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# Information and Notices

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Notice No Contents

II Information

INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

#### **European Commission**

2012/C 325/01

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU — Cases where the Commission raises no objections (1)

1

IV Notices

NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

#### Council

2012/C 325/02

Council conclusions inviting the introduction of the European Legislation Identifier (ELI) .....

3



Notice No	Contents (continued)	Page
2012/C 325/03	The following information is brought to the attention of ABDOLLAHI Hamed (a.k.a Mustafa Abdullahi), ARBABSIAR Manssor (a.k.a. Mansour Arbabsiar), SHAKURI Ali Gholam and SOLEIMANI Qasem (a.k.a Ghasem Soleymani, a.k.a Qasem Soleymani, a.k.a Qasem Soleymani, a.k.a Qasem Soleymani, a.k.a Qasem Solemani, a.k.a Qasem Sulemani), included on the list provided for in Article 2(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism listed in Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 542/2012	12
	European Commission	
2012/C 325/04	Euro exchange rates	13
	European Defence Agency	
2012/C 325/05	Publication of the final accounts for the financial year 2011	14
	V Announcements	
	ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES	
	European Commission	
2012/C 325/06	Call for proposals — EACEA/40/12 — MEDIA 2007 — Promotion/Access to markets	15

Note to the reader (see page 3 of the cover)



II

(Information)

# INFORMATION FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

### **EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

# Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 107 and 108 of the TFEU Cases where the Commission raises no objections

(Text with EEA relevance, except for products falling under Annex I to the Treaty)  $(2012/C\ 325/01)$ 

Date of adoption of the decision	17.8.2012			
Reference number of State Aid	SA.34624 (12/N)			
Member State	Italy			
Region	Lombardia —			
Title (and/or name of the beneficiary)	Progetto speciale agricoltura — Aiuti a favore delle aziende agricole che rientrano nelle aree protette regionali — l.r. 30 novembre 1983, n. 86			
Legal basis	Bozza di delibera «Progetto speciale agricoltura — aiuti a favore delle aziende agricole che rientrano nelle aree regionali protette — legge regionale 30 novembre 1983, n. 86 "Piano generale delle aree protette regionali"»			
	— Legge regionale 30.11.1983, n. 86 «Piano generale delle a regionali protette. Norme per l'istituzione e la gestione d riserve, dei parchi e dei monumenti naturali nonché delle aree particolare rilevanza naturale ed ambientale»			
Type of measure	Scheme —			
Objective	Environmental protection, Technical support	(AGRI)		
Form of aid	Direct grant			
Budget	Overall budget: EUR 4 million Annual budget: EUR 1 million			
Intensity	100 %			
Duration (period)	Until 31.12.2017			
Economic sectors	Agriculture, forestry and fishing			
Name and address of the granting authority	Regione Lombardia Piazza Città di Lombardia 1 20124 Milano MI ITALIA			

EN

Other information	

The authentic text(s) of the decision, from which all confidential information has been removed, can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm

#### IV

(Notices)

# NOTICES FROM EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTIONS, BODIES, OFFICES AND AGENCIES

#### COUNCIL

#### Council conclusions inviting the introduction of the European Legislation Identifier (ELI)

(2012/C 325/02)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

- Article 67(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union provides for the constitution of an area of freedom, security and justice with respect for fundamental rights and the different legal systems and traditions of the Member States.
- 2. A European area of freedom, security and justice in which judicial cooperation can take place requires not only knowledge of European law, but in particular mutual knowledge of the legal systems of other Member States, including national legislation.
- 3. The e-Law formation of the Working Party on e-Law is competent in matters of developments regarding the legal databases and information systems managed by the Publications Office of the European Union (1).

#### II. IDENTIFICATION OF THE NEEDS

- 4. The EUR-Lex and N-Lex portals should fulfil the objective of providing access to information about the EU and Member States' legal systems and should serve as a useful tool for citizens, legal professionals as well as Member States' authorities.
- 5. Knowledge on the substance and application of European Union law cannot be solely acquired from EU legal sources, but also from national sources, in particular from national legislation implementing European Union law.
- 6. The process of cooperation within the European Union has increased the need to identify and exchange legal information originating from regional and national authorities at the European level. This need is partially met by digitally available legal information and the widespread use

- of the internet. However, the exchange of legal information is greatly limited by the differences that exist in the various national legal systems, as well as the differences in their technical systems used to store and display legislation through their respective websites. This hampers the interoperability between the information systems of national and European institutions, despite the increased availability of documents in electronic format.
- 7. The use of ELI could help overcoming these problems. Using unique identifiers and structured metadata in referencing national legislation in Official Journals and Legal Gazettes, if Member States so decide, would allow effective, user-friendly and faster search and exchange of information, as well as efficient search mechanisms for legislators, judges, legal professionals and citizens.

#### III. IDENTIFICATION OF SOLUTIONS

- 8. In line with the principle of proportionality and the principle of decentralisation, each Member State should continue to operate its own national Official Journals and Legal Gazettes in the way they prefer.
- 9. However, in order to facilitate the further development of interlinked national legislations and to serve legal professionals and citizens in their use of these databases, a common system for the identification of legislation and its metadata is regarded as useful. Such a common standard is compatible with the principles outlined in the previous paragraph.
- 10. For the identification of legislation, a unique identifier should be used which is recognizable, readable and understandable by both humans and computers, and which is compatible with existing technological standards. In addition, ELI proposes a set of metadata elements to describe legislation in compliance with a recommended ontology. The European Legislation Identifier (ELI) should guarantee a cost-effective public access to reliable and

up-to-date legislation. Benefiting from the emerging architecture of the semantic web, which enables information to be directly processed by computers and humans alike, ELI would allow a greater and faster exchange of data by enabling an automatic and efficient exchange of information.

- 11. ELI should give the Member States and the European Union a flexible, self-documenting, consistent and unique way to reference legislation across different legal systems. ELI URIs uniquely identify in a stable way each legislative act across the European Union, while at the same time taking into account the specificities of national legal systems.
- 12. ELI takes into account not only the complexity and specificity of regional, national and European legislative systems, but also changes in legal resources (e.g. consolidations, repealed acts etc.). It is designed to work seamlessly on top of existing systems using structured data and can be taken forward by Member States at their own pace.
- 13. The European Case Law Identifier (ECLI) (¹), applicable on a voluntary basis, already provides a European system for the identification of case-law. ELI identifies legislative texts which have different and more complex characteristics, and the two systems are complementary.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

- 14. The Council welcomes the initiative of a number of Member States to develop, on a voluntary basis at the national level, the European Legislation Identifier (hereinafter referred to as ELI).
- 15. Noting that each element of ELI (i.e. unique identifiers, metadata and ontology) as set out in the Annex is subject to voluntary, gradual and optional introduction, the Council invites the Member States who decide to introduce ELI, and on a voluntary basis, to:
  - (a) Apply ELI to pieces of national legislation which can be found in national Official Journals, Legal Gazettes or databases operated by Member States;

- (b) the way they see technically most feasible, provide pieces of national legislation, which are published in national Official Journals, Legal Gazettes or made available in their databases, with:
  - (a) a unique identifier, based on a template using some or all of the components set out in paragraph 1 of the Annex;
  - (b) some of the metadata and ontology as set out in paragraph 2 of the Annex;
- (c) appoint a national ELI coordinator as described in paragraph 3.1 of the Annex;
- (d) share and disseminate information on ELI;
- (e) discuss each year in the Council Working Party on the progress made with the introduction of ELI and metadata for national legislation.
- 16. Noting that each element of ELI (i.e. unique identifiers, metadata and ontology) as set out in the Annex is subject to voluntary, gradual and optional introduction, the following recommendations would apply:
  - (a) ELI should be applied to European Union legislation which can be found in the Official Journal of the European Union and the EUR-Lex portal operated by the Publications Office of the European Union;
  - (b) Therefore, the Publications Office of the European Union should, acting in accordance with Decision 2009/496/EC (²), integrate ELI as a part of the EUR-Lex portal, as described in paragraph 4 of the Annex;
  - (c) The Publications Office of the European Union could host and maintain on its EUR-Lex portal the register of formal descriptions of Member States' URI schemes, the referenced authority tables together with the ELI ontology, as well as useful information.
- 17. Apart from Member States, candidate countries and Lugano States (3) and others are encouraged to use the ELI-system.

<sup>(1)</sup> The Council invited the introduction of the European Case Law Identifier and a minimum set of uniform metadata for case-law by way of conclusions (OJ C 127, 29.4.2011, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 168, 30.6.2009, p. 41.

<sup>(3)</sup> Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

#### **ANNEX**

#### **ELEMENTS OF ELI**

The following elements of ELI address these requirements on a technical basis. These components can be implemented independently of each other, but the combination of all of them will give the full benefits of ELI.

#### 1. Identification of legislation — Ways to uniquely identify, name and access national and European legislation

ELI uses 'HTTP URIs' to specifically identify all online legal information officially published across Europe. These URIs are formally described by machine-readable URI templates (IETF RFC 6570), using components that carry semantics both from a legal and an end-user point of view. Each Member State will build its own, self-describing URIs using the described components as well as taking into account their specific language requirements.

All the components are optional and can be selected based on national requirements and do not have a pre-defined order. To enable the exchange of information the chosen URI template must be documented using the URI template mechanism, see example below:

#### ELI template components

	Name	Comments
	eli	
Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction	Use of DCTERMS.ISO3166: 2 alpha country codes, e.g. 'LU' For international organisations, the registered domain name can be used: e.g. 'EU' or 'WTO'
	Agent	Administrative hierarchical structure, e.g. federal States, constitutional court, parliament, etc.
	Subagent	Administrative hierarchical substructure, e.g. the responsible ministry
Reference	Year	YYYY Various interpretations allowed depending on countries' requirements, e.g. date of signature or date of publication, etc.
	Month	MM
	Day	DD
	Туре	Nature of the act (law, decree, draft bill, etc.) Various interpretations depending on countries' requirements
	Subtype	Subcategory of an act depending on countries' requirements (e.g. corrigendum)
	Domain	Can be used if acts are classified by themes, e.g. codes
	Natural identifier	Reference or number to distinguish an act of same nature signed or published on the same day
Subdivision	Level 1	Reference to a subdivision of an act, e.g. Article 15
	Level 2	Reference to a smaller subdivision than level 1, e.g. Article 15.2
	Level 3	Reference to a smaller subdivision than level 2
	Level n	Reference to a smaller subdivision
Point in time	Point in time	YYYYMMDD Version of the act as valid at a given date
Version	Version	To distinguish between original act or consolidated version
Language	Language	To differ different official expressions of the same act Use of DCTERMS.ISO3166: 3 alpha

#### 2. Properties describing each legislative act

While a structured URI can already identify acts using a set of defined components, the attribution of additional metadata established in the framework of a shared syntax will set the basis to promote interchange and enhance interoperability between legal information systems. By identifying the metadata describing the essential characteristics of a resource, Member States will be able to reuse relevant information processed by others for their own needs, without having to put into place additional information systems.

Therefore, while Member States are free to use their own metadata schema, they are encouraged to follow and use the ELI metadata standards with shared but extensible authority tables, which permit to meet specific requirements. The ELI metadata schema is intended to be used in combination with customised metadata schemas.

For the data exchange to become more efficient, ELI metadata elements may be serialised in compliance with the W3C Recommendation 'RDFa in XHTML: Syntax and Processing'.

#### European Legislation Identifier (ELI)

ried name Description ried dentiner Cardinanty Data type Comments	Field name	Description	Field identifier	Cardinality	Data type	Comments
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#### Legal resource (language independent)

#### Any type of legal resource published in an Official Journal at the work level

Unique identifier	The number or string used to uniquely identify the resource ELI URI schema	id_document	1*	String	See URI proposal
URI schema	Reference to the URI schema used	uri_schema	1	String	URI of the URI template schema
Local identifier	Local identifier: the unique identifier used in a local reference system	id_local	0*	String	Act's reference in the EU's, country's or region's own terminology, e.g. CELEX id, national id
Type of legislation	The type of a legal resource (e.g. directive, règlement grand ducal, law, règlement ministeriel, draft proposition, Parliamentary act, etc.)	type_document	01	Authority table resource types	For European law based on authority table:  Resource types = class names in the OP's common data model (CDM). For national and regional laws specified on the appropriate level.  Types of legislation are specific for each jurisdiction
Territorial application	Geographical scope of applicability of the resource (e.g. EU, country/Member State, region, etc.)	relevant_for	0*	Authority table	Individual administrative units, taxonomy of possible values to be defined (NUTS taxonomy, two or more levels)
Agent/authority	Organisation(s) responsible for the resource The European institution, other bodies or Member State or regional bodies, who initiated/ adopted the legal resource (e.g. European Parliament, Luxembourg Government, Rheinland-Pfalz Parliament, etc.)	agent_document	0*	Authority table corporate body	Based on authority tables:  Corporate bodies/countries, if necessary extended to cover regional agents.  Record project
Subagent/subauthority	Person or suborganisation primarily responsible for the resource (e.g. name of ministry if applicable)	Service	0*	String	Text indicating responsible ministries, DGs, etc.
Subject	The subject of this legal resource	is_about	0*	Reference to Eurovoc (concept_eurovoc)	Eurovoc, national and regional extensions might be needed for areas not currently covered
Date of document	The official adoption or signature date of the document	date_document	01	Date	Format: YYYY-MM-DD

Official Journal of the European Union

26.10.2012

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Description	Field identifier	Cardinality	D	
1	ricid identifier	Cardinality	Data type	Comments
	Interpretation	(expressi	on)	
Association of the expression with its work	belongs_to	1	URI of work	
Language version of the expression	language_expression	1	String	Based on authority table: Languages. Record project
Title of the expression	title_expression	1	String	The name given to the resource, usually by the creator or publisher
Established short title of the expression (if any)	short_title_expression	01	String	
Alternative title of the expression (if any)	title_alternative	01	String	
Reference to the Official Journal or other publication in which the legal resource is published, identified by a suitable mechanism	published_in	0*	String	
A suitable free text description of the legal resource in the expression's language (e.g. using the abstract)	description	01	String	
Format	(manifestation) link or d	escription	to the physical object	
Association of the manifestation with its expression	manifests	01	URI of expression	If a link to a file is given, then the manifests element must be present
Link to the concrete file (can be a local link)	link_manifestation	0*	Any URI	
The entity (e.g. agency including unit/branch/section) responsible for making the resource available in its present form, such as a publishing house, a university department, or a corporate entity	publisher	0*	String	In a given country often a constant
	Language version of the expression  Established short title of the expression (if any)  Alternative title of the expression (if any)  Reference to the Official Journal or other publication in which the legal resource is published, identified by a suitable mechanism  A suitable free text description of the legal resource in the expression's language (e.g. using the abstract)  Format (Association of the manifestation with its expression)  Link to the concrete file (can be a local link)  The entity (e.g. agency including unit/branch/section) responsible for making the resource available in its present form, such as a publishing house, a university department, or	Association of the expression with its work  Language version of the expression  Title of the expression  Established short title of the expression (if any)  Alternative title of the expression (if any)  Reference to the Official Journal or other publication in which the legal resource is published, identified by a suitable mechanism  A suitable free text description of the legal resource in the expression's language (e.g. using the abstract)  Format (manifestation) link or description of the legal resource in the expression's language (e.g. link) to the concrete file (can be a local link)  Link to the concrete file (can be a local link)  The entity (e.g. agency including unit/branch/section) responsible for making the resource available in its present form, such as a publishing house, a university department, or	Association of the expression with its work belongs_to 1  Language version of the expression language_expression 1  Title of the expression title_expression 1  Established short title of the expression (if any) short_title_expression 01  Alternative title of the expression (if any) title_alternative 01  Reference to the Official Journal or other publication in which the legal resource is published, identified by a suitable mechanism  A suitable free text description of the legal resource in the expression's language (e.g. using the abstract)  Format (manifestation) link or description 21  Association of the manifestation with its expression 01  Link to the concrete file (can be a local link) link_manifestation 0*  The entity (e.g. agency including unit/branch/section) responsible for making the resource available in its present form, such as a publishing house, a university department, or	Language version of the expression  language_expression  1 String  Established short title of the expression (if any)  Alternative title of the expression (if any)  Reference to the Official Journal or other publication in which the legal resource is published, identified by a suitable mechanism  A suitable free text description of the legal resource in the expression's language (e.g. using the abstract)  Format (manifestation) link or description to the physical object  Association of the manifestation with its expression  Link to the concrete file (can be a local link)  The entity (e.g. agency including unit/branch/section) responsible for making the resource available in its present form, such as a publishing house, a university department, or

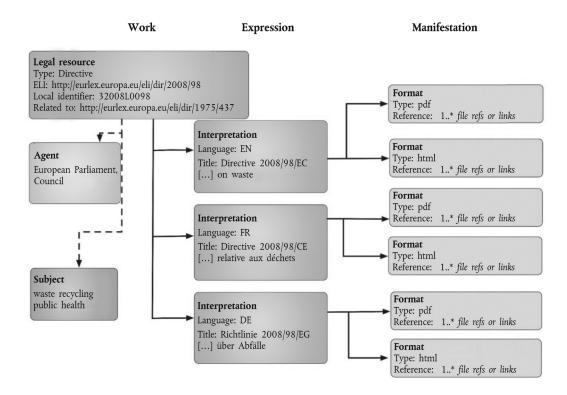
Bold and underlined: mandatory field. Bold: recommended.

#### (b) Ontology

Ontology is an 'explicit, formal specification of a shared conceptualisation' and represents a formal description of a set of concepts and the relationships in a given domain. By describing the properties of legislation and their relationships between different concepts, a shared understanding is made possible and ambiguities between terms can be avoided. Being a formal specification, it is directly machine-processable.

ELI itself builds on the well-established model for 'Functional requirements for bibliographic records' (FRBR, http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/), aligned with other current standardisation initiatives in the field. FRBR distinguishes between the concepts of 'work' (distinct intellectual or artistic creation), 'expression' (the intellectual or artistic realisation of a work) and the 'manifestation' (the physical embodiment of an expression).

ELI describes legal resources following the same abstraction:



#### 3. On national implementation

#### 3.1. The national ELI coordinator

- 1. Each Member State using the ELI must appoint a national ELI coordinator. One country must not have more than one ELI coordinator.
- 2. The national ELI coordinator is responsible for:
  - (a) reporting on the progress of the ELI implementation;
  - (b) defining the applicable URI template(s) and communicating them to the Publications Office of the European
  - (c) documenting available metadata and its relationship to the ELI metadata schema (if applicable);
  - (d) sharing and disseminating information on ELI.
- 3. The national ELI coordinator should provide information to be published on the ELI website, as defined in paragraph 4, information describing the way the ordinal number is composed.

#### 3.2. Implementation

- 1. ELI's implementation is of national responsibility.
- 2. ELI may optionally also be used within physical manifestation of the legislative act itself, to facilitate easy referral.

#### 4. The ELI website

- 1. An ELI website should be established; this website should be part of the EUR-Lex portal.
- 2. The website should contain:
  - (a) information on the format and use of ELI. Regarding the format it should contain:
    - (i) the formatting rules as described in paragraph 1;
    - (ii) (a reference to) the list with abbreviations of participating countries;
    - (iii) technical information;
  - (b) information on the availability of metadata and ontology, as set out in paragraph 2;
  - (c) information on the national ELI coordinators: their role and responsibilities, but also contact information per country.

#### 5. ELI within the EU

- 1. The ELI coordinator for the EU is the Publications Office of the European Union.
- 2. Where appropriate in the Annex 'country' or 'Member State' should be read 'EU.'

The following information is brought to the attention of ABDOLLAHI Hamed (a.k.a Mustafa Abdullahi), ARBABSIAR Manssor (a.k.a. Mansour Arbabsiar), SHAKURI Ali Gholam and SOLEIMANI Qasem (a.k.a Ghasem Soleymani, a.k.a Qasem Sulayman, a.k.a Qasem Soleymani, a.k.a Qasem Solemani, a.k.a Qasem Sulaimani, a.k.a Qasem Sulemani), included on the list provided for in Article 2(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism listed in Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 542/2012 (1)

(2012/C 325/03)

Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 provides for a freezing of all funds, other financial assets and economic resources belonging to the persons, groups and entities concerned and that no funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be made available to them, whether directly or indirectly.

The Council has been provided with new information relevant to the listing of the abovementioned persons. Having considered this new information, the Council has amended the statements of reasons accordingly.

The persons and groups concerned may submit a request to obtain the updated Council's statement of reasons for maintaining them on the abovementioned list to the following address:

Council of the European Union (Attn: CP 931 designations) Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175 1048 Bruxelles/Brussel BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Such a request should be submitted within three weeks from the date of publication of this notice.

The persons concerned may submit at any time a request to the Council, together with any supporting documentation, that the decision to include and maintain them on the list should be reconsidered, to the address provided above. Such requests will be considered when they are received. In this respect, the attention of the persons concerned is drawn to the regular review by the Council of the list according to Article 1(6) of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP. In order for requests to be considered at the next review, it should be submitted within three weeks from the date of notification of this notice.

The attention of the persons concerned is drawn to the possibility of making an application to the competent authorities of the relevant Member State(s) as listed in the Annex to the Regulation in order to obtain an authorisation to use frozen funds for essential needs or specific payments in accordance with Article 5(2) of that Regulation. An updated list of competent authorities is available on the web at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external\_relations/cfsp/sanctions/measures.htm

## **EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

# Euro exchange rates (1) 25 October 2012

(2012/C 325/04)

1 euro =

	Currency	Exchange rate		Currency	Exchange rate
USD	US dollar	1,2993	AUD	Australian dollar	1,2510
JPY	Japanese yen	104,15	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,2884
DKK	Danish krone	7,4588	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	10,0701
GBP	Pound sterling	0,80490	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,5775
SEK	Swedish krona	8,6883	SGD	Singapore dollar	1,5845
CHF	Swiss franc	1,2097	KRW	South Korean won	1 425,37
ISK	Iceland króna	, , , , ,	ZAR	South African rand	11,3116
NOK	Norwegian krone	7,4615	CNY	Chinese yuan renminbi	8,1102
BGN	Č .	1,9558	HRK	Croatian kuna	7,5530
	Bulgarian lev	ŕ	IDR	Indonesian rupiah	12 482,86
CZK	Czech koruna	24,901	MYR	Malaysian ringgit	3,9545
HUF	Hungarian forint	279,72	PHP	Philippine peso	53,588
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	RUB	Russian rouble	40,5850
LVL	Latvian lats	0,6961	THB	Thai baht	39,876
PLN	Polish zloty	4,1400	BRL	Brazilian real	2,6345
RON	Romanian leu	4,5660	MXN	Mexican peso	16,8077
TRY	Turkish lira	2,3369	INR	Indian rupee	69,6100

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

## EUROPEAN DEFENCE AGENCY

#### Publication of the final accounts for the financial year 2011

(2012/C 325/05)

The complete version of the final accounts may be found at the following address: http://www.eda.europa.eu/

V

(Announcements)

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

#### **EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

CALL FOR PROPOSALS — EACEA/40/12

MEDIA 2007 — Promotion/Access to markets

(2012/C 325/06)

#### 1. Objectives and description

This notice of a call for proposals is based on Decision No 1718/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2006 concerning the implementation of a programme of support for the European audiovisual sector (MEDIA 2007).

The objectives of the abovementioned Council Decision include:

- facilitating and encouraging the promotion and movement of European audiovisual and cinema works at trade shows, fairs and audiovisual festivals in Europe and around the globe, insofar as such events may play an important role in the promotion of European works and the networking of professionals,
- encouraging the networking of European operators, by supporting joint activities on the European and international markets by national public or private promotion bodies.

#### 2. Eligible applicants

The present notification is addressed to European organisations; those registered in and owned in majority by nationals from the Member States of the European Union and countries of the European Economic Agreement participating in the MEDIA 2007 programme (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway), Switzerland and Croatia;

Bosnia and Herzegovina (under the condition of the finalisation of the negotiation process and the formalisation of the participation of this country to the MEDIA programme).

#### 3. Eligible actions

The present call for proposals is aimed at supporting actions and activities that take place in and outside the member countries of the MEDIA programme.

The objectives are to support actions that have the following aims:

- to improve the circulation of European audiovisual works by ensuring that the European audiovisual sector has access to the professional European and international audiovisual markets,
- to encourage common actions between national film and audiovisual programme promotion organisations,
- to encourage the building-up of an economic partnership between countries and professionals inside and outside the MEDIA programme and facilitate better mutual knowledge and understanding.

Projects shall last for a maximum period of 12 months.

Activities must begin at the earliest on 1 June 2013 and must end at the latest by 31 December 2014.

#### 4. Award criteria

Eligible applicants/projects will be assessed on the basis of a 100-point score according to the following criteria:

European dimension of the action	30 points
Impact on the promotion and circulation of European audiovisual works	30 points
Quality and cost-effectiveness of the action plan submitted	25 points
Innovative aspects of the action	5 points
Promotion of audiovisual works originating from European countries with a low audiovisual production capacity	10 points

#### 5. Budget

The total estimated budget allocated to the co-funding of projects amounts to EUR 3 000 000.

The financial support from the Commission cannot exceed 50 % of the total costs of the action.

The Agency reserves the right not to allocate all the available funds.

#### 6. Deadline for submissions

The deadlines for sending in applications are:

- 14 December 2012 for activities starting between 1 June 2013 and up to 31 December 2013,
- 3 June 2013 for annual activities taking place in 2014 and activities starting between 1 January 2014 and 31 May 2014.

Applications must be submitted to the Executive Agency (EACEA) to the following address:

Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) Unit Programme MEDIA — P8
Call for Proposals EACEA/40/12 Promotion/Access to Markets BOUR 3/30
Avenue du Bourget/Bourgetlaan 1
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Only applications presented on the official application, duly signed by the person entitled to enter into legally binding commitments on behalf of the applicant organisation will be accepted.

Applications submitted by fax or e-mail will be rejected.

#### 7. Complete information

The guidelines, as well as the application forms, are available on:

http://ec.europa.eu/media

Applications must comply with all the terms of the guidelines and be submitted on the forms provided. For general terms and conditions see:

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/about/eacea\_documents\_register\_en.php

#### NOTICE

On 26 October 2012, in Official Journal of the European Union C 325 A, the 'Common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species — seventh supplement to the 30th complete edition' will be published.

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