



Different Standards of Europeanization in the Balkans – A Challenge for Research in Criminology?



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The EU/Non-EU Divide





BASIC CONDITIONS FOR RESEARCH

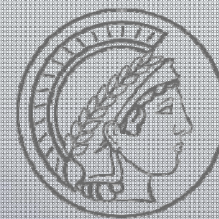


- Ideas (subjects)
- Opportunities
- Resources






POTENTIAL SUBJECTS



- Theory-based subjects of criminology, tested on the basis of Balkan-specific settings
- Specific crime problems of the Balkan region
- (International) comparative research
 - Integration of the Balkans in the existing international research groups (e.g., European Sourcebook, ISRD, ICVS)
 - Initiation of, or participation in, new projects (regional, European, international)





POTENTIAL SUBJECTS



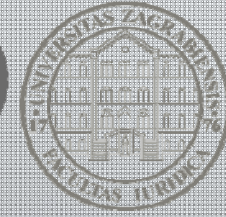
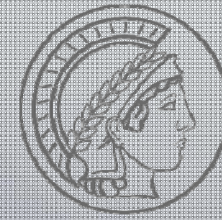
- Policy-related issues

- Candidate countries: e.g., actual crime problems, needs for reform, transformation of existing domestic criminal law and related matters, problems of transition (society, economy, criminal justice system, etc.)
- New EU member states: e.g., implementation of EU criminal law, effects/side-effects and problems of transformation, new crime trends
- "Old" EU member states: e.g., current problems of EU legislation and its obvious shortcomings, long term effects/side-effects and problems of transformation, new crime trends





POTENTIAL SUBJECTS

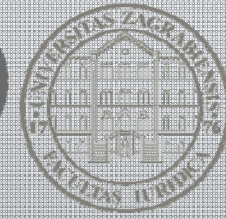


- Methodological impact
 - Added value of the current situation: different standards of Europeanization (pre-accession, just-accession, post-accession) as quasi experimental setting





OPPORTUNITIES



- Special (i.e., related to EU accession process)
 - EU acquis, chapters 23 (judiciary and fundamental rights) & 24 (justice, freedom and security)
- General
 - Annual Criminal Justice Work Programmes of the EU Commission





RESOURCES



- Structures
 - Basic domestic infrastructure (incl. basic structural funding)
 - BCNet
- Personnel
- Funding...!





EU FUNDING



- General funding schemes
- Themed funding schemes
- Personal funding schemes





EU FUNDING



- General funding schemes



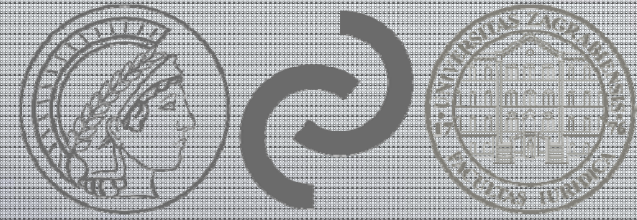
SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

- Eligibility for applying
 - Any natural or legal person residing in a EU member state





EU FUNDING



- General funding schemes

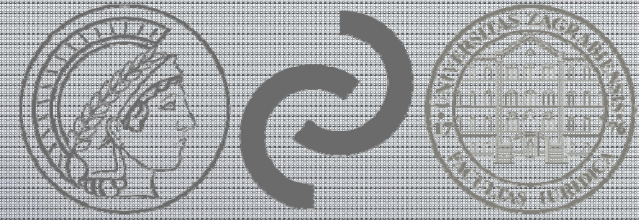


- Eligibility for applying
 - EU member states
 - Associated states (incl. Albania, Bosnia&Hercegovina, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey)
 - Neighbouring countries (incl. Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, Central Asia), as cooperation partners only (admission required)





EU FUNDING



- General funding schemes

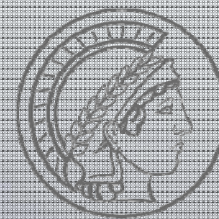


- Eligibility for applying
 - EU member states
 - Associated states (incl. Albania, Bosnia&Hercegovina, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey)
 - Countries covered by the accession and neighbourhood policy, as cooperation partners only (admission required)





EU FUNDING



- General funding schemes



- Eligibility for applying
 - 35 COST member countries (incl. Bosnia&Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey, Macedonia)
 - Near neighbour countries (incl. Albania, Montenegro), to be approved on a case-to-case basis





EU FUNDING



- Themed funding schemes

- EU Action grants – Eligibility for applying

- Until JPEN 2010:

- EU member states
 - Consortia from at least one member state and one acceding or candidate country

- JPEN 2011-2013:

- EU member states
 - Consortia from at least one member state and one acceding or candidate country
 - Western Balkan countries (under certain conditions)

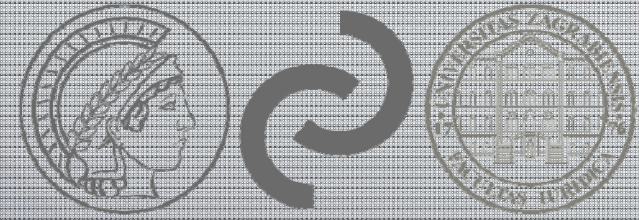
- JPEN 2014:

- EU member states, except UK and DK





EU FUNDING

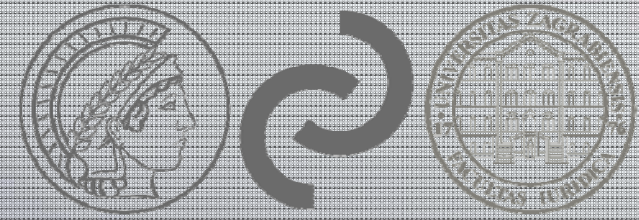


- Themed funding schemes
 - EU Action grants
 - Problem: 30 % own contribution requirement mostly applies
 - Policy driven
 - *Invited tenders*
 - *Cannot be pro-actively influenced*





EU FUNDING



- Personal funding schemes

- European Fellowships

- Researcher must move or have moved from any country to a EU member state or an associated country (according to the principles of Horizon 2020)

- Global Fellowships

- Researcher must be a national or a long-term resident of an EU member state or associated country





CONCLUSIONS



- The EU/Non-EU divide is obvious
- It provides (additional) opportunities for criminological/criminal justice related research
- Funding can be a challenge for some countries in the Balkan region
- MPPG & BCNet can have a central role as coordinator and facilitator
- Basic domestic structures necessary





BALKAN



CRIMINOLOGY

Thank you
for your attention

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