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Information and Notices

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Notice to readers (see page 3 of the cover)



NOTICE TO READERS

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, IN 20 LANGUAGES

After the accession to the European Union of the 10 new Member States (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, and Slovakia) on **1 May 2004**, the paper version of the *Official Journal of the European Union*, L and C series, will be published in the 20 official languages of the European Union.

The colour strip on the current Official Journal covers will disappear and each language will be indicated by its ISO code: Spanish (ES), Czech (CS), Danish (DA), German (DE), Estonian (ET), Greek (EL), English (EN), French (FR), Italian (IT), Latvian (LV), Lithuanian (LT), Hungarian (HU), Maltese (MT), Dutch (NL), Polish (PL), Portuguese (PT), Slovak (SK), Slovenian (SL), Finnish (FI), Swedish (SV).

The CD-ROM version of the L and C series of the Official Journal will also be available in 20 languages starting with the May 2004 edition.

THE ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE IN NINE NEW LANGUAGES

The publication of the *acquis communautaire* in the nine new official languages is under preparation. It will be available:

— in paper format as a subscription. The volumes will be disseminated as soon as they are published. The subscription price is EUR 2 000.

Once all volumes are published, volumes will also be available individually.

— on CD-ROM, once all volumes in paper format are published. The price of the CD-ROM will be EUR 1 000.

— in EUR-Lex.

The complete publication will contain a little more than 200 volumes (the exact number is not yet known). The first volume is now available in seven new official languages. The first Maltese and Estonian volume will follow soon.

For further information please contact our sales agents (see back page of the cover).

I

*(Information)***COUNCIL****COUNCIL RESOLUTION****of 27 November 2003****on combating the impact of psychoactive substances use on road accidents**

(2004/C 97/01)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

- (1) bearing in mind that the European Union's drugs strategy (2000-2004) stresses the importance of undertaking work on driving under the influence of illicit drugs and medicines, and in particular of carrying out additional scientific studies on the connection between drugs and road accidents;
- (2) bearing in mind that the European Union Action Plan on Drugs (2000-2004) states that the Commission and the Member States will undertake research into the effects of driving under the influence of illicit drugs and medicines;
- (3) bearing in mind that the Commission communication on the mid-term evaluation of the Action Plan on Drugs (2000-2004) acknowledges, on the one hand, that the group of experts on alcohol, drugs, medicine and driving made a number of recommendations concerning the problem of driving under the influence of illicit drugs and, on the other hand, invites the Commission and the Council to implement those recommendations;
- (4) bearing in mind the Commission communication on a European Road Safety Action Programme and, in particular, the measures identified therein to combat the use of drugs and medicines related to vehicle driving; also bearing in mind the importance of timely and effective implementation of that action programme;
- (5) bearing in mind the conclusions of the Council (Transport/Telecommunications/Energy) concerning the above European Action Programme, and in particular the indications there included to accord special attention to the problem of driving under the influence of drugs;
- (6) recalling Resolution 44/5 of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the prevention of the recreational and leisure use of drugs among young people adopted in Vienna in March 2001;
- (7) bearing in mind the Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Member States on the prevention of the recreational use of drugs, and in particular, the recommendation aimed at reducing the number of road accidents resulting from the recreational use of drugs, for example, by improving the mobility of young people with the help of public transport;
- (8) recalling Council Directive 91/439/EEC of 29 July 1991 on driving licences and in particular Annex III thereto, which envisages rules on refusal to issue or to renew a driving licence in the event of dependence or regular abuse of psychotropic substances;
- (9) bearing in mind Title V of Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use; whereas this Directive requires that information accompanies all medicines placed on the market, and that such information on the labelling or in the package leaflet should advise patients of the potential risks on their ability to drive safely when the medicine is taken according to the advice to patients; whereas that information is also provided to prescribers in the summary of product characteristics and has to specifically cover any adverse effects which may impact on the patient's ability to drive;
- (10) recalling the 2002 Annual Report by the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addictions, and in particular the reference to the danger of poly-drug abuse in the context of driving;
- (11) bearing in mind the work carried out on this matter by the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe, and in particular the conclusions of the seminar held on June 18-20, 2003, concerning road traffic and psychoactive substances;
- (12) bearing in mind that scientific research shows that psychoactive substances can seriously impair driving ability, in particular by affecting the drivers' psychomotor functions, and consequently be the cause or concomitant cause of road accidents; bearing in mind also the repercussions of road accidents on the health, social, working and security levels in EU Member States;

- (13) whereas the statistics gathered by the Member States on the presence and the incidence of psychoactive substances in road accidents are still too fragmented and not easily comparable; whereas the data available show anyhow that the phenomenon is widespread; in particular, poly-drug abuse and the combined use of drugs, alcohol and medicines in the context of driving is a cause for concern;
- (14) whereas the number of road accidents increases considerably at weekends, particularly around nightclubs and discos, and in some Member States road accidents on Friday and Saturday nights have become the main cause of death among young people from fifteen to twenty-four years old;
- (15) whereas it is necessary to carry on with research, especially on the epidemiological aspects. In particular, if appropriate epidemiological inquiries are to be possible, further efforts must be made to develop methodologies and control tools intended to detect psychoactive substances use by vehicle drivers, as well as to check the effects of the same substances on driving ability;
- (16) whereas numerous traffic controls on vehicle drivers are indispensable, especially in dangerous situations, for the proper monitoring and more effective combat of this phenomenon.
- (17) whereas, in order to understand the phenomenon more fully and correctly, it would be useful to increase, within the limits of available resources, the number of neuro-behavioural and toxicological tests carried out on vehicle drivers;
- (18) whereas professional transport of goods and persons continue to increase in the EU, also as the consequence of the achievement of the Internal Market and the EU enlargement; whereas in order to prevent accidents involving heavy vehicles, the use of psychoactive substances by professional drivers should be detected, where possible and in accordance with national law, during periodical medical checks and road side checks; whereas, a specific regime for professional drivers could be envisaged;
- (19) whereas the exchange of information at European level should be increased in order to identify best practices both in the handling of psychoactive substances-related driving cases and in the training provided to all the practitioners concerned;
- (20) whereas information and prevention campaigns should be improved in order to increase awareness of the dangers of consuming psychoactive substances as well as of their combined use in the context of driving; in particular, it is advisable to arrange specific information campaigns targeting young people and encouraging their active participation. Whereas it would be useful to make aware and involve the managers of night clubs and discos in such prevention action;
- (21) whereas the importance, with a view to reducing the number of road accidents, of developing early-intervention programmes tailored to drug users and of taking the opportunity afforded by checks on driving in a mental and physical state impaired by drug use to make contact with the users and start, where appropriate, the rehabilitation process,
- UNDERLINES THE IMPORTANCE OF:
- (22) promoting and widening research on the influence of psychoactive substances over driving ability, so that prevention and law enforcement measures can be grounded on sound scientific evidence. Fully exploiting the opportunities offered by the Sixth Framework Programme of the European Union for research and technological development, in particular as regards the effects of synthetic drugs and the study of the effects of drugs on the nervous system;
- (23) increasing, within the limits of national law, the use of neuro-behavioural and toxicological tests designed to detect the possible consumption of psychoactive substances by drivers, as well as to check the influence of such substances on driving, above all in the event of fatal road accidents and in accidents classified as serious according to national definitions and regulations, and when there is a legitimate suspicion to believe that the drivers were under the influence of psychoactive substances;
- (24) developing research to improve road tests, with special attention to their practicality and reliability, in order to disseminate and standardise their use, and in the light of the results obtained by the joint study carried out by the European Union and the USA (Rosita II);
- (25) ensuring the exchange of information among Member States, including the countries acceding to the European Union, to identify best practices, and providing the European Commission and the EMCDDA with information concerning the measures undertaken at national level in good time, in order to make monitoring of the phenomenon at European level possible;
- (26) launching targeted information and prevention campaigns to warn against the dangers of psychoactive substances use in the context of driving, through the involvement of young people, health practitioners, families, schools as well as professional drivers;

- (27) defining and developing effective prevention measures, which should be tailored to the specific cultural and social contexts both at national and local level, aiming at reducing the number of road accidents resulting from the use of psychoactive substances in recreational contexts, *inter alia* by encouraging the use of public transport as an alternative to the use of private vehicles in places and situations at risk and setting up first-aid groups consisting of social workers and health practitioners, acting inside nightclubs and discos to identify individuals at risk early before they start driving;
- (28) launching awareness campaigns to involve night-club managers, and promoting collaboration between the latter and the competent local and national authorities to prevent dangerous situations and manage them effectively;
- (29) taking any appropriate measures, which may include sanctions, in respect of vehicle drivers who are under the influence of psychoactive substances, which reduce their capacity to drive;
- (30) gathering and evaluating information regarding measures for rehabilitation of drivers who have used drugs with a view to developing tailored early-intervention programmes
- AND INVITES THE COMMISSION TO ENSURE A TIMELY AND EFFECTIVE FOLLOW-UP TO THE EUROPEAN ACTION PROGRAMME ON ROAD SAFETY, AND IN PARTICULAR:
- (31) to carry out a study on the functioning and effectiveness of the neuro-behavioural and toxicological tests concerning the intake and influence of psychoactive substances on driving ability, currently used in the Member States of the European Union. On the basis of the outcome of such a study, to explore the possibility of drawing up, in cooperation with the Member States and the parties concerned, and to propose procedures harmonised or alternatively guidelines at European level for the above tests in order to make results reliable and comparable;
- (32) to draw up, in cooperation with the Member States and the parties concerned, and to propose guidelines at European level, also based on the best practices identified in the European Union, concerning the management of psychoactive substances-related cases in the context of driving (e.g. evaluation of the effects of the substances on driving, secondary-prevention action and/or treatment);
- (33) to draw up, in cooperation with the Member States and the parties concerned, including CEPOL, guidelines at European level recommending training programmes for the police officers and health professionals;
- (34) to consider, in light of the experiences obtained at national level, and in consultation with the European Agency for the evaluation of medicinal products, the advisability of the general introduction of appropriate, harmonised pictograms on medical packagings;
- (35) to consider the possibility of proposing measures aimed at ensuring appropriate levels of control on professional drivers;
- (36) to work out the establishment, within the European Commission, of a European Road Safety Observatory, subject to the decisions to be taken by the Council (Transport/Telecommunications/Energy) on this matter. In this context, to ensure issues related to driving under the influence of psychoactive substances are tackled in the context of EU activities in the field of road accidents;
- (37) to draw up, in cooperation with the Member States and the parties concerned, a glossary including terms and definitions related to the main aspects of the use of psychoactive substances related to vehicle driving ability, in order to improve mutual understanding among the European Union Member States.
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COUNCIL RESOLUTION**of 27 November 2003****on the importance of the role of the families in preventing drug abuse by adolescents**

(2004/C 97/02)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

opment of strategies and measures relating to the principal health determinants linked to the adoption of healthy lifestyles.

Whereas:

- (1) The European Council, meeting in Helsinki on 10 and 11 December 1999, endorsed the European Union Drugs Strategy 2000-2004 which covers all EU drug-related activities and set its main targets, among which is a substantial reduction over five years of the incidence of damage caused to health by drug abuse and of the number of drug-related deaths.
- (2) In June 2000 the Feira European Council adopted the EU Action Plan on Drugs (2000-2004) as a crucial instrument for transposing the EU Drugs Strategy into a hundred or so concrete actions which provide an effective integrated and multidisciplinary response to the drug problem.
- (3) The aforementioned Strategy is in line with the content of the Political Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on Drugs in June 1998.
- (4) In its communication to the European Parliament and the Council on the EU Action Plan on Drugs, the Commission considered a global approach as the best strategy, covering all sectors of the prevention of drug abuse, discouraging initial use and reducing the negative health and social consequences.
- (5) The programme of Community action on the prevention of drug dependence within the framework of Community action in the field of public health, has supported projects aimed at preventing and reducing the risks associated with drug dependence by encouraging, among other things, cooperation between Member States, supporting their action and promoting the coordination of their policies and programmes. The programme has contributed towards improving information, education and training aimed at preventing drug dependence and the associated risks, in particular for young people and particularly vulnerable groups.
- (6) The Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council adopting a programme of Community action in the field of public health (2003-2008) includes the development of strategies and measures relating to the principal health determinants linked to the adoption of healthy lifestyles.
- (7) Research shows that the morbidity and mortality connected with drug dependence affect a considerable number of European citizens; the damage to health caused by drug addiction is a major problem for public health and has serious social repercussions.
- (8) The European Union can add value to the efforts of member States in prevention and reduction of risks associated with drug dependence by facilitating the sharing of knowledge on what works.
- (9) The results of the mid-term evaluation of the EU Action Plan on Drugs (2000-2004) highlighted the following key issues at national level:
 - coordination of drug policy across government services is recognised as important by all Member States, and consequently across community based action, social services programmes, school prevention activities and families,
 - a variety of coordination approaches have been adopted, depending on a variety of issues such as the relative priority given to the drug problem in particular member States, the country structure and administrative organisation,
 - most Member States have adopted a national plan and/or strategy on drugs,
 - many national action plans have been developed in line with the principles of the EU Action Plan.
- (10) The results of the mid-term evaluation of the EU Action Plan on Drugs (2000-2004) made it clear that further progress is needed at EU level, including the development of a strategy for strengthening cooperation with civil society in the field of drugs.
- (11) Families have an important role to play in giving adolescents detailed information and in educating them in a healthy lifestyle.

- (12) TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the role of families in determining the risk and preventive factors which could influence early drug abuse, including a sense of belonging to a family, parents' involvement in their offsprings' lives and the degree of affection given in early infancy.
- (13) BEARING IN MIND that EMCDDA has devised a special survey to gather data on prevention, based on the involvement of the families and the community and early intervention, acknowledging the urgent need to assess programmes in this field and compare experience.
- (14) CONSIDERING that there is growing scientific evidence of the need to involve families in prevention programmes through training designed to improve family relationships, behaviour and organisation.
- (15) CONCERNED that a lack of reliable information on drugs, and confusion as to the true toxicity of psychotropic substances used recreationally could lead parents to underestimate the risks entailed for adolescents who experiment with drugs at an early age,
4. promoting different information strategies to help parents to identify early risk behaviours and early drug use in adolescents;
 5. promoting and encouraging parents' participation in school activities and the creation of stable contacts between families and social support agencies through common training programmes, with the aim of bringing synergetic educational interventions to bear on risk behaviour;
 6. analysing and carrying out further research on current strategies and programmes, as well as on the development of new comprehensive programmes and strategies for contacting and involving families, actions in support in particular of families at risk, in which parents or siblings are drug users or have psychological and behavioural problems;
 7. promoting the development of innovative strategies to:
 - involve parents in their children's schooling, sports, games and recreational activities, by promoting opportunities for socialising with a strong educational content and involving cooperation between associations, institutions and the private social sector,
 - contact families at risk or the parents of minors at risk of becoming addicted to drugs, through home visits, self-help methods and other preventive, educative and therapeutic approaches,
 - support families which are socially and economically disadvantaged, to enhance their level of social integration;
 8. for this purpose, drawing up an inventory of the most effective methods and instruments for promoting the role of families in drug use prevention for adolescents, and encouraging, in close collaboration with EMCDDA, the exchange between Member States on best practice in this field;
 9. ensuring that information, counselling and training offered to parents are tailored to their needs, cultural background and ethnic origin, and that they use appropriate communication strategies.

UNDERLINES THE IMPORTANCE OF:

1. bearing in mind the importance of 'risk-assessment' measures that identify families at risk, early distress signals and early intervention strategies involving parents, including those with pre-school children, in targeted prevention programmes with the aim of reducing risk behaviour and later drug use;
 2. encouraging local institutions and schools to promote prevention programmes based on the involvement of families, and in particular families at risk, in order to enhance safeguards during childhood and early adolescence, involvement by parents in their children's lives, adequate monitoring, clear rules of family conduct and positive parenting models;
 3. paying particular attention to the family environment, strengthening parental training programmes, since the lack of family support and poor parenting skills can promote the development of drug habits;
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COUNCIL RESOLUTION**of 27 November 2003****on the posting of liaison officers, with particular expertise in drugs to Albania**

(2004/C 97/03)

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

countries situated along the Balkan routes and that an explicit objective of the action plan is the establishment of coordination structures, with Albania amongst others;

- (1) considering that the European Union drugs strategy 2000-2004 states that effective combating of drug trafficking requires improved cooperation between competent departments in the Member States and third countries (section VI.A);
- (2) bearing in mind that the European Union action plan on drugs 2000-2004 promotes international cooperation and gives priority in international anti-drug efforts to those regions of the world that either produce drugs or through which drugs transit on their way to the European Union (section 5.2.1);
- (3) bearing in mind that the mid-term evaluation of the European Union action plan on drugs 2000-2004 (Doc. 12451/3/02 Cordrogue 80 Rev. 3) states that the resources spent by the Union on drug-related activities in any particular region outside the Union should reflect the significance of that region for the drugs problem in Europe;
- (4) considering that the stabilisation and association process which the EU has begun with the countries of South-Eastern Europe envisages the conclusion of an important agreement with Albania (SAA-Albania), which is to include the Parties' commitment to contribute by all available means to political, economic and institutional stabilisation in Albania and the region, to be implemented partly through wide-ranging cooperation in justice and home affairs, which, for illicit drugs, will involve measures to combat drug trafficking, to reduce drug supply and demand and to ensure more effective control of precursors;
- (5) considering that the EU drugs action plan implementation paper on demand and supply reduction (Cordrogue 40) stipulates that the resources spent by the EU on drugs-related actions should take into consideration drug production zones and transit routes and explicitly mentions Albania;
- (6) considering that the action plan between the European Union and countries of the Western Balkans and the candidate countries (Doc. 5062/2/03 Cordrogue 3 Rev. 2 COWEB 76) is open to the participation of third countries situated along the Balkan routes and that an explicit objective of the action plan is the establishment of coordination structures, with Albania amongst others;
- (7) bearing in mind that the London Statement concluding the London Conference on organised crime in South Eastern Europe of 25 November 2002 devotes particular attention to the joint effort against the most important aspects of organised crime, which include drug trafficking, and that a specific action plan was outlined for Albania;
- (8) whereas with the declaration of the Thessaloniki Summit between the EU and the Western Balkan States of 21 June 2003, the SAP countries reaffirmed their commitment to the Stabilisation and Association Process and in particular their willingness to define and implement measures to tackle organised crime;
- (9) bearing in mind that the conclusions of the ministerial conference held on May 21-22, 2003, concerning the 'drug routes from Central Asia to Europe' ('Paris Pact'), reaffirm the commitment of the international community in promoting coordinated strategies on the fight against drugs with the support of UNODC;
- (10) considering that the amounts of cannabis seized in Italy and Greece from Albanian nationals have increased from quantities measured in grammes in 1991 to quantities now measured in tons, and that cannabis is smuggled on from such countries to many other European Union countries;
- (11) considering that for some years Albanian criminal gangs have been trafficking heavily in illicit substances (cannabis, cultivated in Albania, heroin and cocaine which are not produced in Albania) bound for numerous EU Member States, and that they collaborate in this traffic with South American and other different organized crime groups operating in Albania and other areas of Balkan region;
- (12) bearing in mind that official reports on enforcement operations in Albania's neighbouring countries have drawn attention to the extreme and increasing dangers of the Albania coasts, from which huge consignments of cannabis, cocaine and heroin are shipped, and have highlighted the fact that all over Europe, criminal organisations engaged in drug trafficking are constantly found to include Albanian members;

- (13) bearing in mind that the Memorandum of Understanding of the Customs Assistance Mission to Albania (CAM-A) provides for assistance to be given to the competent Albanian authorities in preventing illicit movements of goods, relying where necessary on naval units of Italy's Guardia di Finanza stationed in the port of Durres for the monitoring of Albanian territorial waters, pursuant to ad hoc protocol signed by the competent authorities of both countries;
- (14) considering that an expected result of the Police Assistance Mission of the European Community to Albania (PAMECA) is to improve the capacity of the Albanian police to investigate and counter organise crime, including trafficking in drugs (point 2.3.1);
- (15) taking into account that Council Decision 2003/170/JHA of 27 February 2003 provides for the common use of liaison officers posted abroad by the law enforcement agencies of the Member States in order to establish and maintain contacts with the authorities of those countries so as to contribute to preventing or investigating criminal offences,
- MEMBER STATES ARE INVITED TO:
- (16) consider the opportunity of posting, or to use when already in place, on a voluntary basis, and in accordance with their national law, liaison officers, with particular expertise in drugs to Albania and other countries in the Balkans, with the aim of increasing the efficiency of the action against drugs through a careful monitoring activity and an exchange of information with the competent national authorities, both on drug supply and demand-related issues;
- (17) take steps to ensure that their liaison officers, with particular expertise in drugs, establish direct contact with the competent Albanian authorities with a view to facilitating and increasing the collection and exchange of information;
- (18) set up a coordinating mechanism among the abovementioned liaison officers, in order to ensure a constant exchange of information on their activities and to foster common understanding. To that end, regular meetings will be arranged among the same officers, on the basis of the procedure envisaged by Art. 4.1 of Decision 2003/170/JHA. Where appropriate, the Commission and Europol will be invited to these meetings. The competent Albanian authorities, if necessary, will be associated to such meetings;
- (19) arrange, in accordance with Article 5.3 and 7.1 of the Decision 2003/170/JHA, the exchange of relevant information with the Member States, which do not have liaison officers, with particular expertise in drugs, in Albania. The exchange of information can also be conducted via the Europol Liaison Officers' network;
- (20) channel, to the competent national departments, the information concerning drugs and its related illicit trafficking to and from Albania, received from the liaison officers, with particular expertise in drugs, and from the various international organisations operating in the Balkans,
- (21) inform the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union — which will relay the information to the other Member States, to Europol and to the European Commission — on the posting of the liaison officers, with particular expertise in drugs, to Albania;
- (22) ensure that every six months the Member State, which has chaired the latest meeting as to point 18), files a report to the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs on the situation in Albania and in the entire Balkan area, the actions undertaken, the actions planned and the results achieved. On this purpose, direct contacts will be also maintained with the Dublin Group.
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COMMISSION

Euro exchange rates ⁽¹⁾

21 April 2004

(2004/C 97/04)

1 euro =

Currency	Exchange rate	Currency	Exchange rate		
USD	US dollar	1,1836	LVL	Latvian lats	0,6479
JPY	Japanese yen	129,79	MTL	Maltese lira	0,425
DKK	Danish krone	7,4423	PLN	Polish zloty	4,7598
GBP	Pound sterling	0,6682	ROL	Romanian leu	40 512
SEK	Swedish krona	9,1585	SIT	Slovenian tolar	238,36
CHF	Swiss franc	1,5551	SKK	Slovak koruna	40,07
ISK	Iceland króna	87,21	TRL	Turkish lira	1 642 907
NOK	Norwegian krone	8,28	AUD	Australian dollar	1,6254
BGN	Bulgarian lev	1,9462	CAD	Canadian dollar	1,6108
CYP	Cyprus pound	0,5864	HKD	Hong Kong dollar	9,2313
CZK	Czech koruna	32,557	NZD	New Zealand dollar	1,9027
EEK	Estonian kroon	15,6466	SGD	Singapore dollar	2,0025
HUF	Hungarian forint	250,24	KRW	South Korean won	1 367,12
LTL	Lithuanian litas	3,4528	ZAR	South African rand	7,9639

⁽¹⁾ Source: reference exchange rate published by the ECB.

Information communicated by Member States regarding State aid granted under Commission Regulation (EC) No 70/2001 of 12 January 2001 on the application of Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty to State aid to small and medium-sized enterprises

(2004/C 97/05)

(Text with EEA relevance)

Aid No: XS 36/03

Legal basis: Por. ob. 3 2000-2006 della regione dell'Umbria, approvato con decreto della Giunta Regionale 18 ottobre 2000, n. 1207

Member State: Italy

Region: Umbria

Annual expenditure planned under the scheme or overall amount of individual aid granted to the company: Action 1 (Development of integrated services): EUR 371 848,97

Title of aid scheme or name of the company receiving an individual aid: Action 1: Development of integrated services

The overall amount is to be split over three years as the notice covers the three-year period 2002-2004

— Expenditure on technical assistance and advisory services

— Expenditure on equipment and other depreciable assets

Maximum aid intensity: The organisation may fund projects costing between EUR 10 000 and EUR 50 000

	Areas eligible under Article 87(3)(c) of the EC Treaty		Other areas	
	Small enterprises	Medium-sized enterprises	Small enterprises	Medium-sized enterprises
Expenditure on technical assistance and advisory services	50 % gge	50 % gge	50 % gge	50 % gge
Expenditure on equipment and other depreciable assets	20 % gge	15 % gge	15 % gge	7,5 % gge

Maximum aid intensity:

— Small firms: 15 % gge of the total cost of the eligible investments. In areas eligible for regional aid and covered by Objective 3 for Umbria, 20 % gge of the total cost of the eligible investments (less than the intensity allowed by the regional aid map, which is 10 % gge + 8 % nge).

— Medium-sized firms: 7,5 % gge of the total cost of the eligible investments. In areas eligible for regional aid covered by Objective 3 for Umbria, 15 % gge of the total cost of the eligible investments (less than the intensity allowed by the regional aid map, which is 6 % gge + 8 % nge)

Date of implementation: 28 January 2003 (date of publication of the notice)

Duration of scheme or individual aid award: The three-year period 2002-2004. This may be extended by the adminis-

tration responsible for the operational programme to 31 December 2006, in the light of the outcome of the monitoring and assessment of the activities carried out over the initial period 2002-2004

Objective of aid: The purpose of the aid is to assist disadvantaged groups in gaining access to the labour market by creating new businesses and forms of self-employment

Economic sector(s) concerned: Social economy (assisting disadvantaged groups to enter or re-enter the labour market)

Name and address of the granting authority:

Consorzio 'Coimpresso'
Consorzio per l'imprenditorialità sociale
Via Don Bosco, 11
I-06121 Perugia

The group comprises:

— Gepafin

— Sviluppumbria

Other information: The Region of Umbria has used global subsidies as an instrument to implement Action B.1, which makes it possible to entrust management of the Action to a private-sector intermediary organisation selected through an open call for tenders.

— Consorzio BIM

— ARCI — Nuova associazione — Comitato regionale umbro

The Umbria Regional Administration retains responsibility for the overall management activities of the intermediary organisation (*Consorzio Co.Imprese.So*)

— Sistemi educativi europei

Authorisation for State aid pursuant to Articles 87 and 88 of the EC Treaty

Cases where the Commission raises no objections

(2004/C 97/06)

(Text with EEA relevance)

Date of adoption of the decision:	3.2.2004
Member State:	Germany (Saxony)
Aid No:	N 522/03
Title:	Large investment aid under the 1998 Multisectoral Framework on regional aid for large investment projects in favour of AMD Fab 36 Limited Liability Company & Co. KG
Objective:	Realisation of a large investment project regarding the construction of a plant for the production of microprocessors
Legal basis:	Genehmigte Beihilferegelungen: Rahmenplan der Gemeinschaftsaufgabe „Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur“ und Investitionszulagengesetz 1999 oder Nachfolgeregelung (soweit genehmigt): Programm für unmittelbare Bürgschaften des Bundes und der Länder in den neuen Bundesländern und Berlin Ost
Budget:	EUR 2 406 598 093
Aid intensity or amount:	22,67 %
Duration:	1 October 2003 to 31 December 2007
Other information:	Commitment by Germany to comply with the obligations regarding ex-post monitoring according to point 6 of the Multi-sectoral Framework on regional aid for large investment projects

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

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/sgb/state_aids

Commission communication in the framework of the implementation of the Council Directive 89/106/EEC

(2004/C 97/07)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(Publication of titles and references of earlier published harmonized technical specifications for which the co-existence period has been extended)

ESO ⁽¹⁾	Reference	Title of the technical specification	Date of Applicability ⁽²⁾	Date of the end of the co-existence period ⁽³⁾	Original publication
CEN	EN 12259-2:1999/A1:2001	Fixed firefighting systems — Components for sprinkler and water spray systems — Part 2: Wet alarm valve assemblies	1.1.2002	1.9.2005	2002/C 310 (13.12.2002)
CEN	EN 12259-3:2000/A1:2001	Fixed firefighting systems — Components for sprinkler and water spray systems — Part 3: Dry alarm valve assemblies	1.1.2002	1.9.2005	2002/C 310 (13.12.2002)
CEN	EN 12676-1:2000/A1:2003	Anti-glare screens for roads — Part 1: Performance and characteristics	1.2.2004	1.2.2006	2003/C 271 (12.11.2003)
CEN	EN 40-5:2002	Lighting columns — Part 5: Requirements for steel lighting columns	1.2.2003	1.2.2005	2002/C 212 (6.9.2002)
CEN	EN 40-6:2002	Lighting columns — Part 6: Requirements for aluminium lighting columns	1.2.2003	1.2.2005	2002/C 212 (6.9.2002)

⁽¹⁾ ESO (European standardisation organisation):

- CEN: rue de Stassart/De Stassartstraat 36, B-1050 Brussels, tel. (32-2) 550 08 11, fax (32-2) 550 08 19 (www.cenorm.be)
- Cenelec: rue de Stassart/De Stassartstraat 35, B-1050 Brussels, tel. (32-2) 519 68 71, fax (32-2) 519 69 19 (www.cenelec.org)
- ETSI: 650, route des Lucioles, F-06921 Sophia-Antipolis Cedex, tel. (33-4) 92 94 42 00, fax (33-4) 93 65 47 16 (www.etsi.org).

Or:

- EOTA (European Organisation for Technical Approvals): Avenue des Arts/Kunstlaan 40, B-1040 Brussels, tel. (32-2) 502 69 00; fax (32-2) 502 38 14, E-mail: info@eota.be (www.eota.be)

⁽²⁾ Date of Applicability:

- of the standard as a harmonised European standard according to article 4(2)(a) of Directive 89/106/EEC,
- of ETAs (issued in accordance with the relevant Guideline) according to article 4(2)(b) of Directive 89/106/EEC.

⁽³⁾ The date of the end of the co-existence period is the same as the date of withdrawal of conflicting national technical specifications, after which presumption of conformity must be based upon harmonised European specifications. (harmonised standards or European Technical Approvals).

The translations of the titles given above have been provided by the relevant specification writer and represent the 'official' language versions.

NOTE:

Any information concerning the availability of the standards can be obtained either from the European standardisation organisations or from the national standardisation bodies. Any information concerning the availability of the ETA Guidelines can be obtained either from EOTA or from its members.

Publication of the references in the *Official Journal of the European Union* does not imply that the harmonised technical specifications are available in all the Community languages.

Further harmonised technical specifications related to the Construction Products Directive have been published in previous editions of the *Official Journal of the European Union*. A complete updated list can be found on the Europa server on the Internet at:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/nando-is/cpd/home/index.cfm>

Commission Notice concerning parties exempted, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 88/97 on the authorisation of the exemption on imports of certain bicycle parts originating in the People's Republic of China from the extension by Council Regulation (EC) No 71/97 of the anti-dumping duty imposed by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2474/93, and maintained by Council Regulation (EC) No 1524/2000: changes regarding exempted companies

(2004/C 97/08)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 88/97 ⁽¹⁾ of 20 January 1997 (the 'exemption Regulation') authorises the exemption from the extended anti-dumping duty on imports of certain bicycle parts originating in the People's Republic of China. This duty resulted from the extension by Council Regulation (EC) No 71/97 ⁽²⁾ of the anti-dumping duty imposed by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2474/93 ⁽³⁾ and maintained by Council Regulation (EC) No 1524/2000 ⁽⁴⁾.

In this framework, and by successive Commission Decisions, a certain number of bicycle producers have been exempted from the extended duty: *inter alia*, Alpina SRL (Taric additional code 8075) ⁽⁵⁾; Monark Crescent (Taric additional code 8963) ⁽⁶⁾; Union BV, 7711 GP Nieuwleusen, The Netherlands, (Taric additional code 8056) ⁽⁷⁾; Bottecchia Cicli Srl, Via dell'Industria 7, I-35028 Piove di Sacco, Padova, Italy, (Taric additional code A087) ⁽⁸⁾; Cicli Olimpica srl, Via Pietro Maroncelli 4, I-35010 Vigonza (PD), Italy, (Taric additional code A229) and Tecno Bike sas di Tontini Donatella, Via del Lavoro s.n., I-61030 Canavaccio di Urbino (PU), Italy (Taric additional code 8612) ⁽⁹⁾.

Furthermore, by Commission Notice of 17 April 2003 ⁽¹⁰⁾, references to Alpina SRL and Monark Crescent were changed respectively into: Alpina di Poggioli Primo & C. s.a.s., Via Emilia Km. 16,500, I-47020 Longiano, Italy (Taric additional code 8075) and Cycleurope Sverige AB, 13 Hallands län, S-432 82 Varberg, Sweden (Taric additional code 8963).

Alpina di Poggioli Primo & C. s.a.s., Via Emilia Km. 16,500, I-47020 Longiano, Italy has informed the Commission that the legal denomination of the company that carries out the assembly operation and consequently requires the exemption from the extended anti-dumping duty is now Alpina di Montevocchi Manolo & C. s.a.s. with the same legal address.

Cycleurope Sverige AB has informed the Commission services that the correct legal address of Cycleurope Sverige AB is 432 82 Varberg, Sweden, without the indication of 13 Hallands län reported in the Commission Notice of 17 April 2003.

Union BV, 7711 GP Nieuwleusen, The Netherlands, has informed the Commission that the legal denomination of the company that carries out the assembly operation and consequently requires the exemption from the extended anti-dumping duty is now Larcom Life Cycles International BV with the same legal address.

Bottecchia Cicli has informed the Commission that the legal address of the company has changed from Via dell'Industria 7, I-35028 Piove di Sacco, Padova, Italy to Via Matteotti, 26, I-35020 Arzergrande (PD).

Cicli Olimpica srl, Via Pietro Maroncelli 4, I-35010 Vigonza (PD), Italy has informed the Commission that the legal denomination of the company that carries out the assembly operation and consequently requires the exemption from the extended anti-dumping duty is now Cicli Olimpica di Sarto Simone & C. s.n.c. with the same legal address.

Tecno Bike sas di Tontini Donatella, Via del Lavoro s.n., I-61030 Canavaccio di Urbino (PU), Italy has informed the Commission that the legal denomination of the company that carries out the assembly operation and consequently requires the exemption from the extended anti-dumping duty is now Tecno Bike srl with the same legal address.

The Commission, after having examined the information supplied, has established that the changes in the companies' names and in the legal addresses do not affect the assembly operation with regards to the stipulations of the exemption Regulation and therefore the Commission does not consider that these changes should affect the exemption from the extended anti-dumping duty.

Hence references to Alpina di Poggioli Primo & C. s.a.s and Cycleurope Sverige AB in Commission Decision 97/447/EC as amended by Commission Notice of 17 April 2003, to Union BV in Commission Decision 98/115/EC, to Bottecchia Cicli Srl in Commission Decision 2001/108/EC, to Cicli Olimpica srl and to Tecno Bike sas di Tontini Donatella in Commission Decision 2002/134/EC should be read as reported in the following Annex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 17, 21.1.1997, p. 17.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 16, 18.1.1997, p. 55.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 228, 9.9.1993, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 39.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Decision 97/447/EC (OJ L 193, 22.7.1997, p. 32).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Decision 97/447/EC (OJ L 193, 22.7.1997, p. 32).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Decision 98/115/EC (OJ L 31, 6.2.1998, p. 25).

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Decision 2001/108/EC (OJ L 41, 10.2.2001, p. 30).

⁽⁹⁾ Commission Decision 2002/134/EC (OJ L 47, 19.2.2002, p. 43).

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ C 92, 17.4.2003, p. 5.

ANNEX

Former Reference	New Reference	Country	Taric additional code
Alpina di Poggioli Primo & C. s.a.s. Via Emilia Km. 16,500 I-47020 Longiano	Alpina di Montevocchi Manolo & C. s.a.s. Via Emilia Km. 16,500 I-47020 Longiano	Italy	8075
Cycleurope Sverige AB 13 Hallands län S-432 82 Varberg	Cycleurope Sverige AB S-432 82 Varberg	Sweden	8963
Union BV 7711 GP Nieuwleusen The Netherlands	Larcom Life Cycles International BV 7711 GP Nieuwleusen The Netherlands	The Netherlands	8056
Bottechia Cicli Srl Via dell'Industria 7 I-35028 Piove di Sacco, Padova	Bottechia Cicli Srl Via Matteotti, 26 I-35020 Arzergrande (PD)	Italy	A087
Cicli Olimpica srl Via Pietro Maroncelli 4 I-35010 Vigonza (PD)	Cicli Olimpica di Sarto Simone & C. s.n.c. Via Pietro Maroncelli 4 I-35010 Vigonza (PD)	Italy	A229
Tecno Bike sas di Tontini Donatella Via del Lavoro s.n. I-61030 Canavaccio di Urbino (PU)	Tecno Bikes srl Via del Lavoro s.n. I-61030 Canavaccio di Urbino (PU)	Italy	8612

NOTICE TO READERS

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After the accession to the European Union of the 10 new Member States (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia, and Slovakia) on **1 May 2004**, the paper version of the *Official Journal of the European Union*, L and C series, will be published in the 20 official languages of the European Union.

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