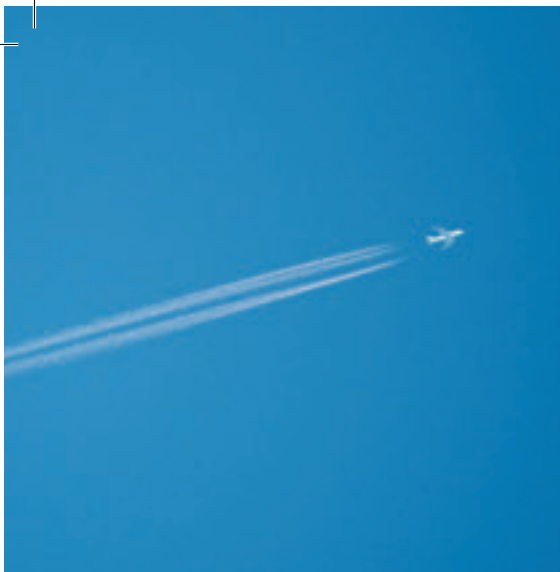
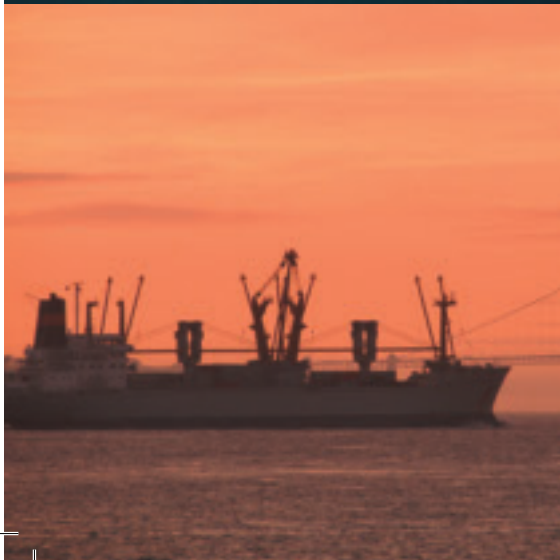




European agencies
working across Europe
for you



*Service
Knowledge
Information*

Knowledge Service Service Information Information Knowledge

European agencies

European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training	3
European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions	4
European Environment Agency	5
European Training Foundation.....	6
European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.....	7
European Medicines Agency	8
Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs).....	9
European Agency for Safety and Health at Work	12
Community Plant Variety Office.....	13
Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union.....	14
European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia.....	15
European Agency for Reconstruction.....	16
European Food Safety Authority	17
European Maritime Safety Agency	18
European Aviation Safety Agency	19
EUROJUST - European Judicial Cooperation Unit.....	20

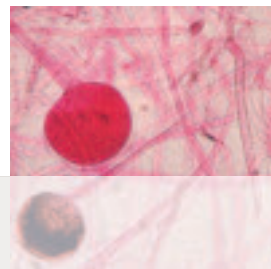
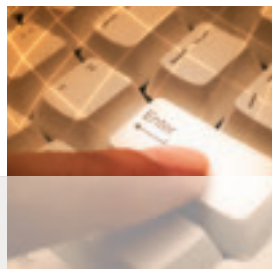
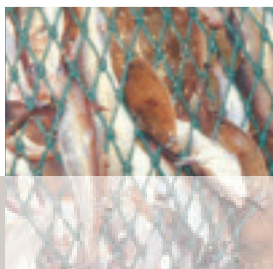
European agencies working across Europe for you

Some sixteen specialised and decentralised EU agencies have been established to support the EU Member States and their citizens.

The agencies are an answer to a desire for geographical devolution and the need to cope with new tasks of a legal, technical and/or scientific nature. The majority of them started their activities in 1994–95, after a decision by the European Council in Brussels. Apart from the 16 current agencies, the creation of five new agencies (a European Railway Agency, a European Network and Information Security Agency, a European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, a European Chemicals Agency and a Fisheries Agency) has been approved and they will be established in 2004/05.

The objectives of the individual agencies are many and varied. Each agency is unique and fulfils an individual function. However, there are a number of general aims underlying an agency's operation as a whole:

- they introduce a degree of decentralisation and dispersal to the Community's activities;
- they give a higher profile to the tasks that are assigned to them by identifying them with the agencies themselves;
- some answer the need to develop scientific or technical know-how in certain well-defined fields;
- others have the role of integrating different interest groups and thus facilitating dialogue at European (between social partners, for example) or international level.



Service • Knowledge • Information

Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers
to your questions about the European Union

Freephone number :
08 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg : Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2004

ISBN 92-9157-383-3

© European Communities, 2004

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Photos: CDT: 14. Cedefop: 3. CPVO: 13. Digital Vision: *cover, 1*. EAR: 16. EEA: 5. EFSA: 17. EMEA: 8. EMCDDA: 7. EMSA: 18. ETF: 6. EUMC: 15.
Eurofound: 4. Eurojust: 20. OAMI: 9. OSHA: 12. Jorun Boklöv: *cover*. Laurence Mouton/PhotoAlto: *cover*. Photodisc: *cover, 1, 19, back cover*.

Printed in Belgium

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER



Established: 1975

Director: Johan van Rens

Staff: 120

Address: PO Box 22427
GR-55102 Thessaloniki

Tel.: (30) 23 10 49 01 11

Fax: (30) 23 10 49 01 02

E-mail: info@cedefop.eu.int

Internet: www.cedefop.eu.int

Interactive website: www.trainingvillage.gr



European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training

» Cedefop * – the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, established in 1975, is a European agency that helps promote and develop vocational education and training in the European Union (EU). Originally based in Berlin, Cedefop was one of the first specialised and decentralised agencies set up. In 1995, Cedefop's head office was transferred to Thessaloniki, while it operates a liaison office in Brussels.

Cedefop works to promote a European area of lifelong learning throughout an enlarged EU. It does this by providing information on and analyses of vocational education and training systems, policies, research and practice.

Cedefop's tasks are to:

- compile selected documentation and analyses of data;
- contribute to developing and coordinating research;
- exploit and disseminate information;
- encourage joint approaches to vocational education and training problems;
- provide a forum for debate and exchanges of ideas.

Cedefop has set the following medium-term priorities for 2003–06 to guide its activities and the information it provides:

- improving access to learning, mobility and social inclusion;
- enabling and valuing learning;
- supporting networks and partnerships in an enlarged EU.

Cedefop presents its information in electronic and printed media and also brings people together through the study visits, conferences and seminars it organises. Cedefop's information is targeted at vocational education and training policy-makers, researchers and practitioners in the EU and beyond.

Cedefop work programmes and the latest annual report are available on the Internet: www.cedefop.eu.int. Information is also available on the Cedefop staff and management board as well as its organisation. Cedefop also operates an interactive website called the European Training Village: www.trainingvillage.gr

* 'Cedefop' is the French acronym of the organisation's official title, European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Centre Européen pour le Développement de la Formation Professionnelle).

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

» The Foundation is a European Union body set up in 1975 to contribute to the planning and establishment of better living and working conditions in Europe. It provides findings, knowledge and advice from independent and comparative research, to governments, employers, trade unions and the European Commission.

The Foundation organises its work around three core areas of expertise, with a focus on the following issues:

- working conditions: including work organisation, time issues in the workplace, flexibility, monitoring of changes in working conditions;
- living conditions: issues that affect the everyday lives of Europe's citizens, including the balance between work and family life, the provision of social public services and promoting integration into employment;
- industrial relations: industrial change and corporate restructuring, employee participation in decision-making, the Europeanisation of industrial relations.

The Foundation recently set up the European Monitoring Centre on Change (EMCC) to analyse and anticipate industrial and company change to support socioeconomic progress.

Foundation research reports can be downloaded free of charge directly from the website or ordered online at www.eurofound.eu.int.

The Foundation has a tripartite Administrative Board, made up of representatives from public authorities (governments and the European Commission), employer organisations and trade unions.



Established: 1975

Acting

Director: Willy Buschak

Staff: 100

Address: Wyattville Road,
Loughlinstown,
Dublin 18,
Ireland

Tel.: (353-1) 204 31 00

Fax: (353-1) 282 64 56
(353-1) 282 42 09

E-mail: postmaster@eurofound.eu.int

Internet: www.eurofound.eu.int





Established: 1993
Executive
Director: Prof. Jacqueline McGlade
Staff: 115

Address: Kongens Nytorv 6
DK-1050 Copenhagen K
Tel.: (45) 33 36 71 00
Fax: (45) 33 36 71 99

Enquiries: www.eea.eu.int/help/infocentre/enquiries
Website: www.eea.eu.int

Information for improving Europe's environment



» The European Environment Agency (EEA) is the EU body dedicated to providing sound and independent information on the environment. We are a main information source for those involved in developing, adopting, implementing and evaluating environmental policy, as well as the general public.

Our aim is to help the EU and member countries make informed decisions about improving the environment, integrating environmental considerations into economic policies and moving towards sustainability

To do this, we provide a wide range of information and assessments. This covers the state of the environment and trends in it, together with pressures on the environment and the economic and social driving forces behind them. It also covers policies and their effectiveness. We try to identify possible future trends and problems using scenarios and other techniques.

A major source of information is the European environment information and observation network (Eionet). The EEA is responsible for developing the network and coordinating its activities. To do this, we work closely together with the national focal points, typically national environment agencies or environment ministries in the member countries. They are responsible for coordinating national networks involving about 300 institutions in all.

To support data collection, management and analysis we have established and work closely with five European topic centres covering water, air and climate change, nature protection and biodiversity, waste and material flows, and terrestrial environment.

We also work closely together with other European and international institutions such as the Statistical Office (Eurostat) and Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The EEA and Eionet were established by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90 of 7 May 1990 with later amendments (1999, 2003). The Agency is located in Copenhagen and by 2004 had a staff of approximately 115. The Agency's 2004 budget is about EUR 31 million.

Membership is open to countries that are not Member States of the European Union. We now (2004) have 31 member countries: 25 EU Member States together with Bulgaria, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Romania and Turkey.

European Training Foundation

» By sharing expertise in vocational education and training across regions and cultures, the European Training Foundation (ETF) helps people to develop their skills, thereby promoting better living conditions and active citizenship in democratic societies that respect human rights and cultural diversity. As a centre of expertise, the ETF contributes to sustainable socioeconomic development by enabling 30 EU neighbouring countries to reform their vocational education and training systems mainly through European Community programmes Phare, CARDS, Tacis and MEDA. The ETF also assists the European Commission in the implementation of the Tempus programme.

The ETF currently works with 30 partner countries across three continents, including the candidate countries, south-eastern Europe, eastern Europe and central Asia, and the Mediterranean region and carries out the following activities:

- assesses progress and future priorities for reform in partner countries in vocational education and training and its links to socioeconomic development;
- designs, develops, monitors and assesses projects at the request of the European Commission;
- builds capacity so policy-makers and practitioners in partner countries take full part in modernising their vocational education and training systems;
- facilitates dialogue amongst stakeholders by developing international, national and local networks.

The ETF also promotes access to European expertise and practices in human resources development in general, and the European employment strategy in particular. It cooperates closely with Cedefop.

As an international centre of expertise, the ETF collaborates with other European and international institutions and organisations such as the World Bank, OECD, the ILO, the European Investment Bank and UNESCO.



Established: 1994
Director: Dr Muriel Dunbar
Staff: 104

Address: Villa Gualino
Viale Settimio Severo 65
I-10133 Turin
Tel.: (39) 011 630 22 22
Fax: (39) 011 630 22 00

E-mail: info@etf.eu.int
Internet: www.etf.eu.int



European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction



www.emcdda.eu.int

Established: 1993
Director: Georges Estievenart
Staff: 80

Address: Rua da Cruz de Santa
Apolónia 23–25
P-1149-045 Lisbon
Tel.: (351) 218 11 30 00
Fax: (351) 218 13 17 11

E-mail: info@emcdda.eu.int
Internet: www.emcdda.eu.int

**EMCDDA, your reference point
on drugs in Europe**

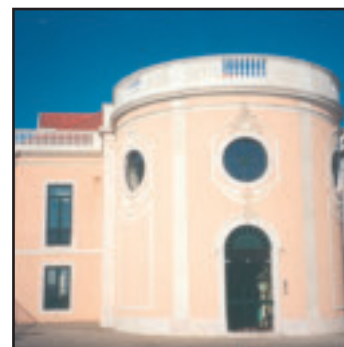
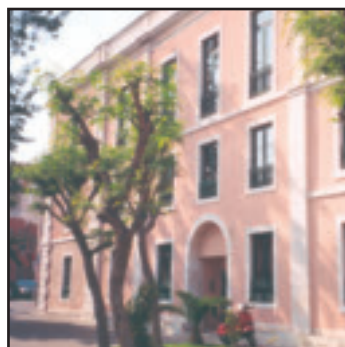
» The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) is the hub of drug-related information in the European Union. Its role is to gather, analyse and disseminate 'objective, reliable and comparable information' on drugs and drug addiction and, in so doing, provide its audiences with a sound and evidence-based picture of the drug phenomenon at European level.

Among the Centre's target groups are policy-makers, who use this information to help formulate coherent national and Community drug strategies. Also served are professionals and researchers working in the drugs field and, more broadly, the European media and general public.

At the heart of the Centre's work is the task of improving the comparability of drug information across Europe and devising the methods and tools required to achieve this. As a result of efforts to date, countries can now view how they fit into the wider European picture and examine common problems and goals.

A key feature of the drug phenomenon is its shifting, dynamic nature, and tracking new developments is a central task of the EMCDDA. The Centre obtains information primarily from the 'Reitox network': a group of focal points in each of the 25 EU Member States, Norway, the candidate countries to the EU and at the European Commission. The *Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union and Norway* and an online *Statistical bulletin* offer a yearly overview of the latest European drug situation and trends. Meanwhile online *Country situation summaries* provide a rich pool of national drug-related data.

The EMCDDA works on the assumption that sound information is the key to an effective strategy on drugs. Although the Centre cannot propose any kind of policy model, it is now making a clear impact on decision-making through its analyses, instruments and standards.



European Medicines Agency

» The European Medicines Agency (EMA) contributes to the protection of public and animal health by ensuring that medicines for human and veterinary use are safe, effective and of high quality. Bringing together the scientific resources of the 25 EU Member States in a network of more than 40 national competent authorities the EMA coordinates the evaluation and supervision of medicines throughout the European Union. It cooperates closely with international partners, reinforcing the EU contribution to global harmonisation.

The EMA began its activities in 1995, when the European system for authorising medicinal products was introduced providing for a centralised and a mutual recognition procedure. The EMA has a role in both, but is primarily involved in the centralised procedure. Where the centralised procedure is used, companies submit one single marketing authorisation application to the EMA. A single evaluation is carried out through the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use (CHMP) or Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use (CVMP). If the relevant Committee concludes that quality, safety and efficacy of the medicinal product are sufficiently proven, it adopts a positive opinion, which is sent to the Commission to be transformed in a single market authorisation valid for the whole of the European Union.

In 2001, the Committee on Orphan Medicinal Products (COMP) was established, reviewing designation applications from persons or companies who intend to develop medicines for rare diseases, so-called 'orphan drugs'. From the end of 2004 onwards a new Committee on Herbal Medicinal Products (HMPC) will provide scientific opinions on traditional herbal medicines. The scientific work of the EMA and its committees is underpinned by a network of 3 500 European experts.

Ten years after its inauguration, the EMA is implementing new legislation that will significantly broaden the mandate of the Agency. In addition to a number of organisational changes, Regulation (EC) No 726/2004 (which replaces Regulation (EEC) No 2309/93) gives the Agency greater responsibilities, in particular to speed access by patients to new medicines and improve the provision of information to all users of medicines.



Established: 1995
Director: Thomas Lönngren
Staff: 379 (2005)

Address: 7, Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HB
United Kingdom
Tel.: (44-20) 74 18 84 00
Fax: (44-20) 74 18 84 16

E-mail: mail@emea.eu.int
Internet: www.emea.eu.int





Established: 1994
President: Wubbo de Boer
Staff: 660

Address: Avenida de Europa, 4
 Apartado de correos, 77
 E-03080 Alicante
Tel.: (34) 965 139 100
Fax: (34) 965 139 173

E-mail: information@oami.eu.int
Internet: www.oami.eu.int

**When ideas take shape,
 it's time to protect them**

Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)

» The OHIM is the official authority carrying out the procedures for the Community trade marks since 1996 and for the Community registered design from 2003. These intellectual property rights are valid in all the countries of the EU.

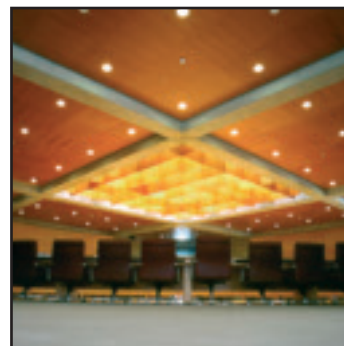
Trade marks and designs belong to the world of private company law. The OHIM is both an agency of the European Community and an industrial property office with its technical function: the registration of industrial property rights.

As a service agency, the Office has to place its clients, that is to say the undertakings that file their trade marks and their designs with the OHIM, at the centre of the overall mechanism of the Office and it has to provide them with the best service at the best price.

The Community trade mark and the Community registered design are the gateway to a single market. Their unitary nature means that formalities and management can be kept simple: a single application, a single administrative centre and a single file to be managed.

A uniform law applies to trade marks and designs, thereby providing strong and unique protection throughout the European Union. The simplification results in considerably reduced costs as compared with the overall costs of national registration in all countries of the European Union.

The size of the OHIM today, the speed at which it has grown and the way it became self-financing from its second year of operation are proofs of the success of the system at the service of the single market.



16 EU agencies — working across Europe



Dublin — Ireland

European Foundation for the Improvement
of Living and Working Conditions



London — United Kingdom

European Medicines Agency



Brussels — Belgium

European Maritime Safety Agency



Angers — France

Community Plant Variety Office



www.emcdda.eu.int

Lisbon — Portugal

European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction



Alicante — Spain

Office for Harmonization
in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)



Copenhagen — Denmark

European Environment Agency



The Hague — The Netherlands

EUROJUST - European Judicial Cooperation Unit



Cologne — Germany

European Aviation Safety Agency



Luxembourg — Luxembourg

Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union



Vienna — Austria

European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia



Turin — Italy

European Training Foundation



Parma — Italy

European Food Safety Agency



Thessaloniki — Greece

European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training



Thessaloniki — Greece

European Agency for Reconstruction



European Agency for Safety and Health at Work

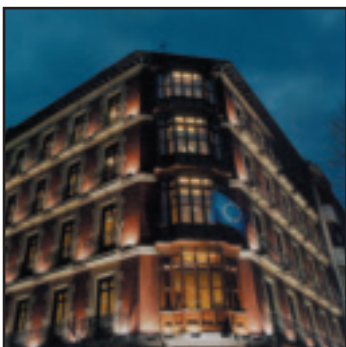
» The continuous improvement of safety and health at work is a key objective of European social and employment policy. However, the range and diversity of the occupational safety and health (OSH) issues that face Europe are beyond the resources and expertise of a single Member State or institution. This is why the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work was formed: to bring together and share the region's vast pool of knowledge and information on OSH-related issues, particularly good prevention practices.

The Agency acts as a catalyst for developing, analysing and disseminating information that improves occupational safety and health in Europe. As well as developing a comprehensive network of safety and health websites, the Agency also runs campaigns and an active publications programme producing everything from specialist information reports to factsheets and covering a wide variety of OSH problems.

National focal points, typically the lead OSH organisation in their respective countries, coordinate and disseminate information from the Agency within their individual countries. In addition, the Agency cooperates with a wide range of partners including the European Commission, other European institutions and the European social partners, as well as international organisations and safety and health organisations worldwide.

An administrative board on which trade unions, employers' organisations, national governments and the European Commission are represented runs the Agency.

The European Agency for Safety and Health at Work was established by Council Regulation (EC) No 2062/94 of 18 July 1994 (OJ L 216, 20.8.1994), amended by Regulation (EC) No 1643/95 of 29.6.1995 (OJ L 156, 7.7.1995), and 1654/2003 (OJ L 245, 29.9.2003).



**European Agency
for Safety and Health
at Work**

Established: 1994
Director: Hans-Horst Konkolewsky
Staff: 56

Address: Gran Via 33
E-48009 Bilbao,
Tel.: (34) 944 79 43 60
Fax: (34) 944 79 43 83

E-mail: information@osha.eu.int
Internet: <http://agency.osha.eu.int>

**Promoting quality of work
in Europe**

Community Plant Variety Office



Established: 1994

President: Bart Kiewiet

Staff: 38

Address: BP 62141
3, Boulevard Foch
F-49021 Angers Cédex 02

Tel.: (33) 241 25 64 00

Fax: (33) 241 25 64 10

E-mail: cpvo@cpvo.eu.int

Internet: www.cpvo.eu.int

» Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 of 27 July 1994, established a system of Community plant variety rights as the sole and exclusive form of Community industrial property rights for new plant varieties. The system is administered by the Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO).

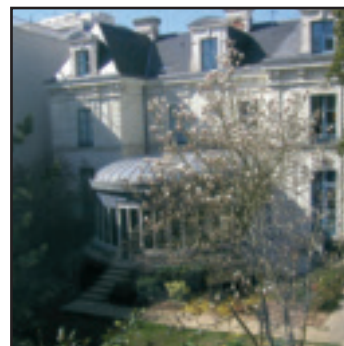
The CPVO is a self-financing Community body with legal personality which came into being on 27 April 1995. Since August 1997, the CPVO has been based in Angers (France).

The CPVO decides on applications for Community plant variety rights on the basis of a formal examination and a technical examination of the candidate variety. A Community plant variety right is valid for 25 or 30 years, depending on the species. The rights are valid in all 25 Member States of the EU.

The CPVO is managed by its President, assisted by a Vice-President, both appointed by the Council of the EU. It consists of two units, the Technical Unit and the Finance and Administration Unit, all supported by IT, Personnel and Legal Services.

The CPVO is supervised by an administrative council comprising one representative of each Member State and of the European Commission and their alternates.

A board of appeal is responsible for deciding on appeals against decisions of the CPVO. A right of appeal against a decision of the board lies with the Court of First Instance and from there to the Court of Justice.



Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union

» The Translation Centre's principal role is to provide the translation services required by the various decentralised Community agencies. Its mission also has an interinstitutional dimension. The Translation Centre thus also provides services to the institutions and bodies which already have translation services, in order to absorb any peaks in their workload. At the same time, it participates in the work of the Interinstitutional Committee for Translation and Interpreting, the purpose of which is to promote inter-service cooperation on the basis of the principle of subsidiarity, and economies of scale in the translation field. Such cooperation contributes in particular to the undertaking of large-scale projects, such as the creation of a terminology database for the European Union, and it also allows a concerted approach to be taken on issues such as external translation, language technology, etc.

The Translation Centre is based in Luxembourg and is governed by a Management Board comprising representatives of all its clients, the Member States and the European Commission. It has its own financial resources derived from the payments from the agencies, offices and institutions for services provided. The Translation Centre's publications are available in paper and electronic form and include, in particular, an annual activity report and a quarterly newsletter.

The Translation Centre was established by Council Regulation (EC) No 2965/94 of 28 November 1994 (OJ L 314, 7.12.1994), most recently amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1645/03 of 18 June 2003 (OJ L 245, 29.9.2003).



Established: 1994
Director: Francisco de Vicente
Staff: 181

Address: 1, rue du Fort Thüngen
L-1499 Luxembourg
Tel.: (352) 421 71 11
Fax: (352) 421 71 12 20

E-mail: cdt@cdt.eu.int
Internet: www.cdt.eu.int



European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia



Established: 1997

Director: Beate Winkler

Staff: 30

Address: Rahlgasse 3,
A-1060 Vienna,
Tel.: (43-1) 580 30-0
Fax: (43-1) 580 30-93

E-mail: information@eumc.eu.int

Internet: <http://eumc.eu.int>

**EUMC — Equality and diversity
for Europe**

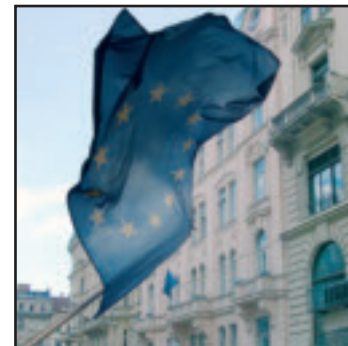
» The primary objective of the Vienna-based European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) is to provide the Community and its Member States with objective, reliable and comparable information and data on racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism in the EU in order to help the EU and its Member States undertake measures or formulate courses of action against racism and xenophobia.

The EUMC studies the extent and development of racism and xenophobia, and analyses their causes, consequences and effects. It also works out strategies to combat racism and xenophobia and highlights and disseminates examples of good practice in tackling the issues.

The EUMC operates a European information network on racism and xenophobia (RAXEN) which collects information at national level. Raxen consists of 25 national focal points, one in each EU Member State. The information from the national focal points is published in the form of comparative reports or national reports. The EUMC works in cooperation with the EU institutions, intergovernmental organisations and Member State governments. It also cooperates with civil society through round table meetings at national and European levels. The EUMC undertakes a limited number of projects.

The EUMC publishes an annual report in two parts, the first part provides information on the EUMC's activities and the second part provides information on the situation of racism and xenophobia in the European Union.

The EUMC was established by Council Regulation (EC) No 1035/97 of 2 June 1997 (OJ L 151, 10.6.1997) and commenced its activities in 1998. In December 2003, Heads of Government decided to extend the EUMC's mandate to become a Human Rights Agency.



European Agency for Reconstruction

» The European Agency for Reconstruction is responsible for the management of the main EU assistance programmes in Serbia and Montenegro (Republic of Serbia, Republic of Montenegro, UN-administered Kosovo) and FYR of Macedonia.

It was established in February 2000 and has its headquarters in Greece at Thessaloniki, and operational centres in Belgrade, Podgorica, Pristina and Skopje. An independent agency of the European Union, it is accountable to the European Council and the European Parliament, and overseen by a governing board composed of representatives from the EU Member States and the European Commission. The Agency now oversees a total portfolio of EUR 2.3 billion across its four operational centres.

The objectives of new EU-funded programmes managed by the Agency are: (i) to support good governance, institution building and the rule of law; (ii) to continue supporting the development of a market economy and to invest further in critical physical infrastructure and environmental actions, (iii) to support social development and the strengthening of civil society.

From its early focus on post-crisis physical reconstruction, the Agency now manages projects which are designed to support the region's own reform processes, and especially to help strengthen the 'State machinery' of central and local administration, the police, the judiciary, public finances, and State utility providers.

In its areas of operation, the Agency manages the majority of EC funds available under the Community assistance for reconstruction, development and stabilisation ('CARDS') programme, which is a wider EU commitment to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro. 'CARDS' is part of the EU's 'stabilisation and association' process which is currently in place with these five countries in south-eastern Europe.



Established: 2000

Director: Richard Zink

Staff: 270

Address (headquarters):

Egnatia 4,
GR-54626 Thessaloniki

Tel.: (30-2310) 505 100

Fax: (30-2310) 505 172

*Operational centres in Belgrade,
Podgorica, Pristina and Skopje*

E-mail: info@ear.eu.int

Internet: www.ear.eu.int



European Food Safety Authority



Established: 2002
Director: Geoffrey Podger
Staff: 100 (15.6.2004)

Provisional address:
Rue de Genève 10
B-1140 Brussels
Tel.: (32-2) 337 11 11
Fax: (32-2) 337 21 61

Permanent address:
Palazzo Ducale
Parco Ducale n.3
I-43100 Parma

E-mail: info@efsa.eu.int
Internet: www.efsa.eu.int



» The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) provides independent scientific advice on all matters with a direct or indirect impact on food safety — including animal health and welfare and plant protection. EFSA is also consulted on nutrition in relation to Community legislation. The Authority communicates to the public in an open and transparent way on all matters within its remit.

EFSA's risk assessments provide risk managers (EU institutions with political accountability, i.e. the European Commission, European Parliament and Council) with a sound scientific basis for defining policy-driven legislative or regulatory measures required to ensure a high level of consumer protection with regards to food safety.

Collection and analysis of scientific data, identification of emerging risks and scientific support to the Commission, particularly in case of a food crisis, are also part of EFSA's mandate, as laid down in the founding Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of 28 January 2002.

EFSA is composed of four bodies:

The Management Board is responsible for ensuring that the Authority functions effectively and efficiently. The Board is responsible for establishing the Authority's draft budget and work programmes, monitoring their implementation, and agreeing to internal rules and regulations. It also appoints EFSA's Executive Director and the members of the Scientific Committee and panels.

The Executive Director is the legal representative of the Authority and answers to the Management Board. Appointed for five years, which are renewable, he is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Authority and all staff matters.

The Executive Director is assisted by an Advisory Forum composed of representatives from the competent bodies in the Member States, which undertake tasks similar to those of the Authority.

EFSA's scientific opinions and advice are provided by the Scientific Committee (SC) and eight scientific panels, each competent in a specific area of risk assessment. The Scientific Committee coordinates the work of the panels and addresses transversal issues relevant to all (e.g. methodology for exposure assessment).

European Maritime Safety Agency

» European waters and coastlines have suffered several incidents that have led to very serious consequences in the matter of casualties and pollution. The European Institutions therefore decided to create a specialised Agency to tighten up their pre-existing range of legal tools. This Agency will play an advisory role to the Member States and, also, a supporting role to the Directorate-General of Energy and Transport. It covers 25 Member States and, in addition, Norway and Iceland.

The Agency, established by Regulation (EC) N° 1406/2002 of 27 June 2002, is also listening to public and private sectors whose representatives are members of the EMSA's Administrative Board. The Agency is active among a range of issues including maritime safety controls as well as classification societies and port reception facilities for hazardous substances. The Agency has also a responsibility in very specialised issues such as the exchange of information about ships and their cargoes and harmonizing Member States' methodologies in post-accident investigations. The Agency, since it was created, has been tasked with new duties: an operational support role to Member States in their fight against possible important maritime pollutions, a role in controlling security on ships (not in ports), a responsibility in assessing quality in third country maritime training. The Agency's work ultimately consists of inviting stakeholders to cooperate more in their prevention action. The European Maritime Safety Agency organises regular workshops with European experts to reach this goal.

During the European Summit of 13 December 2003, Heads of State or Government decided to locate the Agency in Lisbon. Since its creation, the Agency has been based in Brussels.



Established: 2003

Director: Willem de Ruiter

Staff: 50 (June 2004)

Address: Rue de Genève 12,
B-1140 Brussels

Tel.: (32-2) 298 58 12

Fax: (32-2) 298 48 91

E-mail: tren-emsa-info@cec.eu.int

Internet: www.emsa.eu.int



European Aviation Safety Agency



Established: 15 July 2002
Executive
Director: Patrick Goudou
Staff: 95

Visiting
address: Ottoplatz 1
D-50679 Köln
Postal address: PO Box 101253
D-50452 Köln
Tel.: (49-221) 89 99 00 00
Fax: (49-221) 89 99 09 99

E-mail: tren-easa-info@cec.eu.int
Website: www.easa.eu.int

» The European Aviation Safety Agency is an agency of the European Union which has been given specific regulatory and executive tasks in the field of aviation safety. The Agency constitutes a key part of the European Union's strategy to establish and maintain a high uniform level of civil aviation safety in Europe.

The Agency's mission is twofold. It shall provide technical expertise to the European Commission by assisting in the drafting of rules for aviation safety in various areas and providing technical input to the conclusion of the relevant international agreements.

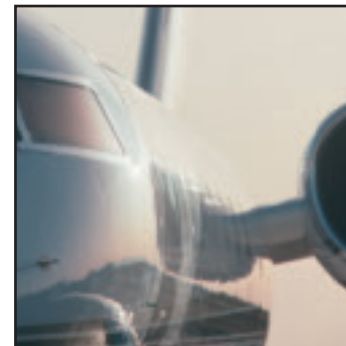
In addition, the Agency has been given the power to carry out certain executive tasks related to aviation safety, such as the certification of aeronautical products and organisations involved in their design, production and maintenance. These certification activities help to ensure compliance with airworthiness and environmental protection standards.

The European Aviation Safety Agency certifies products from civil aviation altogether, including general and business aviation. It is important to note that its remit does not cover aviation security (prevention of illegal actions against civil aviation like hijacking, for instance). This comes under the remit of the Community law applied by the Member States.

The Community legislator has already decided that, in the longer term, these competencies should be progressively enlarged to all other areas of civil aviation safety, notably to air operations and flight crew licensing.

Pending this being confirmed by an extension of the basic regulation's scope, these items remain a national competency.

The European Aviation Safety Agency was established by Council Regulation (EC) No 1592/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2002 (OJ L 240, 7.9.2002).



EUROJUST

European Judicial Cooperation Unit

» Eurojust is a new European Union body established in 2002 to enhance the effectiveness of the competent authorities within Member States when they are dealing with serious cross-border and organised crime. Eurojust stimulates and improves the coordination of investigations and prosecutions and also supports the Member States in order to render their investigations and prosecutions more effective.

Eurojust fulfils a unique role as a new permanent body in the European legal area. Its mission is to enhance the development of Europe-wide cooperation in criminal justice cases. This means that Eurojust is a key interlocutor with the European institutions such as the Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

The College of Eurojust is composed of 25 national members, one nominated by each EU Member State. The national members are senior, experienced prosecutors or judges; some national members are supported by deputies and assistants.

In June 2002, the national members elected Michael Kennedy, who is the national member for the United Kingdom, as President of the College. Olivier de Baynast (France) and Ulrike Haberl-Schwarz (Austria) were elected Vice-Presidents. The College is supported by an administrative team led by Ernst Merz.

Eurojust was created by an EU Council Decision of 28 February 2002 No 2002/187/JHA (OJ L 63/1, 6.3.2002, amended by Council Decision of 18 June 2003 No 2003/659/JHA (OJ L 245/44, 29.9.2003). It operated from Brussels on a provisional basis from 1 March 2001 and moved to The Hague in December 2002. Eurojust and Europol signed an agreement on close cooperation on 9 June 2004.



Established: 2002

Management: Michael Kennedy,
President of the College;
Ernst Merz,
Administrative Director

Staff: 96 (57 staff plus 39 national
members, deputies and
assistants)

Address: Maanweg 174,
2516 AB The Hague,
The Netherlands

Tel.: (31-70) 412 50 00

Fax: (31-70) 412 55 55

E-mail: info@eurojust.eu.int

Internet: www.eurojust.eu.int



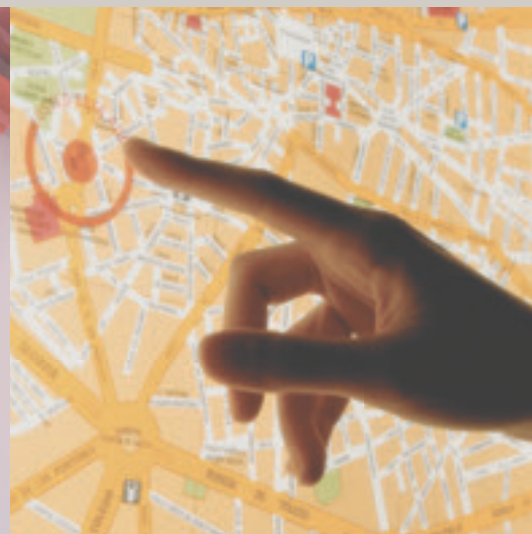
European Commission

EU agencies — Joint publication

Luxembourg : Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2004 — 20 pp. — 21 x 21 cm

ISBN 92-9157-383-3



Publications Office

Publications.eu.int

ISBN 92-9157-383-3



9 789291 573837 >