019	Q1 2019	€ 5 350 000

## **MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS**

90%

<sup>21</sup> Good judicial training practices on the European e-Justice Portal: [https://e-justice.europa.eu/content\\_good\\_training\\_practices-311-en.do](https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_good_training_practices-311-en.do)

### 3.2.2. Topic 3 – Call for proposals for action grants to support national or transnational e-Justice projects

#### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to facilitate effective access to justice for all, including to promote and support the rights of victims of crime, while respecting the rights of the defence**

#### PRIORITIES OF THE YEAR, OBJECTIVES PURSUED

The objective is to contribute to achieving the objectives of the European e-Justice Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2023. It will support the implementation of e-Justice projects within the European e-Justice Portal and at national level, in as far as they have a European dimension.

Moreover, priority will be given to projects aiming at joining or enhancing existing or ongoing e-Justice portal projects, in particular:

- Find a Lawyer (FAL);
- Find a Notary (FAN);
- Find a Bailiff (FAB);
- Implementation of the European Case Law Identifier (ECLI<sup>22</sup>) in case law repositories and interconnection with the e-Justice Portal;
- Land Registers Interconnection (LRI);
- European Court Database;
- Other e-Justice portal projects related to development of the relevant EU policies, such as victims' rights, rights of suspects and accused in criminal proceedings, and projects which are in advanced stage of development or already live on the Portal at the moment when the call is published.

Transnational projects will receive a higher priority than national ones. National projects will be funded insofar as they offer clear EU added value.

Other projects which support the implementation of the e-Justice Strategy 2019-2023 and its Action Plan will not be excluded. Applications concerning projects identified with a higher priority under the Council e-Justice Action Plan will be assessed more favourably.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED UNDER THIS TOPIC

Project activities under this call would in principle include analytical, conceptual, design and elaboration work, IT software development, quality assurance and related auxiliary measures necessary for the establishment of new IT systems, as well as the expansion and adaptation

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<sup>22</sup> Relevant activities could also relate to the adoption of / migration to a possible next version of the ECLI standard ("ECLI 2.0").

of existing national and transnational solutions towards addressing the objectives of the call. The requirements of the eIDAS Regulation and the use of the CEF Digital Building Blocks<sup>23</sup> should be taken into account as relevant.

Activities relating to project management, content preparation, editorial work, communication, promotion and dissemination are also eligible for funding.

#### ESSENTIAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

To be **eligible**, grant applications must comply with all of the following criteria:

- (a) applicants must be public entities or private organisations, duly established in one of the countries participating in the Programme, or an international organisation. Organisations which are profit-oriented must submit applications in partnership with public entities or private non-profit-oriented organisations;
- (b) the EU grant applied for cannot be lower than € 75 000.

Applications related to projects within the scope of the CEF Work Programme 2019 e-Justice DSI will not be eligible for funding.

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- Improved participation with the aim of achieving full EU coverage concerning all voluntary e-Justice interconnection projects.
- Opportunities allowing Member States to engage in new pilot initiatives identified as part of the European e-Justice Action Plan (2019-2023) – for example pilot projects with respect to the use of Artificial Intelligence technology in the justice field.
- Improved awareness of on-going and future e-Justice activities.

#### IMPLEMENTATION

By DG JUST

#### INDICATIVE TIMETABLE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THIS CALL AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT

Reference	Date	Amount
JUST-JACC-EJU-AG-2019	Q1 2019	€ 2 200 000

#### MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS

90%

<sup>23</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/cefdigital/wiki/display/CEFDIGITAL/CEF+Digital+Home>

**3.2.3. Topic 4 – Call for proposals for action grants to support transnational projects to enhance the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime and the rights of victims of crime**

**LEGAL BASIS**

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to facilitate effective access to justice for all, including to promote and support the rights of victims of crime, while respecting the rights of the defence**

**PRIORITIES OF THE YEAR, OBJECTIVES PURSUED**

The aims of this call are:

- (a) to contribute to the effective and coherent application of EU criminal law in the area of the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime (procedural rights priority);
- (b) to contribute to the effective and coherent application of EU criminal law in the area of the rights of victims of crime (victims' rights priority).

In both priorities actions may include possible future EU initiatives regarding gaps in EU legislation where further needs for EU actions are called for. Projects ensuring maximum practical benefits and impact for the target groups will be more favorably assessed than theoretical projects consisting mainly of research and other analytical activities. Successful project shall ensure easy access to and wide dissemination of its results.

1. Procedural rights priority

The main legislative measures concerned within this priority include in particular:

- Directive 2013/48/EU<sup>24</sup> on the right of access to a lawyer in criminal proceedings and in European arrest warrant proceedings, and on the right to have a third party informed upon deprivation of liberty and to communicate with third persons and with consular authorities while deprived of liberty;
- Directive (EU) 2016/343<sup>24</sup> on the strengthening of certain aspects of the presumption of innocence and of the right to be present at the trial in criminal proceedings;
- Directive (EU) 2016/800<sup>24</sup> on procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings;
- Directive (EU) 2016/1919<sup>24</sup> on legal aid for suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and for requested persons in European arrest warrant proceedings.

2. Victims' rights priority

The main legislative measures concerned within this priority include in particular:

- Directive 2012/29/EU<sup>24</sup> establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime;
- Council Directive 2004/80/EC<sup>24</sup> relating to compensation to crime victims;
- Directive 2011/99/EU<sup>26</sup> on the European protection order;
- Regulation (EU) No 606/2013<sup>24</sup> on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters;

<sup>24</sup> See section 5. Legislative instrument references.

- Directive (EU) 2017/541<sup>25</sup> on combating terrorism.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED UNDER THIS TOPIC**

The following activities can be covered:

- analytical activities, such as data collection and creation of data bases, surveys, research etc.;
- mutual learning, exchange of good practices, development of working methods which may be transferable to other participating countries;
- exchange and provision of information and development of information tools;
- capacity building for professionals;
- facilitating cooperation between competent authorities (including where relevant national experts or agencies dealing with the aspects covered by this call) and/or legal practitioners and/or service providers (including multi-disciplinary networks at EU or international, national, regional or local levels);
- communication activities including dissemination of information about rights and activities raising awareness of the existing rules on rights at EU and national levels, relevant to the priorities of the call;
- training activities, as long as they are of ancillary nature and not the main purpose of the project.

#### **ESSENTIAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

1. To be **eligible**, grant applications must comply with all of the following criteria:

- (a) applicants must be public entities or private organisations, duly established in one of the countries participating in the Programme, or international organisations. Organisations which are profit-oriented must submit applications in partnership with public entities or private non-profit-oriented organisations;
- (b) the application must be transnational and involve organisations from at least two participating countries;
- (c) the EU grant applied for cannot be lower than € 75 000.

#### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

Expected results under the priority (a):

- Increased capacity of national practitioners to address issues related to the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime.
- Strengthened cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities in relation to the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime.
- Improved knowledge on the legislation and administrative practices related to specific provisions of the EU acquis regulating the rights of suspects and accused in criminal proceedings.
- Harmonisation of the administrative practices in relation to the relevant legislation in different Member States.
- Reduced risks of breaches of fair trial rights.
- Compatibility of the national legal framework and regulations linked to the rights of

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<sup>25</sup> See section 5. Legislative instrument references.

persons suspected or accused in criminal proceedings with EU acquis.

- Improved cooperation of NGOs and professional organisations in the field of the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime.
- Increased awareness of the relevant policy makers on the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime.

Expected results under the priority (b):

- Increased capacity of national practitioners to address issues related to the rights of victims of crime.
- Improved cooperation among the competent national authorities, NGOs and/or professional organisations in the field of victims' rights.
- Improved public awareness and knowledge about victims' rights at both EU and national level.
- Improved knowledge about specific provisions of the EU acquis regulating the issues such as referring victims to the relevant support services, victims' access to information in the area of victims' rights, individual assessment of victims' needs.
- Compatibility of the national legal framework and administrative practice related to victims' rights with the relevant EU acquis.
- Increased number of victims' support organisations providing general and specialist support services to victims of crimes and their family members, in particular in those Member States who currently do not provide such services or provide them in insufficient manner.
- Increased quality of the services provided by victims support organisations.
- Enhanced cooperation among the relevant national authorities responsible for compensation in cross-border cases under the Council Directive 2004/80/EC<sup>26</sup> on compensation to crime victims.

## IMPLEMENTATION

By DG JUST

### INDICATIVE TIMETABLE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THIS CALL AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT

Reference	Date	Amount
JUST-JACC-AG-2019	Q1 2019	€ 3 600 000

### MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS

90%

<sup>26</sup> See section 5. Legislative instrument references.

### 3.3. *Operating grants*

#### 3.3.1. *Operating grant to beneficiary identified in the legal base - EJTN*

##### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(2) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to support and promote judicial training, including language training on legal terminology, with a view to fostering a common legal and judicial culture**

Article 195(1)(c) of the Financial Regulation

##### PRIORITIES OF THE YEAR, OBJECTIVES PURSUED AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Pursuant to Article 6 (2) of Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013, the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) shall receive an operating grant to co-finance expenditure associated with its permanent work programme.

The work programme of the EJTN should be in line with the 2011 Commission Communication on European judicial training<sup>27</sup> and, in particular, strive to increase its number of activities and of participants as well as continue to develop the Aiakos exchange programme for new judges and prosecutors while increasing the number of exchanges for experienced practitioners.

The EJTN should also continue to promote high quality training methodologies and strive to make the most of its partnerships with European judicial networks.

Priorities for 2019, objectives pursued and expected results are as follows:

###### Priorities:

- The topics covered by the training activities organised by the EJTN will take into account the conclusions of the European Commission and EJTN thematic working groups joint work;
- The training activities organised in the field of criminal justice will notably include the topics of the European Public Prosecutor Office, of the fight against terrorism and of the countering of radicalisation to violent extremism including in prisons.

###### Objectives:

- To improve the knowledge of EU law, EU judicial cooperation instruments, fundamental rights, judge craft, rule of law, case-law of the Court of justice of the EU, to ensure a better implementation of EU law in the EU and improved mutual trust among justice professionals to ensure smoother cross-border proceedings;

###### Expected results:

- Improved knowledge of EU law and know-how of the use of the EU judicial cooperation instruments, improved trust among justice professionals, improved efficiency of justice and legal security in the EU;
- Targeted training in relation to justice professionals' training needs;
- Preparation of the future work with the European Public Prosecutor Office.

<sup>27</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0551>

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED

The operating grant to the EJTN will finance activities which contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Programme in particular training activities with EU added value (EU-level training activities for judges and prosecutors, exchanges programmes for new judges and prosecutors, experienced judges and prosecutors, for presidents of courts and for courts, study visits, train-the-trainers activities and to coordinate the work of the national judicial training providers regarding EU law, fundamental rights, judge craft, rule of law, training methodologies, etc.).

## ESSENTIAL AWARD CRITERIA

EJTN's proposal will be assessed on the basis of the following **award criteria**:

- (a) extent to which the proposed annual work programme addresses the priorities;
- (b) quality of the annual work programme, which must be clear, realistic and well detailed;
- (c) European added value of the annual work programme;
- (d) financial quality of the proposal, including the existence of a clear, detailed, and reasonable budget, which is coherent with the annual work programme.

## IMPLEMENTATION

By DG JUST

## INDICATIVE TIMETABLE OF THE INVITATION TO SUBMIT A PROPOSAL AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT

Reference	Date	Amount
JUST-JTRA-EJTN-OG-2019	Q4 2019	€ 11 000 000

## MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS

96.5%

### 3.3.2. *Operating grants for 2020 under Framework Partnership Agreements in the area of access to justice*

#### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to facilitate effective access to justice for all, including to promote and support the rights of victims of crime, while respecting the rights of the defence**

#### PRIORITIES OF THE YEAR, OBJECTIVES PURSUED

These grants aim to support the annual work programme of European networks active in the area of facilitating and supporting access to justice which have signed Framework Partnership Agreements with the Commission. The Commission will invite Framework Partners in writing to submit their proposal announcing the annual priorities.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED

These grants will fund operating costs and those activities of the network which have EU added value and contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Programme among others: analytical activities, training activities, mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination activities.

#### ESSENTIAL AWARD CRITERIA

The Commission will verify that the organisation satisfies the exclusion criteria, that the proposal is consistent with the objectives pursued by the Programme and will assess the proposal essentially on the basis of the following **award criteria**:

- (a) extent to which the proposed annual work programme of Framework Partners addresses the priorities announced by the Commission and is coherent with the outline work programme of the Framework Partnership Agreement;
- (b) quality of the annual work programme, which must be clear, realistic and well detailed;
- (c) European added value of the annual work programme;
- (d) expected results, dissemination, sustainability and long-term impact;
- (e) cost-effectiveness.

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- Improved knowledge of European judicial systems.
- Strengthened cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities and European networks in relation to the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime and of victims of crime.
- Improved knowledge on the legislation and administrative practices related to specific provisions of the EU acquis regulating the rights of suspects and accused in criminal proceedings and of victims of crime.

- Reduced risks of breaches of fair trial rights.
- Improved cooperation of NGOs and professional organisations in the field of the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime and of victims of crime.
- Increased awareness of the relevant policy makers on the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime and of victims of crime.
- Improved public awareness and knowledge about procedural rights of suspected and accused persons and victims' rights at both EU and national level.
- Improved knowledge about specific provisions of the EU acquis regulating the issues such as referring victims to the relevant support services, victims' access to information in the area of victims' rights, individual assessment of victims' needs.
- Increased number of victims' support organisations providing general and specialist support services to victims of crimes and their family members, in particular in those Member States who currently do not provide such services or provide them in insufficient manner.
- Increased quality of the services provided by victims support organisations.

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

By DG JUST

#### **INDICATIVE TIMETABLE OF THE INVITATION TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT**

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
JUST-JACC-NETW-OG-2019	Q2 2019	€ 2 385 000

#### **MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS**

80%

### 3.4. Procurement

#### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to support and promote judicial training, including language training on legal terminology, with a view to fostering a common legal and judicial culture**

**Specific objective: to facilitate effective access to justice for all, including to promote and support the rights of victims of crime, while respecting the rights of the defence**

#### SUBJECT MATTER OF THE CONTRACTS ENVISAGED (STUDY / TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE / EVALUATION / SURVEY / IT / COMMUNICATION SERVICES/ETC.)

In 2019 the Commission intends to undertake several actions through contracts following public procurement (calls for tenders, and new and existing framework contracts) or administrative arrangements. Conferences, expert meetings, seminars, communication activities may be organised, development and maintenance of IT platforms and systems may be supported and studies and impact assessments may be undertaken as far as they are needed in order to prepare, or accompany new legislation or to respond to policy changes in the area covered by the Programme. It may cover in particular the following actions:

#### **Specific objective: judicial training**

- Meeting of the Expert group on European judicial training (Q1-Q2 2019, framework contract) to provide expertise on the future of judicial training policy;
- Annual conference of stakeholders on European judicial training (Q3 2019, new framework contract) to discuss and exchange of follow-up ideas and networking on judicial training matters;
- Organisation of conferences with European, national and/or sub-national associations of competition law judges (Q2-Q4 2019, direct contract or framework contract);
- Provision of targeted training activities aiming to contribute to a coherent and effective application of EU competition rules. This includes both, antitrust rules (Articles 101 and 102 TFEU) and state aid rules (Article 107 and 108 TFEU). Implemented by DG COMP (Q4 2019, direct contract or framework contract).

#### **Specific objective: access to justice**

- Expert meetings on the implementation of the procedural rights directives in general and in particular on the Directive (EU) 2016/800<sup>28</sup> on procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings (Q1 2019; framework contracts);
- High Level Conference launching the report on improvising victims' rights to compensation (Q3-Q4 2019, framework contract);
- Studies/workshops/expert meetings to evaluate existing instruments and/or prepare new legislation in the field of access to justice including aspects related to the rights of individuals in criminal proceedings and the rights of victims of crime (Q1-Q4 2019,

<sup>28</sup> See section 5. Legislative instrument references.

framework contract);

- Compliance assessment studies on Directive (EU) 2016/1919<sup>29</sup> on legal aid in criminal proceedings and on Directive (EU) 2016/800<sup>32</sup> on procedural safeguards for children in criminal proceedings (Q1-Q4 2019, framework contract);
- Analytical tasks for new developments and necessary actions for the continued support, corrective, adaptive and evolutionary maintenance of the e-Justice Portal and its modules (Q1-Q4 2019; framework contracts);
- Various activities related to e-Justice development (such as intra-muros providing expert services: web mastering, Quality Assurance, etc.) (Q1-Q4 2019, framework contract);
- e-Justice related licencing and support contracts, including hosting costs to DIGIT (Q1-Q4 2019, framework contract);
- e-Justice expert group meetings (Q1-Q4 2019, framework contract);
- Informal expert group of contact persons of national justice systems (Q1-Q4 2019, framework contract);
- Cost Eurobarometer surveys / Commissioning a study of the Council of Europe European Commission for the efficiency of justice (CEPEJ) for the preparation of the EU Justice Scoreboard (Q1-Q2 2019, framework contract).

*Indicative number of new contracts envisaged: 4*

*Indicative number of specific contracts based on existing framework contracts envisaged: 7*

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

By DG JUST and, where indicated, by DIGIT, DGT or DG COMP based on a co-delegation

#### **TOTAL BUDGET AVAILABLE**

€ 4 665 000 (incl. experts meetings € 540 000)

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<sup>29</sup> See section 5. Legislative instrument references.

#### 4. BUDGET LINE 18 06 01: SUPPORTING INITIATIVES IN THE FIELD OF DRUGS POLICY

##### 4.1. Introduction

On the basis of the objectives given in the Justice Programme this work programme contains the actions to be financed and the budget breakdown for the year 2019 as follows:

- action grants (4.2):	€ 2 375 000
- operating grants (4.3):	n.a.
- procurement (4.4):	€ 500 000
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>€ 2 875 000</b>

##### 4.2. Action grants

###### 4.2.1. Call for proposals for action grants to support transnational projects in the area of EU drugs policy

###### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to support initiatives in the field of drugs policy as regards judicial cooperation and crime prevention aspects closely linked to the general objective of the Programme, in so far as they are not covered by the Instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management, as part of the Internal Security Fund, or by the third Programme for the Union's action in the field of health (2014-2020)**

###### PRIORITIES OF THE YEAR, OBJECTIVES PURSUED

The aim of this call is to contribute to the effective and coherent application of EU law and to support development of new approaches in the area of drugs. The priorities are:

- to support activities in the area of epidemiology of use of new psychoactive substances, including potent synthetic opioids, as well as emerging drug problems and technological developments, including online trade of drugs;
- to support the civil society organisations by reinforcing their (i) advocacy function, (ii) capacity to make a difference at the local level, (iii) best practice sharing methods;
- to support key stakeholders by expanding their knowledge and skills in the context of implementing minimum quality standards in drug demand reduction, particularly in the area of social integration;
- to promote practical application of drug-related research, and, in particular, addiction research with a view of addressing current challenges and new threats.

###### DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED UNDER THE CALL FOR PROPOSALS

This call will fund activities on:

- data collection, surveys and research activities;
- training activities;
- mutual learning, network development, identification and exchange of good practices, cooperation;
- events, conferences, expert meetings;
- dissemination and awareness-raising activities.

#### ESSENTIAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

In order to be **eligible** for a grant the applicant and co-applicants must:

- (a) be legal persons;
- (b) be a public body or a non-profit-making private entity or an international organisation. For-profit entities can only participate as co-beneficiaries. Union agencies cannot submit applications nor be co-applicants;
- (c) be established in one of the countries participating in the Justice Programme;
- (d) international organisations (also those established outside of the Member States of the European Union participating in the Justice Programme) cannot submit applications, however, they may participate as co-beneficiaries;
- (e) applications must be transnational involving at least 2 entities. Conditions on composition of the partnership will be specified in the calls for proposals;
- (f) proposals seeking EU co-funding of less than € 250 000 will be rejected.

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- Improved knowledge on the identification and epidemiology of use of new psychoactive substances.
- Effective response to emerging drug problems and technological developments, including on what concerns the online trade of drugs.
- Increased capacity of civil society organisations to act and interact, including in particular in the area of minimum quality standards in drug demand reduction.
- Improved implementation of minimum quality standards in drug demand reduction.

#### IMPLEMENTATION

By DG HOME

#### INDICATIVE TIMETABLE OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE CALL AND INDICATIVE AMOUNT

Reference	Date	Amount
JUST-2019-AG-DRUGS	Q3 2019	€ 2 375 000

#### MAXIMUM POSSIBLE RATE OF CO-FINANCING OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS

80%

### 4.3. Operating grants

n.a.

### 4.4. Procurement

#### LEGAL BASIS

Art. 4 and 6(1) Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

**Specific objective: to support initiatives in the field of drugs policy as regards judicial cooperation and crime prevention aspects closely linked to the general objective of the Programme, in so far as they are not covered by the Instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management, as part of the Internal Security Fund, or by the third Programme for the Union's action in the field of health (2014-2020)**

#### SUBJECT MATTER OF THE CONTRACTS ENVISAGED (STUDY / TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE / EVALUATION / SURVEY / IT / COMMUNICATION SERVICES/ETC.)

In 2019 the Commission intends to undertake several actions through contracts following public procurement (calls for tenders and existing framework contracts) or administrative arrangements. Conferences, expert meetings, seminars, communication activities may be organised and studies and impact assessments may be undertaken as far as they are needed in order to prepare, or accompany new legislation or to respond to policy changes in the area covered by the Programme. It may cover in particular the following actions:

- Organisation of the 2019 plenary session of the Civil Society Forum on Drugs in the EU (Q2-Q4 2019; framework contract);
- Expert meetings, technical workshops, events/studies and communication activities.

*Indicative number of new contracts envisaged: none*

*Indicative number of specific contracts based on existing framework contracts envisaged: 3*

#### IMPLEMENTATION

By DG HOME

#### TOTAL BUDGET AVAILABLE

€ 500 000 (incl. experts meetings € 100 000)

## 5. LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENT REFERENCES

Legislative instrument full name	Reference
Regulation (EU) No <b>1382/2013</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a <b>Justice Programme</b> for the period 2014 to 2020	OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 73–83 <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1382">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1382</a>
Regulation (EU) No <b>655/2014</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a <b>European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters</b>	OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 59–92 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0655">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0655</a>
Regulation (EU) <b>2015/848</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on <b>insolvency proceedings</b> (recast)	OJ L 141, 5.6.2015, p. 19–72 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015R0848">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015R0848</a>
Regulation (EU) <b>2015/2421</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure and Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 creating a <b>European order for payment procedure</b> <i>applicable since July 2017</i>	OJ L 341, 24.12.2015, p. 1–13 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015R2421">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015R2421</a>
Regulation (EU) <b>2016/1191</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on <b>promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union</b> and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012	OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1–136 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R1191">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R1191</a>
Council Regulation (EC) No <b>2201/2003</b> of 27 November 2003 concerning <b>jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility</b> , repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000	OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1–29 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32003R2201">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32003R2201</a>
Council Regulation (EU) <b>2016/1103</b> of 24 June 2016 implementing <b>enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regimes</b>	OJ L 183, 8.7.2016, p. 1–29 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R1103">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R1103</a>
Council Regulation (EU) <b>2016/1104</b> of 24 June 2016 implementing <b>enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of the property consequences of registered partnerships</b>	OJ L 183, 8.7.2016, p. 30–56 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R1104">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R1104</a>
Regulation (EU) No <b>910/2014</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on <b>electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market</b> and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC	OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73–114 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0910">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0910</a>
Regulation (EU) No <b>606/2013</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on <b>mutual recognition of</b>	OJ L 181, 29.6.2013, p. 4–12 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R0606">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R0606</a>

<b>protection measures in civil matters</b>	
Directive (EU) <b>2015/849</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the <b>prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing</b> , amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC	OJ L 141, 5.6.2015, p. 73–117 <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015L0849">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015L0849</a>
Directive (EU) <b>2016/1919</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on <b>legal aid for suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and for requested persons in European arrest warrant proceedings</b> <i>applicable from 25 May 2019</i>	OJ L 297, 4.11.2016, p. 1–8 <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016L1919">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016L1919</a>
Directive (EU) <b>2016/800</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on <b>procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings</b> <i>applicable from 11 June 2019</i>	OJ L 132, 21.5.2016, p. 1–20 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016L0800">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016L0800</a>
Directive <b>2012/29/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing <b>minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime</b> , and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA	OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 57–73 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0029">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0029</a>
Council Directive <b>2004/80/EC</b> of 29 April 2004 relating to <b>compensation to crime victims</b>	OJ L 261, 6.8.2004, p. 15–18 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32004L0080">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32004L0080</a>
Directive <b>2014/41/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 regarding the <b>European Investigation Order in criminal matters</b> <i>applicable since 22 May 2017</i>	OJ L 130, 1.5.2014, p. 1–36 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0041">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0041</a>
Directive <b>2013/48/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 on the <b>right of access to a lawyer in criminal proceedings and in European arrest warrant proceedings, and on the right to have a third party informed upon deprivation of liberty and to communicate with third persons and with consular authorities while deprived of liberty</b> <i>applicable since 27 November 2016</i>	OJ L 294, 6.11.2013, p. 1–12 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013L0048">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013L0048</a>
Directive (EU) <b>2016/343</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on the <b>strengthening of certain aspects of the presumption of innocence and of the right to be present at the trial in criminal proceedings</b> <i>applicable from 1 April 2018</i>	OJ L 65, 11.3.2016, p. 1–11 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016L0343">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016L0343</a>
Directive <b>2012/17/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2012 amending Council Directive 89/666/EEC and Directives 2005/56/EC and 2009/101/EC of	OJ L 156, 16.6.2012, p. 1–9 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0017">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0017</a>

the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the <b>interconnection of central, commercial and companies registers</b> <i>applicable from June 2017</i>	
Directive <b>2011/99/EU</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the <b>European protection order</b>	OJ L 338, 21.12.2011, p. 2–18 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L0099">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L0099</a>
Directive (EU) <b>2017/541</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on <b>combating terrorism</b> and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA	OJ L 88, 31.3.2017, p. 6–21 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017L0541">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017L0541</a>
Council Framework Decision <b>2002/584/JHA</b> of 13 June 2002 on the <b>European arrest warrant</b> and the surrender procedures between Member States	OJ L 190, 18.7.2002, p. 1–20 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32002F0584">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32002F0584</a>
Council Framework Decision <b>2008/909/JHA</b> of 27 November 2008 on the <b>application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty for the purpose of their enforcement in the European Union</b>	OJ L 327, 5.12.2008, p. 27–46 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008F0909">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008F0909</a>
Council Framework Decision <b>2008/947/JHA</b> of 27 November 2008 on the <b>application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments and probation decisions with a view to the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions</b>	OJ L 337, 16.12.2008, p. 102–122 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008F0947">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008F0947</a>
Council Framework Decision <b>2009/829/JHA</b> of 23 October 2009 on the <b>application, between Member States of the European Union, of the principle of mutual recognition to decisions on supervision measures as an alternative to provisional detention</b>	OJ L 294, 11.11.2009 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009F0829">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009F0829</a>
Council Framework Decision <b>2005/214/JHA</b> of 24 February 2005 on the <b>application of the principle of mutual recognition to financial penalties</b>	OJ L 76, 22.3.2005, p. 16–30 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32005F0214">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32005F0214</a>
Council Framework Decision <b>2008/913/JHA</b> of 28 November 2008 on <b>combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law</b>	OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 55–58 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008F0913">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008F0913</a>

## 6. ESSENTIAL SELECTION AND AWARD CRITERIA FOR ACTION GRANT CALLS

The essential selection and award criteria to be used for all action grant calls described in this work programme, unless specified otherwise in the specific call section, are as follows:

1. Grant applicants must meet the following **selection criteria**:

- (a) the applicant should have the professional competences and qualifications required to implement and/or coordinate the proposed action and to maintain their activities during the period of implementation of the proposed action ('operational capacity');
- (b) the applicant should have stable and sufficient sources of funding to maintain their activities throughout the period for which the grant is awarded and to participate in its funding ('financial capacity').

The verification of the financial capacity shall not apply to international organisations and public bodies.

2. Proposals will be assessed based on the following **award criteria**:

- (a) relevance to the priorities of the call;
- (b) quality of the proposed action;
- (c) European added value of the project;
- (d) expected results, dissemination, sustainability and long-term impact;
- (e) cost-effectiveness.

The essential **eligibility criteria** are specific to each call.