Basic information

2000/0829(CNS) CNS - Consultation procedure Decision	Procedure lapsed or withdrawn
Judicial cooperation: European judicial training network. Initiative France **Subject** 7.40 Judicial cooperation	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
LIBE Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs	GEBHARDT Evelyne (PSE)	16/01/2001

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
JURI Legal Affairs and Internal Market	CROWLEY Brian (UEN)	07/01/2002
JURI Legal Affairs and Internal Market	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	07/01/2002

Council of the European Union

Council configuration	Meetings	Date
Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)	2794	2007-04-19
Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)	2514	2003-06-05

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Justice and Consumers	FRATTINI Franco

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
07/12/2000	Legislative proposal published	13348/2000	Summary
15/01/2001	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
02/09/2002	Vote in committee		Summary
02/09/2002	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A5-0276/2002	
23/09/2002	Debate in Parliament		

24/09/2002	Decision by Parliament	T5-0430/2002	Summary
05/06/2003	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		
19/04/2007	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		Summary

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2000/0829(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Decision
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 031 Treaty on European Union (after Amsterdam) M 034-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure lapsed or withdrawn
Committee dossier	LIBE/5/14200

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Judicial cooperation: European judicial training network. Initiative France

2000/0829(CNS) - 24/09/2002 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution drafted by its rapporteur Evelyne GEBHARDT (PES, Germany) on the French initiative setting up a European judicial training network. (Please refer to the document dated 02/09/02.) Parliament provided that the draft rules of procedure are to be adopted by a qualified majority of two-thirds, rather than unanimously.

Judicial cooperation: European judicial training network. Initiative France

2000/0829(CNS) - 07/12/2000 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE : to set up a European judicial training network. CONTENT : this initiative, proposed by France, aims to enable national schools and institutions with the specific task of training judges and prosecutors in the Member States to meet on a regular basis and take advantage of the resources available in order to develop common programmes and training tools in due course. In the initial stages, the Network will build up its activities solely in criminal matters. The Network's objectives will be: - to further mutual knowledge of the legal and judicial systems; - to improve the use of European and international instruments; - to exchange experience and identify training needs; - to encourage the coordination of judicial training programmes planned by the Member States; - to develop training measures for members of the judiciary. Every year the Network will present a programme of activities designed to encourage: - knowledge of European judicial systems and cooperation mechanisms; - language skills; - organisation of training courses and exchanges; - the development of training programmes for members of the judiciary who are called upon to participate in activities in third countries to restore the rule of law. In order to achieve effective communication between the members of the Network, electronic means will be used and a web site accessible to the public will be created. The initiative suggests giving the role of Secretariat to the Commission. The bodies of the Network will be the Governing Board and the Secretariat. The Governing Board will adopt the annual programme. The annual activities report, prepared by the Secretary-General and adopted by the Governing Board, will be forwarded to the Commission, the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee. The text proposes that the Network be financed by the general budget of the European Union.

Judicial cooperation: European judicial training network. Initiative France

2000/0829(CNS) - 20/12/2000 - Document attached to the procedure

In a note annexed to the draft decision which aims to set up a European judicial training network, the French Delegation specifies the context in which this project and its fundamental objectives is situated. Firstly, following on from the Treaty of Amsterdam, the Vienna Action Plan the Tampere European Council conclusions of 15 and 16 October 1999 confirmed the creation of an area of justice, freedom and security must be given utmost priority in the European Union. Full and unreserved co-operation among judicial authorities of the Member States is based on mutual understanding and trust. This therefore requires the practitioners concerned to have a better knowledge of the judicial systems of the Member States and the legal instruments on which judicial co-operation within the European Union is based. Training for members of the judiciary in the Member States is a sine qua non for the success of the European judicial area. It makes the use of existing legal instruments more effective and facilitates the practical implementation of new co-operation instruments. It should also be noted that the initiative only concerns judicial training on questions linked to criminal co-operation. It should also be noted that the functioning of the Network shall be financed by the general budget of the European Union. The Network activities shall also be financed by this budget. Member States may contribute to it.

Judicial cooperation: European judicial training network. Initiative France

2000/0829(CNS) - 19/04/2007

The Council adopted conclusions on guidelines for further work concerning the European Judicial Network, as follows:

Resources and organisation of the contact points: the contact points are an essential element in the judicial cooperation between the Member States and all Member States should ensure that they are organised in an efficient way and are given the resources necessary for carrying out their tasks. It should however be left to the individual Member States to decide how best to organise their contact point(s).

Links between contact points and judges: communication between contact points and judges is necessary for the smooth operation of procedures having a cross-border impact, but the Member States should be free to provide for such communication in their own way. They should not be put under the obligation to designate a judge as contact point.

Communications between contact points and courts: it seems important to provide for channels of communication between the contact point(s) of a Member State and the local courts, but how this is to be organised on the practical level would depend on the internal structure of each Member State and is therefore a matter incumbent on each Member State .

Domestic organisation of the Network: the Network should be organised within each Member State in such a way that it is able to serve the purposes defined in Article 3(2) of Decision 2001/470/EC, but the organisational details should be left to the individual Member States.

Completion of the website: the Network's website is an extremely useful tool, and efforts should be made to make it complete in all languages as soon as possible so that all EU citizens can access it on an equal footing.

Support for Community law-making: it is important to ensure that the Network does not intervene in the decision-making process established by the Treaty. The activities of the Network should not go beyond the purposes referred to in Article 3(2)(b) of Decision 2001/470/EC. The practical guides which are elaborated should remain descriptive. They should contain examples of specific cases, but should not in any way attempt an interpretation.

On-line discussion groups: note is taken that the Commission's recommendation nr. 8 on the creation of on-line discussion groups goes no further than to suggesting that the contact points in addition to the physical meetings may also discuss on-line.

Direct public access to contact points: they are not assigned to providing legal advice to citizens. The resources of the contact points are not unlimited, and it would be difficult for them to cope with the increase in the number of requests public access would entail. The public should therefore not be given direct access to the contact points. Efforts should however be made to make the general public aware of the information to be found on the website.

Direct access for legal practitioners to contact points: for the reasons invoked above in point i) there should not, at this stage, be direct access either to contact points for legal practitioners. What could be reflected on, though, is the possibility of giving certain legal practitioners some degree of access to the Network in the future. This access would however have to be determined by the Council.

Cooperation between the Network and ECC-Net: the Network should cooperate as much as possible with ECC-Net so as to optimise the use of the available resources.

Institutional differentiation between contact points and central authorities: it should be left to the Member States to decide whether it is necessary to differentiate institutionally between contact points and central authorities.

Regular meetings between central authorities and contact points: there should be an optimal flow of information between central authorities and contact points where the two are not combined. Meetings should be organised in a flexible way so as to be able to react to concrete needs.

Relations between the Network and other European networks of judicial institutions and judges: the Network should establish close relations with other European networks of judicial institutions and judges whenever this serves the aim of creating mutual confidence and exploiting synergies.

Organisation and proceedings of meetings of the Network: in order to optimise the work of the Network it is important that relevant bodies such as the Committee on Civil Law Matters are kept informed of its activities at all times.