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ANNEX

ANNEX II

to the

Commission Implementing Decision

on the financing of the Justice programme and the adoption of the work programme for 2023-2025, amending Commission Implementing Decision C(2022) 8467 final

ANNEX II

Justice work programme for 2025

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Work programme for 2025 for Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

1. INTRODUCTION

The year 2025 under the current work programme of the justice Programme is in continuity with the policy priorities covered in 2023 and 2024 and will continue addressing priorities identified under its three specific objectives (judicial cooperation, access to justice and judicial training).

The priorities herein are specified broadly to keep the maximum margin of flexibility and allow the programme to tackle new emerging challenges and needs.

Also, the actions for 2025 take into consideration the recent geo-political developments, which have, among others, underlined the need for the rapid digitalisation of the EU Member States' justice systems.

BUDGET OVERVIEW FOR 2025

The allocation per specific objective is as follows:

Specific objective – Budget line	2025	% of the 2025 Programme funds
Judicial cooperation – 07 07 01	€ 10 885 500	27 %
Judicial training – 07 07 02	€ 15 853 500	39 %
Access to justice – 07 07 03	€ 13 911 000	34 %
TOTAL PROGRAMME	€ 40 650 000	100 %

The following calls for proposals for action grants are planned in 2025 to support primarily transnational projects in:

1. judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters;
2. judicial training covering civil law, criminal law and fundamental rights;
3. the area of e-Justice, victims' rights and procedural rights of persons suspected or accused of crime.

Financial support will continue to be provided to the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN). In 2025, a new open call to select justice framework partners for the period 2026-2028 and support their work programmes will be launched.

For 2025, the work programme also plans to support the annual contribution to the Council of Europe's work on the EU Justice Scoreboard, the SPACE report and the EU network of prison monitoring bodies, as well as the annual EU membership fee in the Hague Conference of Private International Law.

The actions for 2025 apply the lump-sums system for all calls for proposals except those for operating grants.

Funding	2025 (€)	allocation
Grants	31 000 000	76.26 %
Procurement	9 226 000	22.69 %
Indirect management	385 000	0.95 %
Other expenditures	39 000	0.10 %
TOTAL	40 650 000	100 %

At present, the countries participating in the Programme are all EU Member States, with the exception of Denmark. The list of non-EU countries that have concluded an agreement with the Union to participate in the justice programme is announced in the relevant calls for proposals¹.

Activities implemented under this work programme shall ensure consistency, complementarity and synergies with activities supported by other Union instruments (including, in particular, those indicated in Annex I).

The work 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, promote gender mainstreaming and the mainstreaming of non-discrimination, as well as the mainstreaming of rights of the child.

On the basis of the objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013, this work programme contains the actions to be financed and the budget breakdown for the year 2025 as follows:

- a) for grants (implemented under direct management) (point 2),
- b) for procurement (implemented under direct management) (point 3),
- c) for actions implemented in indirect management (point 4),
- d) for other actions or expenditure (point 5).

¹ [List of participating third countries.](#)

2. GRANTS

The global budgetary envelope reserved for grants under this work programme is € 31 000 000 for 2025.

Specific objective – Budget lines	2025
Judicial cooperation – 07 07 01	€ 7 935 000
Judicial training – 07 07 02	€ 15 275 000
Access to justice – 07 07 03	€ 7 790 000
Total	€ 31 000 000

2.1. Call for proposals for action grants to promote judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(a) and Art. 9 Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

BUDGET LINE

Budget line 07 07 01: Promoting judicial cooperation

OBJECTIVES

Facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and promote the rule of law, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by supporting the efforts to improve the effectiveness of national justice systems, and the effective enforcement of decisions.

TYPE OF APPLICANTS TARGETED

For priorities 1 (judicial cooperation in civil matters) and 2 (judicial cooperation in criminal matters), legal entities such as:

- i. Public bodies;
- ii. Non-profit making private organisations;
- iii. International organisations;
- iv. Profit making private entities.

For priority 3 (Support to the Member States for the setting up and strengthening of national networks active in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters):

- i. Officially appointed members of EJM in civil and commercial matters or national authorities, courts and professional associations representing the officially appointed members of EJM in civil and commercial matters;
- ii. National authorities, courts, prosecution services in the area of criminal matters and professional associations representing them.

POLICY PRIORITIES

The following priorities will be supported in 2025:

- 1. Judicial cooperation in civil matters**
- 2. Judicial cooperation in criminal matters**
- 3. Support to the Member States for the setting up and strengthening of national networks active in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters**

EXPECTED RESULTS

For priorities 1 (Judicial cooperation in civil matters) and 2 (Judicial cooperation in criminal matters):

- 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 EU 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 criminal matters, including taking into account the relevant case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU);
- Alignment of the Member States' administrative practices related to the relevant legislation;
- 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;
- Improved cross-border cooperation between judicial authorities responsible for judicial cooperation in civil, commercial and criminal matters, and improved cooperation and coordination between these authorities and other responsible agencies and institutions across the EU;
- Prosecutors, judges and other stakeholders have better specialised knowledge and experience on the legislation and administrative practices related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters;
- Acceleration of proceedings in relation to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters; less breaches of time-limits;
- Increased awareness of policy makers related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters;
- In particular 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;

- In particular for priority 2, improved exchange of information extracted from the criminal record via the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS).

For priority 3 (Support to the Member States for the setting up and strengthening of national networks active in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters):

- Better implementation of EU judicial cooperation instruments in civil and criminal matters;
- 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 EU instruments on civil and civil procedural law, as well as on criminal and criminal procedural law;
- Prosecutors, judges and other stakeholders have better specialised knowledge and experience on the legislation and administrative practices related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters;
- Strengthened cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities (including courts) 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);
- More efficient and better functioning national networks in order to ensure better implementation and case-handling at the national level;
- Increased input of national networks to the Network's activities to strengthen the Network as a whole;
- Enhanced visibility of judicial cooperation and the relevant Networks.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST

2.2. Call for 3-year Framework Partnership Agreements to support European networks active in the area of facilitating and promoting judicial cooperation in civil and/or criminal matters and/or in the area of access to justice

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(a), 3(2)(c) and Art. 8(f) Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

BUDGET LINES

Budget line 07 07 01: Promoting judicial cooperation

Budget line 07 07 03: Promoting effective access to justice

OBJECTIVES

In the area of judicial cooperation: to facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and promote the rule of law, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by supporting the efforts to improve the effectiveness of national justice systems, and the effective enforcement of decisions.

In the area of access to justice: to facilitate effective and non-discriminatory access to justice for all, and effective redress, including by electronic means (e-justice), by promoting efficient civil, and criminal procedures, and by promoting and supporting the rights of all victims of crime, as well as the procedural rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings.

TYPE OF APPLICANTS TARGETED

This call will establish 3-year Framework Partnership Agreements with European networks active in the fields of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters and/or access to justice.

POLICY PRIORITIES

This call aims to facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and/or criminal matters and/or access to justice for all.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The annual operating grants to be signed on the basis of these Framework Partnership Agreements should enhance the capacities of the selected European networks to contribute actively to the development and implementation of EU policies in these two policy areas.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST

2.3 3-year framework partnership agreement - award without a call for proposals to EJTN

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(b) and Art. 11(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

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

BUDGET LINE

Budget line 07 07 02: Support judicial training

OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing 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 EJTN should support and promote training of judges, prosecutors, court staff and prosecution offices' staff, with a view to fostering a common legal, judicial and rule of law culture, as well as the consistent and effective implementation of the Union's legal instruments relevant in the context of this programme.

POLICY PRIORITIES

The work programme of the EJTN should be in line with the policy on European judicial training and should also take into account the findings of the Commission's 2024 and 2025 conferences of judicial training stakeholders.

As a priority, the 2026 EJTN work programme should prioritise supporting the digitalisation of national justice systems and the digitalisation of judicial proceedings, including cross-border judicial cooperation, the impact of digitalisation on the cases handled by justice professionals and decentralised IT systems under the Regulation (EU) 2023/2844.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Awareness of the decentralised IT systems under the Regulation (EU) 2023/2844;
- Increased digital capacity of justice professionals and support to stronger digitalisation of national judiciaries;
- Improved knowledge and capacity to apply 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.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST

2.4 Operating grants for 2026 under Framework Partnership Agreements in the area of facilitating and supporting judicial cooperation in civil and/or criminal matters and/or in the area of access to justice

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(a), 3(2)(c) and Art. 8(f) Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

BUDGET LINES

Budget line 07 07 01: Promoting judicial cooperation

Budget line 07 07 03: Promoting effective access to justice

OBJECTIVES

In the area of judicial cooperation: to facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and promote the rule of law, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by supporting the efforts to improve the effectiveness of national justice systems, and the effective enforcement of decisions.

In the area of access to justice: to facilitate effective and non-discriminatory access to justice for all, and effective redress, including by electronic means (e-justice), by promoting efficient civil, and criminal procedures, and by promoting and supporting the rights of all victims of crime, as well as the procedural rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings.

TYPE OF APPLICANTS TARGETED

European networks which have signed Framework Partnership Agreements with the Commission.

POLICY PRIORITIES

These grants aim to support the annual work programme for 2026 of European networks active in the area of facilitating and supporting judicial cooperation in civil and/or criminal matters and/or in the area of access to justice.

EXPECTED RESULTS

In the area of judicial cooperation:

- 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 criminal law and on civil and criminal procedural law;
- Strengthened cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities in relation to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, including considering the relevant case-law of the CJEU;
- Harmonisation of the administrative practices in relation to the relevant legislation in different Member States;
- 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;
- Improved cross-border cooperation between judicial authorities responsible for judicial cooperation in civil, commercial and criminal matters, and improved cooperation and coordination between these authorities and other responsible agencies and institutions across the EU;
- Prosecutors, judges and other stakeholders have better specialised knowledge and

experience on the legislation and administrative practices related to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters;

- Acceleration of proceedings in relation to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and decrease in 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;
- Enhanced visibility of judicial cooperation and the relevant Networks.

In the area of access to justice:

- Improved knowledge of European judicial systems and increased capacity of national practitioners and authorities to address issues related to the application of EU law, including taking into account the relevant case-law of the CJEU;
- Compatibility of the national legal framework, regulations and administrative practice linked to the rights of persons suspected or accused in criminal proceedings and to victims' rights with EU acquis;
- Strengthened cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities, European networks, NGOs and/or professional organisations in relation to the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime and of victims of crime;
- Reduced risks of breaches of fair trial rights;
- Improved public awareness and knowledge, also among relevant policy makers, 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 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, use of procedural means to protect victims during criminal trial, including use of remote hearings and video testimonies;
- Improved support services to victims through:
 - 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 victim support organisations;
 - Improved knowledge about national compensation schemes and increased support for victims claiming compensation.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST

2.5 Call for proposals for action grants to support transnational projects on judicial training covering civil law, criminal law or fundamental rights

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(b) and Art. 9 of Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

BUDGET LINE

Budget line 07 07 02: Support judicial training

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this call is to contribute to the effective and coherent application of EU law, by helping to address the training needs of justice professionals. This call finances training activities and tools for training providers to support cross-border training of justice professionals to be then rolled out at the national judicial training activities.

TYPE OF APPLICANTS TARGETED

Legal entities such as:

- i. Public bodies;
- ii. Non-profit making private organisations;
- iii. International organisations;
- iv. Profit making private entities.

POLICY PRIORITIES

Training funded under this call should contribute to the effective and coherent application of EU law in the areas of civil law, commercial law, criminal law and fundamental rights, including non-discrimination, equality and the rule of law. A priority shall be training on the decentralised IT systems under the Regulation (EU) 2023/2844, as well as other training which can build the “digital capacity” of justice professionals and promote the digital transition of judicial training methodologies.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Support proper implementation of the decentralised IT systems under the Regulation (EU) 2023/2844;
- Support the digitalisation of national justice systems by strengthening the “digital capacity” of justice professionals;
- Contribute to the digital transition of judicial training methodologies;
- Increased expertise among justice professionals on the scope of application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and on existing remedies and redress, including in the process of digitalisation of national justice systems;
- Improved mutual trust between justice professionals in cross-border judicial cooperation;

- Increased knowledge of EU civil law, commercial law, criminal law and fundamental rights related instruments among justice professionals and the methods to apply them;
- Improved cooperation of training providers of the different justice professions;
- Increased knowledge among justice professionals on victims' rights, in particular of women victims of gender-based violence, including improved methods of communication with victims in a gender-sensitive, impartial, respectful, and professional manner.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST

2.6 Operating grant to beneficiary identified in the legal base - EJTN

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(b) and Art. 11(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

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

BUDGET LINE

Budget line 07 07 02: Support judicial training

OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing 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 EJTN should support and promote training of judges, prosecutors, court staff and prosecution offices' staff, with a view to fostering a common legal, judicial and rule of law culture, as well as the consistent and effective implementation of the Union's legal instruments relevant in the context of this programme.

POLICY PRIORITIES

The work programme of the EJTN should be in line with the policy on European judicial training and should also take into account the findings of the Commission's 2024 and 2025 conferences of judicial training stakeholders.

As a priority, the 2026 EJTN work programme should prioritise supporting the digitalisation of national justice systems and the digitalisation of judicial proceedings, including cross-border judicial cooperation, the impact of digitalisation on the cases handled by justice professionals and decentralised IT systems under the Regulation (EU) 2023/2844;.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Awareness of the decentralised IT systems under the Regulation (EU) 2023/2844;
- Increased digital capacity of justice professionals and support to stronger digitalisation of national judiciaries;
- Improved knowledge and capacity to apply 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.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST

2.7 Call for proposals for action grants to support transnational projects in the fields of e-Justice, victims' rights and procedural rights

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(c) and Art. 9 Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

BUDGET LINE

Budget line 07 07 03: Promoting effective access to justice

OBJECTIVES

Facilitate effective and non-discriminatory access to justice for all, and effective redress, including by electronic means (e-Justice), by promoting efficient civil, and criminal procedures, and by promoting and supporting the rights of all victims of crime as well as the procedural rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings.

TYPE OF APPLICANTS TARGETED

Legal entities such as:

- i. Public bodies;
- ii. Non-profit making private organisations;
- iii. International organisations;
- iv. Profit making private entities.

POLICY PRIORITIES

This call for proposals covers two priorities:

1. e-justice
2. Victims' rights and procedural rights

EXPECTED RESULTS

For priority 1 (e-justice):

- Initiatives supporting the digitalisation of cross-border judicial procedures, in particular the use of videoconferencing, as mentioned also in the European e-Justice Strategy (2024-2028) of the Council of the European Union;
- The development and promotion of the use of AI tools in justice, as mentioned also in the European e-Justice Strategy (2024-2028) of the Council of the European Union;
- Activities supporting the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2023/2844;
- Promoting in the judiciary the awareness of the need for digitalisation of justice and the use of projects digitalising justice;
- Improved participation, with the aim of achieving full EU coverage concerning the various e-justice interconnection projects.

For priority 2 (victims' rights and procedural rights):

Expected results under the area of procedural rights are:

- Improved knowledge of the legislation and administrative practices related to specific provisions of the EU acquis regulating the rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings, and increased capacity of national practitioners to address issues related to such rights;
- Strengthened cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities, NGOs and professional organisations in relation to the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime;
- 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 persons suspected or accused in criminal proceedings with EU acquis;
- Identification of important remaining challenges and/or developments in the field of procedural rights and safeguards for suspects and accused persons which would merit an enhancement of the EU acquis.

Expected results under the area of victims' rights are:

- 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, including for compensation in cross-border cases;
- Improved public awareness and knowledge about victims' rights at both EU and national level (including amongst the most vulnerable groups);
- Improved knowledge about specific provisions of the EU acquis regulating 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, use of procedural means to protect victims during criminal trial, including use of remote hearings and video testimonies;
- Compatibility of the national legal framework and administrative practice related to

victims' rights with the relevant EU acquis;

- Improved support services to victims;
- Increased awareness of the problematic of relations between victims and offenders including actions aimed at improving victims' access to justice and decreased re-offending via tools such as restorative justice.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST

3. PROCUREMENT

The global budgetary envelope reserved for procurement contracts is € 9 226 000 for 2025.

3.1. Procurement activities under Specific objective: judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(a) Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

BUDGET LINE

Budget line 07 07 01: Promoting judicial cooperation

OBJECTIVES

Facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and promote the rule of law, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by supporting the efforts to improve the effectiveness of national justice systems, and the effective enforcement of decisions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES AND CONTRACTS

In 2025, the Commission intends to undertake actions through contracts following public procurement (open calls for tenders and framework contracts). The types of activities funded may include, for example, the following: conferences, expert meetings, seminars, communication activities; development of training material and development and maintenance of IT platforms and systems; surveys, studies and impact assessments, in particular to monitor the proper implementation of existing legislation, prepare, or accompany, new legislation or respond to policy changes in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters (e.g.: support to the European Judicial Network in Civil and Commercial Matters (EJN) and to the JURE database on the judgements in civil and commercial matters, presidencies conferences, etc.). Along with existing, new framework contracts may be envisaged especially in support to the organisation of workshops and policy meetings, on evaluation, impact assessment and related policy support services as well as of policy work on judicial cooperation.

If the Commission estimates that some policy actions foreseen under procurement would be better implemented - taking into account the evolution of the policy context - through indirect management, then contribution agreements following a proposal for action, including a request for funding, submitted to the Commission by one of the eligible entities working in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters may be concluded in accordance with Title VI 'Indirect management' of the Financial Regulation. This concerns organisations which have been subject to an ex-ante assessment pursuant to Article 154 of the Financial Regulation, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded with the Commission pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/369, or those that are covered by the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded with the United Nations. Such organisations will have to demonstrate specific technical competence and experience appropriate for the action in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters and

must have the know-how, qualifications and resources to successfully implement the actions. This capacity will be assessed together with the ‘Quality’ entrustment requirements, on the basis of the competence and experience of the organisation and their project team, including operational resources (human, technical and other). The proposal for the action and request of funding will be assessed based on the relevance of the action against the objectives of the programme, the quality of the action and its impact.

Examples of organisations that can be selected as implementing entities include, but are not limited to, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) as well as agencies of the United Nations.

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 EU instruments on civil and civil procedural law, as well as on criminal and criminal procedural law;
- Improved cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities (including courts) in relation to judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters;
- Better preparedness in evaluating existing instruments and/or preparing new legislation in the field of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST and, where indicated, by the Publication Office based on a cross sub-delegation and by DIGIT based on a co-delegation. Other co-delegations might be also used, if needed.

3.2. Procurement activities under Specific objective: judicial training

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(b) Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

BUDGET LINE

Budget line 07 07 02: Support judicial training

OBJECTIVES

The objective is to contribute to the effective and coherent application of EU law in the areas of civil law, commercial law, criminal law and fundamental rights (as enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights) and the rule of law related issues, by helping to address the training needs of justice professionals in these fields.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES AND CONTRACTS

The Commission intends to undertake actions through contracts following public procurement (open calls for tenders and framework contracts). The types of activities funded may include the following: conferences, expert meetings, seminars, communication activities; development of training material, development and maintenance of IT platforms and systems; surveys and studies, including when responding to policy changes in the area of judicial training (e.g. meeting of the Expert group on European judicial training, annual conference of stakeholders on European judicial training, preparatory analysis services of training providers and training courses for the European Training Platform, IT management of the European Training Platform (ETP) of the European e-Justice Portal). Along with the existing, new framework contracts may be envisaged especially in support to the organisation of workshops and policy meetings, on policy work on judicial training.

If the Commission estimates that some policy actions foreseen under procurement would be better implemented - taking into account the evolution of the policy context - through indirect management, then contribution agreements following a proposal for action, including a request for funding, submitted to the Commission by one of the eligible entities working in the area of judicial training may be concluded in accordance with Title VI 'Indirect management' of the Financial Regulation. This concerns organisations which have been subject to an ex-ante assessment pursuant to Article 154 of the Financial Regulation, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded with the Commission pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/369, or those that are covered by the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded with the United Nations. Such organisations will have to demonstrate specific technical competence and experience appropriate for the action in the area of judicial training and must have the know-how, qualifications and resources to successfully implement the actions. This capacity will be assessed together with the 'Quality' entrustment requirements, on the basis of the competence and experience of the organisation and their project team, including operational resources (human, technical and other). The proposal for the action and request of funding will be assessed based on the relevance of the action against the objectives of the programme, the quality of the action and its impact.

Examples of organisations that can be selected as implementing entities include, but are not limited to, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) as well as agencies of the United Nations.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Increased knowledge of EU civil, commercial, criminal and fundamental rights instruments among justice professionals and the methods to implement them;
- Proper application of the decentralised IT systems under the Regulations (EU) 2023/2844;
- Increased ability to use digital justice tools;
- Increased knowledge of the European standards on the rule of law;
- Improved mutual trust between justice professionals in cross-border judicial cooperation.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST and, where indicated, by DGT based on a co-delegation. Other co-delegations might be also used, if needed.

3.3. Procurement activities under Specific objective: access to justice

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(c) Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013

BUDGET LINE

Budget line 07 07 03: Promoting effective access to justice

OBJECTIVES

Facilitate effective and non-discriminatory access to justice, in particular by digital means, by promoting efficient civil, and criminal procedures, by promoting and supporting the rights of all victims of crime as well as the procedural rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES AND CONTRACTS

In 2025, the Commission intends to undertake actions through contracts following public procurement (open calls for tenders and framework contracts). The types of activities funded may include, the following: conferences, expert meetings, seminars, communication activities; development and maintenance of IT platforms and systems, creation of a platform to exchange information and identify needs in the area of Artificial Intelligence; activities related to the EU awareness-raising campaign on victims' rights; studies and impact assessments in particular to prepare, or accompany, new legislation or respond to policy changes in the area of access to justice (e.g. EU Centre of expertise on victims' rights, e-Justice portal, organisation of conferences or other events with the Council Presidencies, High-Level Group on the digitalisation of justice). Along with the existing, new framework contracts may be envisaged especially in support to the organisation of workshops and policy meetings, on evaluation, impact assessment and related policy support services as well as of policy work on access to justice.

If the Commission estimates that some policy actions foreseen under procurement would be better implemented - taking into account the evolution of the policy context - through indirect management, then contribution agreements following a proposal for action, including a request for funding, submitted to the Commission by one of the eligible entities working in the area of access to justice may be concluded in accordance with Title VI 'Indirect management' of the Financial Regulation. This concerns organisations which have been subject to an ex-ante assessment pursuant to Article 154 of the Financial Regulation, including those that are signatories of a framework partnership agreement concluded with the Commission pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/369, or those that are covered by the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement concluded with the United Nations. Such organisations will have to demonstrate specific technical competence and experience appropriate for the action in the area of access to justice and must have the know-how, qualifications and resources to successfully

implement the actions. This capacity will be assessed together with the ‘Quality’ entrustment requirements, on the basis of the competence and experience of the organisation and their project team, including operational resources (human, technical and other). The proposal for the action and request of funding will be assessed based on the relevance of the action against the objectives of the programme, the quality of the action and its impact.

Examples of organisations that can be selected as implementing entities include, but are not limited to, the Council of Europe, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) as well as agencies of the United Nations.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Increased capacity of national practitioners to address issues related to the rights of victims of crime and 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 victims of crime and the rights of suspects and accused in criminal proceedings;
- Increased awareness of the relevant policy makers on the rights of victims of crime and to the rights of persons suspected or accused of crime;
- Improved awareness of on-going and future e-Justice activities and contribution to the development of further policy actions.

IMPLEMENTATION

Direct management by DG JUST and, where indicated, by DIGIT, DGT based on a co-delegation. Other co-delegations might be also used, if needed.

4. ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED IN INDIRECT MANAGEMENT

The global budgetary envelope reserved for indirect management activities is € 385 000 for 2025.

4.1 Support to Council of Europe for the SPACE report and EU network of prison monitoring bodies

IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

Council of Europe

OBJECTIVES PURSUED

Facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and promote the rule of law, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by supporting the efforts to improve the effectiveness of national justice systems, and the effective enforcement of decisions.

DESCRIPTION

Cooperation with the Council of Europe covers two items:

1. SPACE report

The Council of Europe produces an annual report on prison statistics since 1984, now referred to as the SPACE report I and II (*Statistiques Pénales Annuelles du Conseil de l'Europe*). It contains a first part on penal institutions and a second on non-custodial sentences and measures.

The cooperation between the Commission and the Council of Europe allows to produce a much more elaborate report, including data of particular interest to the EU, such as the number of foreigners in prison (from EU and non-EU Member States), statistics related to the use of pre-trial detention and the use of alternatives (both in the pre- and post-trial stage) in the Member States.

2. European forum of prison monitoring bodies in the Member States

This contribution to the Council of Europe covers activities aiming at the running of a European forum of independent prison monitoring bodies. Among the independent prison monitoring bodies there are the National Preventive Mechanisms (NPMs) which Member States have set up following ratification of the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention against Torture (OPCAT).

The activity started in 2016 and allows bodies monitoring prisons in the Member States to meet regularly within an informal network to discuss detention matters and exchange best practice in this field.

The cooperation between the Commission and the Council of Europe will enhance optimal use, in the context of EU judicial cooperation, of existing expertise in this field as the Council of Europe is already managing the main prison monitoring body, i.e. the European Committee for

the Prevention of Torture (CPT), which has developed methodology and relevant contacts with EU NPMs in this field.

The objective is to organise (bi)annual meetings supported by a regular newsletter distributed to the European NPM forum members, the creation of good practice models to ensure effective follow-up of NPM recommendations and organisation of joint monitoring visits to exchange best practices.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- National authorities responsible for monitoring of detention conditions operate in cooperation and coordination with other responsible agencies and institutions across the EU;
- Improved standards for measuring detention conditions in the Member States in line with EU acquis, in particular the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and international instruments such as the Council of Europe European Prison Rules;
- Approximation of the administrative practices in relation to monitoring of prisons in different Member States;
- Strengthened cooperation and exchange of information between competent national authorities in relation to detention conditions in the Member States;
- Improved knowledge on the legislation and administrative practices related to detention conditions in the Member States;
- Reduced risks of detention issues affecting judicial cooperation in criminal matters in proceedings related to the European arrest warrant and transfer of custodial sentences to other Member States;
- Enhanced awareness and implementation of the Commission Recommendation of 8 December 2022 on procedural rights of suspects or accused persons in pre-trial detention and material conditions of detention – Recommendation C(2022) 8987 final.

4.2 Support to Council of Europe for the EU Justice Scoreboard

IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

Council of Europe

OBJECTIVES PURSUED

Promote the rule of law, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by supporting the efforts to improve the effectiveness of national justice systems and the effective enforcement of decisions.

DESCRIPTION

The cooperation with the Council of Europe's European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) is necessary to carry out an annual study which provides comparative data on the efficiency, quality, and independence of justice systems among the EU Member States.

The study also provides detailed comments and country-specific factsheets.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Improved effectiveness of national justice systems;
- Identification of essential parameters of an effective justice system;
- Improved dialogue with national authorities.

5. OTHER ACTIONS OR EXPENDITURE

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

LEGAL BASIS

Art. 3(2)(a) Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013
Council Decision (EC) No 2006/719 of 5 October 2006 on the accession of the Community to the Hague Conference on Private International Law².

AMOUNT

The budget reserved is EUR 39 000 for 2025 (under budget line 07 07 01: Promoting judicial cooperation)

DESCRIPTION

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 Conference 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 intergovernmental organisation. This international action in the field of civil justice 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).

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32006D0719>, OJ L 297, 26.10.2006, p. 1.

INDICATIVE LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENT REFERENCES

Legislative instrument full name	Reference
Regulation (EU) 2021/693 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Justice Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013	OJ L 156, 5.5.2021, p. 21–38 http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/693/oj https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1382
Regulation (EU) No 655/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a European Account Preservation Order procedure to facilitate cross-border debt recovery in civil and commercial matters	OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 59–92 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0655
Regulation (EU) 2015/848 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on insolvency proceedings (recast)	OJ L 141, 5.6.2015, p. 19–72 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015R0848
Regulation (EU) 2015/2421 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 European order for payment procedure	OJ L 341, 24.12.2015, p. 1–13 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015R2421
Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012	OJ L 200, 26.7.2016, p. 1–136 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R1191
Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility , repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000	OJ L 338, 23.12.2003, p. 1–29 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32003R2201
Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1103 of 24 June 2016 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matters of matrimonial property regimes	OJ L 183, 8.7.2016, p. 1–29 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R1103
Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1104 of 24 June 2016 implementing 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	OJ L 183, 8.7.2016, p. 30–56 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016R1104
Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC	OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73–114 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014R0910
Regulation (EU) 2018/1805 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the mutual recognition	OJ L 303, 28.11.2018, p. 1–38

of freezing orders and confiscation orders	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018R1805
Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law <i>Applicable as from 17 December 2021</i>	OJ L 305, 26.11.2019, p. 17-56 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32019L1937
Directive 2010/64/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings <i>Applicable as from 27 October 2013</i>	OJ L 280, 26.10.2010, p.1-7 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32010L0064
Directive 2012/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 on the right to information in criminal proceedings <i>Applicable as from 2 June 2014</i>	OJ L 142, 1.6.2012, p.1-10 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32012L0013
Directive 2013/48/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 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 <i>Applicable as from 27 November 2016</i>	OJ L 294, 6.11.2013, p.1-12 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013L0048
Directive (EU) 2016/343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on the strengthening of certain aspects of the presumption of innocence and of the right to be present at the trial in criminal proceedings <i>Applicable as from 1 April 2018</i>	OJ L 65, 11.3.2016, p.1-11 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2016/343/oj
Directive (EU) 2016/800 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on procedural safeguards for children who are suspects or accused persons in criminal proceedings <i>Applicable as from 11 June 2019</i>	OJ L132, 21.5.2016, p.1-20 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016L0800
Directive (EU) 2016/1919 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on legal aid for suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and for requested persons in European arrest warrant proceedings <i>applicable from 5 May 2019</i>	OJ L 297, 4.11.2016, p. 1–8 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016L1919
Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime , and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA	OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 57–73 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0029
Council Directive 2004/80/EC of 29 April 2004 relating to compensation to crime victims	OJ L 261, 6.8.2004, p. 15–18 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32004L0080

Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters	OJ L181,29.06.2013, p. 4-12 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32013R0606
Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European protection order (in criminal matters)	OJ L 338, 21.12.2011, p. 2–18 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L0099
Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA	OJ L 88, 31.3.2017, p. 6–21 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017L0541
Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters <i>applicable since 22 May 2017</i>	OJ L 130, 1.5.2014, p. 1–36 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0041
Directive 2012/17/EU 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 the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the interconnection of central, commercial and companies registers <i>applicable from June 2017</i>	OJ L 156, 16.6.2012, p. 1–9 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32012L0017
Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States	OJ L 190, 18.7.2002, p. 1–20 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32002F0584
Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA of 27 November 2008 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	OJ L 327, 5.12.2008, p. 27–46 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008F0909
Council Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA of 27 November 2008 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	OJ L 337, 16.12.2008, p. 102–122 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008F0947
Council Framework Decision 2009/829/JHA of 23 October 2009 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	OJ L 294, 11.11.2009 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32009F0829
Council Framework Decision 2005/214/JHA of 24 February 2005 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to financial penalties	OJ L 76, 22.3.2005, p. 16–30 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32005F0214
Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of 28 November 2008 on combating certain forms and expressions of racism	OJ L 328, 6.12.2008, p. 55–58

<p>and xenophobia by means of criminal law</p>	<p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008F0913</p>
<p>Regulation (EU) 2023/2844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2023 on the digitalisation of judicial cooperation and access to justice in cross-border civil, commercial and criminal matters, and amending certain acts in the field of judicial cooperation</p>	<p>OJ L, 2023/2844, 27.12.2023 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=OJ:L_202302844</p>