COMMISSION DECISION
C/2005/4762
OF 09/12/2005

Establishing a multi-beneficiary programme on Participation of Turkey and Croatia in certain Community Agencies in 2005

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/1989 of 18 December 1989 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe\(^1\), and in particular Article 8 thereof,
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2500/2001 of 17 December 2001 concerning pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey\(^2\), and in particular Article 8 thereof,
Whereas:
(1) Regulation No 3906/89 lays down the rules and conditions for the granting of economic aid to Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania and Regulation No 2500/01 lays down the rules and conditions for the granting of economic aid to Turkey,
(2) The Commission in its Communication to the Council of 20 December 1999 on "Participation of Candidate Countries in the Community programmes, agencies and committees" proposed that bilateral agreements should be concluded with the Candidate Countries defining the terms of their full participation (but without voting rights) in the activities of those Agencies whose features make an early participation desirable,
(3) The measures provided for by this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Aid for Economic Restructuring in certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1
The programme described in the Annex to the present decision is hereby adopted.

Article 2
The maximum amount of Community Assistance, under the present decision shall be € 4,800,000 to be financed through Budget item 22.02.10 in 2005.

Done in Brussels,

For the Commission

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ANNEX - FINANCING PROPOSAL 2005
Multi-beneficiary programme on Participation of Turkey and Croatia in certain Community Agencies

1. Basic Information
(a) Country: Turkey and Croatia
(b) Programme: Participation of Turkey and Croatia in certain Community Agencies in 2005
(c) Year: 2005
(d) Cost: The total value of the actions to be financed from EU budget is € 4,800,000
(e) Implementing Authority: European Commission
(f) Expiry Date: 31/12/06 (contracting)
31/12/07 (execution)
(g) Sector: AA (Multidisciplinary), sector code: 99820
(h) Group: L multi-country programme
(i) Budget line: 22.02.10
(j) CRIS: 2005/017-571
(k) Task Manager: Henk Visser

2. Summary
The objective of this new programme is to prepare the remaining candidate countries Turkey and Croatia for participation in selected Community Agencies.

The New Member States, when they were still Candidate Countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEECs) together with Bulgaria and Romania, have participated increasingly in the Community Agencies. Over the last years € 14 million was awarded to carry out preparatory measures which allowed these countries to participate in Community Agencies. These projects have allowed for full membership of the New Member States and the two remaining Accession Countries to these agencies (latter two without voting rights until accession).

To allow Turkey and Croatia to achieve the same results financial support is required.

3. Strategy
The European Council of Helsinki (December 1999) confirmed the enlargement process launched at its meeting of December 1997 in Luxembourg. The enhanced Pre-Accession Strategy defined in 1997 was reiterated, including the participation of the Candidate Countries in Community Agencies as an important part of such strategy. Their participation will not only contribute towards the implementation of the provisions relating to economic, social and cultural co-operation in the Europe Agreements; it will also enable these countries to familiarise themselves with the Union policies and working methods.

Preparation for full participation in some Community Agencies is a fundamental step towards familiarising the Candidate Countries with the Community acquis in the broad sense of the term. As in the case of Community programmes, it could serve the interests of both the Union and the Candidate Countries for the latter to participate in all the Community Agencies as soon as possible on a basis which takes account of their respective constraints and circumstances.

Following the European Council’s conclusions in Luxembourg and Helsinki, the Commission proposed the Council in its Communication of 20 December 1999 on
"Participation of Candidate Countries in the Community programmes, agencies and committees" that bilateral agreements should be concluded with the Candidate Countries defining the terms of their full participation (but without voting rights) in the activities of those Agencies whose features make an early participation desirable. Depending on the respective constraints and nature of the Agencies and in view of preparing this kind of participation, it should initially take the form of participation in some ad hoc meetings, groups of experts and other specific work of mutual interest being carried out by the Agencies concerned.

Since preparatory actions of this kind, anticipating future full participation requires additional efforts of the Candidate Countries and the Agencies themselves, the Commission recommended that Phare funds be allocated in supporting the activities.

As a consequence under the Phare programme several programmes to facilitate participation of previous Candidate Countries from Central and Eastern Europe (CEECs) in Community agencies were created. The following total amounts were allocated to the Agencies mentioned below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Amount in €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cedefop</td>
<td>1,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Agency for Safety and Health at Work</td>
<td>2,330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Medicines Agency</td>
<td>4,887,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Environment Agency</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Food Safety Authority</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Maritime Safety Agency</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia</td>
<td>1,045,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market</td>
<td>299,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Centre for the Bodies of the EU</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Community agencies requested via the sectoral DGs in charge of relations with them, additional support for assisting Turkey and Croatia in carrying out similar activities.

For the following agencies support for this specific purpose has been requested:
- CEDEFOP, European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training
- Community Plant Variety Office
- European Agency for Safety and Health at Work
- European Medicines Agency
- European Food Safety Authority
- European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions
- European Maritime Safety Agency
- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
- European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia
- Translation Centre for the Bodies of the EU

4. Objectives and Description
The objective of this programme is to prepare Turkey and Croatia for participating in the selected Community Agencies. This will be pursued by establishing contacts and connections (networks) with the relevant national authorities and counterparts as well as other relevant stakeholders; organising information activities (seminars, workshops, conferences); translating and publishing information material; establishing internet based
connections including websites; organising training activities, and participation in official meetings as observers.

The following objectives and activities per agency will be pursued:

**CEDEFOP**
The EU strategy for enlargement was strengthened by the conclusions of the European Council in Helsinki. The enhanced Pre-Accession Strategy was reiterated; integrating the Candidate Countries in the Community Agencies was set as an important part of such a strategy. This paves the way for Turkey and Croatia to participate in the activities of EU agencies.

**Objectives**
Cedefop's main objectives for the 2006-2007 components for Croatia and Turkey would be to involve the countries in existing Cedefop networks and to provide general information on Cedefop's role and work. Therefore Cedefop aims:

(a) To help Turkey and Croatia take part in developing Community VET policy during their transition to becoming EU Member States;

(b) To prepare Turkey and Croatia for full participation in Cedefop’s activities and networks at the time of accession;

(c) To disseminate Cedefop’s documents/publications in Turkey and Croatia.

**Activities**
The main activities which will be implemented in Turkey and Croatia under the component try to include gradually the two countries in the following areas of Cedefop's activities in 2006-2007:

- **Developing research activities** meaning the involvement of the Turkish and Croatian stakeholders in SkillsNet network, the early identification of skill needs activities, the work related learning events and invitation to participate in the Agora conferences;

- **Reporting and facilitating a concerted approach** is focused particularly for Turkey and Croatia on two aspects: collecting information on the countries Vocational Education and Training (VET) systems to be entered into the eKnowVet database, the thematic overview and to involve them more in the teachers and trainers network (TTnet) and in the annual conferences;

- **Exchange and supporting partners** activities will ensure the active participation and involvement of Turkish and Croatian representatives in the Community study visits programme, will support the familiarisation of the candidate countries with Cedefop’s activities and will provide support on the studies conducted on the issues related to the social dialogue;

- **Information, communication and dissemination** will ensure documentation services (collecting and providing relevant information about the beneficiary countries’ VET systems), active participation and involvement of Turkey and Croatia in the ReferNet network and ReferNet’s events, and dissemination of information about Cedefop’s activities in exhibitions organised by DG EAC in the two candidate countries (CCs).

Along these lines the necessary conditions can be attained for a smooth, full participation of these countries following accession. As a result Turkey and Croatia will gradually be included in the Cedefop’s networks and main projects such as ReferNet and the Study Visits Programme.

**Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO)**
The Community Plant Variety Rights (CPVR) system is based on a directly applicable Council Regulation. Thus, in the absence of any derogation or transitional arrangements,
it will apply from the date of accession in the territories of the new Member States without the need for implementation.

**Objectives**
The objectives of this component are to:
- Inform competent bodies and stakeholders about the legal impact of the extension of the CPVR system such as the consequences for rights in force prior accession and granted after accession, procedural aspects for the filing of applications, transitional arrangements such as novelty criteria, royalties, protection on both, national and Community level;
- Preparing the competent authorities for participation in the Community Plant Variety Rights system in particular on their future participation in the Administrative Council as governing body of the CPVO.

**Activities**
The countries will therefore be informed about the functioning of the agency, and the consequences for other stakeholders involved in this system.

In more detail, the following activities will be implemented:
- Evaluating and if possible integrating the beneficiary countries technical expertise into the Community system.
- Evaluate and if necessary advise on improving procedures on technical issues related to the implementation of the CPVO quality requirements
- Inviting the countries’ experts to CPVO meetings (i.p. those involving representative of the Member States’ Examination Offices) to promote integration in the Community System network
- Conduct information seminars/workshops and other actions aimed at informing breeders and officials about the CPVR and other relevant instruments.

The target groups are officials involved in variety registration and plant variety rights on one hand and the breeding industry in the relevant countries on the other hand.

**The European Agency for Safety and Health at the Workplace (ASHW)**
As the new member states joined the European Union the remaining candidate countries’ agenda for the future included safety and health issues. Although legislative initiatives are rather easy to take, the main challenge exists in the uptake of the health and safety standards by the employers and employees. Furthermore, the judiciary systems need to inform about the legal implications of such legislation. Even within the EU this remains an important challenge; therefore in order to avoid that Turkey and Croatia will stay behind it is important that the efforts carried out by ASHW will receive further impetus.

**Objectives**
The objectives of this component are:
- to allow Turkey and Croatia to participate in the Agency network (observers at the Administrative Board, Focal Points activities etc.),
- to support the national Agency Focal Points in Turkey and Croatia to be able to live up to the Agency’s guidelines for Focal Points and the national information networks.
- to strengthen the national information networks which should include social partners and all relevant institutions/organisations in the field of Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), i.p. concerning application of health and safety standards.
- to further transfer knowledge on systems and programmes and Good Health and Safety Practice information to Turkey and Croatia and between them and Member States.
to support Turkey and Croatia to run and develop their national Agency websites to be high quality information sources for decision-makers, experts, social partners etc.

to support Turkey and Croatia to organise Health and Safety European Week campaigns in their respective countries.

Activities
The component foresees the following activities:

- Meetings in Bilbao:
  - General Agency meetings
  - Administrative Board meetings
  - Meetings with representatives from the Turkish and Croatian Focal Points

- Other meetings:
  - Agency’s Focal Points meetings
  - Expert Group meetings
  - Meetings/seminars on Good Practice

- Missions by Agency experts (Agency staff, networks members or other experts) to Turkey and Croatia

- Translations and production of material:
  - European Week material (leaflet, posters and fact sheets)
  - Information material for European Week workshops
  - Good Practice information
  - Key information from Turkey and Croatia for publication on websites

- European Week (Good Practice) Conferences/Workshops

- Support for developing the Turkish and Croatian Agency websites

The target groups for the information provided under this activity are the same as that for European Agency activities in Member States. That is everybody with an interest in information on Occupational Safety and Health, including decision-makers, OSH experts, social partners, employers, and workers.

Activities relating to the provision of good safety and health practice are in particular targeted at workers, managers of enterprises (especially SMEs), and intermediaries (e.g. sector organisations, worker and employers organisations) who take direct action to reduce the risk of ill health and injury to workers.

To reach these target groups, the Agency will work through the Focal Points in Turkey and Croatia and their networks.

European Medicines Agency (EMEA)
Objectives
The overall purpose of the component is to assist competent authorities in Turkey and Croatia with the alignment of their standards and practices with those obtaining in the European Union in the implementation of Community law.

More specifically, this translates into the following detailed objectives:

- To inform the competent authorities in Turkey and Croatia about scientific and procedural developments linked with the work of the EMEA and with the participation of these countries to this work;
- To provide access to such regulatory data as may be made available to the competent authorities in Turkey and Croatia prior to accession to the European Union;
• To assist the competent authorities in Turkey and Croatia to participate in training initiatives undertaken; and
• To provide such other training or assistance as is required to maintain the alignment of the standards and practices of Turkey and Croatia with those obtaining in the European Union in the implementation of Community law.

Activities
This component consists of four types of activity:
1. The financing of observerships in scientific and technical meetings of the EMEA;
2. The provision of focused training on specific technical topics;
3. Timely preparation of product information for centrally authorised products (medicines) in Turkish and Croatian; and
4. Measures to assist the two countries’ Competent Authorities to integrate into the EU telematics systems.

The approach is to seek to permit the participation of delegates from Turkey and Croatia as observers in as wide a cross-section of scientific and technical meetings of the EMEA as is practicable, whilst providing such practical support as is possible in the areas of telematics and training.

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
Food safety has been a very important issue in the accession negotiations. Therefore it is essential that the candidate countries will be informed about and involved in the operations of the EFSA, making it possible to take part in its operations on equal footing upon accession. Turkey and Croatia will be confronted for the first time with this recently created European Agency. An early introduction into how the European Food Safety Authority operates, including exchange of information concerning emerging issues, scientific expertise and findings will serve to help Croatia and Turkey acquaint themselves with the EU risk assessment process. Being part of information networks will also benefit these countries as they will be able to focus on issues which are new to all Member States and enable them to warn Member States of problems detected at an early stage which may in its turn prevent food scares.

Objectives
The objectives of this component are:
• to prepare the competent bodies in Croatia and Turkey, which are active in the fields relating to the work carried out by EFSA, for their future participation in EFSA networks
• to contribute to the creation of communication and information exchange systems enabling future participation of Croatia and Turkey in the EFSA networks
• to transfer knowledge on methodologies used in the fields in the remit of EFSA, in particular on risk assessment and data collection
• to support Croatia and Turkey in their communication activities linked to risk assessment.

Activities
Under this component EFSA will carry out exploratory and explanatory missions to Croatia and Turkey to inform update partners in these countries on EFSA and to further identify the specific scientific and/or technical areas which will be addressed under the programme.

As a follow up, EFSA will invite national experts from the countries to participate in specific meetings, colloquiums, working groups, etc. dealing with the technical/scientific
issues of relevance for the two countries, on the condition that participation to observers is allowed.

Next to these formal EFSA events, some specific workshops or information happenings in and in co-operation with the countries concerned will be organised, while EFSA will invite relevant Turkish and Croatian counterparts to similar events when these are organised within the EU.

Small and specific training events will be engineered by EFSA to transfer knowledge on specific methodologies identified as of interest for the two countries (i.e. data collection and risk assessment).

To inform the sector and the public in general about food safety and the EFSA, the agency will ensure that relevant information material on EFSA or linked to risk assessment activities is being translated into Croatia and Turkey. These materials will than subsequently be made available and distributed via the local EFSA counterparts and partners.

The target groups are the officials and experts at the national authorities of Croatia and Turkey who work in the fields where EFSA is active.

*The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions*

**Objectives**
The aim of this component is to strengthen the involvement of Turkey and Croatia in the activities of the Foundation.

In short the programme will allow Turkey and Croatia:
- to contribute to the planning and establishment of better living and working conditions through action designed to increase and disseminate knowledge likely to assist this development (quotation from the Foundation’s mandate);
- to foster and extend cooperation and to fully integrate into the institutional framework of the Foundation and into areas of the Foundation’s work programmes;
- to help achieve important objectives of the social policy in relation to a functioning industrial relations system, to principles of equal opportunities, to access to and quality of employment, and in relation to social inclusion.

**Activities**
The component will thus:
- include Turkey and Croatia in research projects of the Foundation’s 2005 and 2006 programmes of work through study contracts with Turkish and Croatian institutes and experts following proper tendering procedures;
- disseminate knowledge through distribution of documentation and publications in Turkey and Croatia;
- involve tri-partite delegates and other experts from Turkey and Croatia in Foundation seminars, round-tables and conferences.

Statistics from Turkey and Croatia will be incorporated in the Foundations’ data sources and knowledge base with regard to social policy issues, enhancing the quality and overall significance of these analyses. The Foundation’s statistics from Turkey and Croatia will be used by EU institutions in their own work. On top of that the statistical material will allow the beneficiary countries to present accurate, useable up to date information for its policy development.
The Foundation’s knowledge base will be utilised by Turkish and Croatian target groups in their own policy development in the social policy field, in co-operation with their social partners (employers’ organisations, trade union organisations). These partners form together with the government departments and other experts in Turkey and Croatia the target group of this component.

As a result Turkey and Croatia will gradually be included in the following monitoring, strategic research and transversal projects on Living Conditions; Working Conditions, and; Industrial Relation, and in the European Monitoring Centre on Change.

**European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)**

In view of the particular characteristics of maritime transport it is important that candidate countries are informed about and involved in the operations of EMSA, particularly upon their accession. An early introduction into the European Maritime Safety Agency’s tasks, its organisation and its working procedures could be a first action for Turkey and Croatia to become familiar with EMSA.

**Objectives**

The objectives of this component are:

- To promote the participation of government representatives of Croatia and Turkey at EMSA technical meetings which are normally open only to EU Member States,
- To contribute to the creation of communication and information exchange systems enabling future participation of Turkey and Croatia in EMSA’s networks,
- To assist the competent maritime authorities of Croatia and Turkey in preparing and aligning their national legislation, standards and practices with those obtaining in the European Union.

**Activities**

From an operational point of view, EMSA will:

- Invite national experts from candidate countries to participate in specific meetings, conferences, working groups, etc, which are normally attended only by Member States.
- Hold explanatory meetings, using EMSA staff or experts from Member States’ maritime administrations to update local authorities on EU maritime legislation evolution

Furthermore, the possibility of supporting activities of coordination in the field of maritime safety and oil pollution response will also be explored.

The target groups are the officials and experts of the national maritime authorities of Turkey and Croatia who work in the fields where EMSA is active. Meetings, seminars and workshops will facilitate the exchange of information and knowledge between officers from the beneficiary countries of this component, EMSA and the other EU Member States.

**European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)**

**Objective**
The main objective of the component is the establishment and/or strengthening\textsuperscript{3} of National Focal Points and national drug information networks in Turkey and Croatia and their further integration into the REITOX network.

A Twinning Project has allowed setting up national focal point in Turkey, and some training activities have been organised, but the national experts have not yet been able to participate in the EMCDDA EU expert working groups dedicated to the key epidemiological indicators. In the case of Croatia, the project would have the main objective to establish the National Focal Point and the national drug information network, as there has been so far no Twinning Project with the same goals and activities as for Turkey.

The component’s technical proposal will closely follow the recommendations included in the Assessment Reports that have been produced by the EMCDDA on Croatia and on Turkey in May 2005.

**Activities**

The component will cover the following activities:

*Direct support to the establishment/strengthening of the National Focal Points and of the data collection network, and associated training activities*

The component has two main components: institution building and capacity building. As far as institution building is concerned, the objective will be to assist these two countries in establishing or strengthening their National Focal Point (NFP), in defining their legal status and mandate, and in providing the necessary training to their staff members. A particular attention will be paid in the definition of the relations between the NFPs and their partner institutions and data providers.

The capacity building component aims to provide the technical and training support for the implementation of the key epidemiological indicators that are needed for the participation of these countries in the EMCDDA. This training will be provided through a completely adapted setting, based on a “learning by doing” methodology. This will cover the preparation of some key surveys, sets for data collection and the launch of the pilot phase, including – where relevant - the collection of the data, the quality assessment of the data collected based on EMCDDA guidelines and the review of the methodological issues, and the reporting.

*Develop the Country Summary Situations on the relevant EMCDDA web page and creation of national websites for data collection and/or dissemination*

The work will consist in the production of Country Summary Situations in line with EMCDDA standards, which summarises all available information on the drug situation in a country, as well as the creation of national websites for collecting and disseminating the most relevant information on the drugs situation in these countries, provided that such websites are needed and could provide an added value (to be estimated on ad hoc basis).

*Supervision of the production of the Turkish and Croatian National Reports and standard tables*

The existing or improved sets of available data and the new sets of data to be collected in these countries will be used by them to prepare their first national reports and standard

\textsuperscript{3} In Croatia, the NFP has been located under the Office for Combating Narcotic Drug Abuse (OCNDA), but it has not been really established since then, while in Turkey, a Twinning Programme with Spain and Greece has allowed to start the establishment of the NFP, which needs to be consolidated.
tables under a specific supervision mechanism, in order to make sure that 1) the report follows as much as possible the EMCDDA guidelines 2) the data are presented and interpreted in an appropriate way, 3) the reports and tables are delivered on time to the EMCDDA for the preparation of the EMCDDA Annual Report.

Participation in the statutory bodies, scientific meetings and REITOX Academy
The component will guarantee that Turkish and Croatian representatives and national experts will be able to participate in key EMCDDA relevant meetings and regional or national training activities organised by the REITOX Academy where their presence is requested.

Direct support from EMCDDA staff and short-term experts
Direct support will be provided by EMCDDA staff and short-term experts through ad hoc intervention, supervision meetings that for example concern the negotiations with national key partners about sharing collected data, discussing data confidentiality issues and improving existing data collection practices in order to follow the EMCDDA guidelines and standards and to raise awareness among the national authorities as well as to support national training and data collection activities. In particular in the case of Croatia, direct support from the EMCDDA staff and short-term experts will be required to facilitate the establishment of working groups on key indicators, the national drug information system and the initial negotiation with key partners.

The European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC)-future Fundamental Rights Agency
Objective
The main objective of this component is the creation and subsequent integration of National Focal Points (NFPs) in Turkey and Croatia into the EUMC RAXEN network of Focal Points in all EU Member States. The component will support the NFPs in data collection, monitoring and reporting on issues related to discrimination, racism and xenophobia in their country.

Along these lines the National Focal Points will be further strengthened, allowing them to fulfil the same set of tasks as for the NFPs of the EU Member States, such as to:

Activities
- Administer the NFP network:
  The National Focal Points in the two countries must act as co-ordinating centres at national level for the collection of data.

- Collect data, update and improve the EUMC-RAXEN DataBase
  Data will be added to the EUMC-RAXEN DataBase that will be distributed to the NFPs by the EUMC and that includes three components: “Organisations”, “Activities” and “Publications”.

- Develop the Country Info-Sheets on the relevant EUMC webpage
  This should contain the most essential country specific information on racism, xenophobia and discrimination including statistics, brief descriptions of anti-discrimination bodies, good practices, legal provisions, etc. NFPs will be required to provide and regularly update such information.

- Submit a national contribution to the EUMC Annual Report
  The data collected by RAXEN will be the major sources of information for the regular EUMC Annual Report.
• Submit the National Report
The NFPs will prepare a national Annual Report for Turkey and Croatia covering EUMC’s five thematic priorities: “Education”, “Legislation”, “Racist/xenophobic violence and crimes”, “Employment” and “Housing” and eventually other priorities to be decided in 2006.

• Submit a Special Study
The NFP will conduct study of a particular – still to be defined - issue.

• Fulfil the Rapid Response function
The EUMC may urgently request information on issue/s related to racism, xenophobia or discrimination. NFPs are required to collect the information and deliver a Rapid Response Report within 14 calendar days.

• Fulfil the Referee function.
The NFPs will perform a referee function in relation to EUMC products referring to their countries before they are published. The EUMC may therefore request from all or a number of NFPs to review EUMC studies or reports containing country specific information on one or more issue/s related to racism, xenophobia or discrimination.

• Submit regularly the RAXEN Bulletin
The NFPs will be required to present a short bimonthly bulletin with the most current information regarding significant publicly debated issues concerning racism and xenophobia, recently published relevant statistical data, significant cases of racism, and significant reports and publications related to racism and discrimination.

• Organise a Workshop
Each NFP should organise a workshop in cooperation with the EUMC on national minority and anti-discrimination policies in the European context. The Workshop should be designed (1) as a National Round Table for actors in both countries mainly as a national awareness raising event. (2) The Workshop should gather European experts for specific topic incl. representatives of the RAXEN network.

If the Commission proposal of 30 June 2005 for a Regulation establishing the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights will be adopted by the Council so that this Agency would start its operations 1 January 2007 as foreseen, the above-mentioned tasks will be carried out in 2007 with reference to fundamental rights as defined in Article 6(2) TEU and set out in particular in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union in the areas of activity determined by the Multi-annual Framework for the Agency.

Translation Centre for Bodies of the European Union (CdT)
Objective
The objective of the proposed component is to ensure equal participation of translators (present and future) from Turkey and Croatia in translation work subcontracted by the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union (“the Centre”).

Activities
Therefore, the Centre will need to disseminate information on its activities, procedures and opportunities, while building up a network of competent partners for co-operation in language matters. The appropriate means to achieve this is the creation of a website that should contain the following features:
• Information on the mission of the CdT and its decentralised agencies with strong emphasis on translation related aspects;
• Information on existing linguistic resources for the subject fields of the various agencies, as well as computer aided translation tools and standardisation approaches used by the Translation Centre;
• Information on recruitment procedures and calls for tenders issued by the Centre for a target audience in Turkey and Croatia;
• Interactive features, such as the possibility to submit direct questions, should be included to increase the attractiveness of the website;

Furthermore, in order to make the internet tools known, CdT will arrange for visits to and workshops with interested parties (universities, freelance agencies, and national translation services) from Turkey and Croatia.

5. Budget
The following table provides the indicative distribution of the budget over the Community Agencies:

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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,800,000</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6. Implementation Arrangements

Agreements shall be concluded with Community Agencies falling within the scope of Article 185 of the FR in accordance with Art 54(2)(b) of the Implementing Rules. For those Agencies not governed by Article 185 of the FR, grants shall be awarded in accordance with the principle of Title VI (part I) FR on grants. These Agencies will receive grants for a value of 95% of the total eligible costs.

The agreements will be awarded following approval by the EC of the project description received from the Community Agencies, and will be awarded without calls for proposals due to the de jure monopoly situation of the agencies.
The deadline for submission of project description will be six (6) months following the date of the letter notifying the Community Agencies on the adoption of this new programme.

All contracts should be signed by 31 December 2006.
All contracts should be executed by 31 December 2007

7. Monitoring and Assessment
The accounts and operations of all activities carried out under the programme may be checked at regular intervals by an outside auditor contracted by the Commission without prejudice to the responsibilities of the Commission and the Court of Auditors. Also, the Commission may carry out any necessary audits and on-the-spot checks in accordance with the Practical Guide to EC external aid contract procedures.

To facilitate this, the Commission will keep accounting, financial and operational documents concerning all activities financed under this Programme, and will make available to the competent bodies of the European Commission and the European Court of Auditors on request all relevant financial information.

The Commission will monitor the implementation of the Programme on the basis of reports from the selected contractors and independent assessments.

The Commission services shall ensure that an ex-post evaluation is carried out after completion of the Programme.

8. Audit and Anti-Fraud Measures
The accounts and operations of all activities carried out under the programme are subject to supervision and financial control by the Commission (including the European Anti-fraud Office) and the Court of Auditors. This includes measures such as ex-ante verification of tendering and contracting carried out.

In order to ensure efficient protection of the financial interests of the Community, the Commission can conduct on-the-spot checks and inspections in accordance with the procedures foreseen in Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 dated from 11 November 1996, concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities.

The controls and audits described above are applicable to all contractors and subcontractors who have receive Community funds.

Beneficiary states shall inform the Commission services without delay of any element of information indicating the possible existence of irregularities or fraud.

Irregularity shall mean any infringement of the Financing Proposal, resulting contracts or Community legislation resulting from an act or omission by an economic operator, which has, or would have, the effect of prejudicing the general budget of the Communities or budgets managed by them, either by reducing or losing revenue accruing from own resources collected directly on behalf of the Communities, or by an unjustified item of expenditure.

Fraud shall mean any intentional act or omission relating to:

i. The use or presentation of false, incorrect or incomplete statements or documents, which has as its effect the misappropriation or wrongful retention of funds from the general budget of the European Communities or budgets managed by, or on behalf of, the European Communities,

ii. Non-disclosure of information in violation of a specific obligation, with the same effect;
iii. The misapplication of such funds for purposes other than those for which they are originally granted.

The procedures foreseen in Commission Regulation N°1681/1994 of 11 July 1994 on the communication in case of irregularities and the putting in place of a system to administrate the information in this field shall apply. The applicability of the Financial Regulation includes the application of administrative and financial sanctions, as provided for in Articles 93 to 96 and 114 of the Financial Regulation, and Article 133 of the Implementing Rules.

9. Visibility/Publicity
In implementing this Programme, the Commission shall provide for the maximum visibility of EU actions in the CEECs. In this line, the Commission shall consistently apply the note “Information and publicity for the Phare Programmes of the European Communities”.

10. Special conditions
In the event that agreed commitments are not met for reasons which are within the control of the beneficiary, the Commission may review the programme with a view, at the Commission’s discretion, to cancelling all or part of it and/or to reallocate unused funds for other purposes consistent with the objectives of the Phare programme.