

English edition

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**DECISION No 1031/2000/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 13 April 2000
establishing the 'Youth' Community action programme**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community and in particular Article 149 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁽³⁾,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty ⁽⁴⁾, in the light of the joint text approved on 9 March 2000 by the Conciliation Committee,

Whereas:

- (1) The Treaty establishing the European Community provides that the latter's action shall, *inter alia*, contribute to the development of quality education and training. This was resolutely reiterated by the Treaty of Amsterdam signed on 2 October 1997 which states that the Community is also to promote the development of the highest possible level of knowledge for its peoples through a wide access to education and through a continuous updating of knowledge.
- (2) By their Decision No 818/95/EC of 14 March 1995 adopting the third phase of the 'Youth for Europe' programme ⁽⁵⁾, the European Parliament and the Council set up an action programme regarding cooperation in the field of youth. It is appropriate to pursue and strengthen cooperation and Community action in that field on the basis of the experience acquired from that programme.

- (3) The extraordinary European Council on employment held in Luxembourg on 20 and 21 November 1997 adopted a coordinated employment strategy in which lifelong education and training have a fundamental role to play in implementing the guidelines set out in the Council resolution of 15 December 1997 ⁽⁶⁾ for the Member States' employment policies in order to enhance employability, adaptability and the culture of entrepreneurship and to promote equal opportunities.

- (4) The Commission in its communication 'Towards a Europe of knowledge' set out guidelines on the creation of an open and dynamic European education area capable of achieving the objective of lifelong education and training.

- (5) In its White Paper 'Teaching and learning — Towards the learning society', the Commission stated that the emergence of the learning society entails encouraging the acquisition of new knowledge and to this end providing motivation to learn at every opportunity. In its Green Paper 'Education, training, research: the obstacles to transnational mobility', the Commission highlighted the advantages of mobility for people and competitiveness in the European Union.

- (6) There is a need to promote active citizenship, to strengthen the links between measures pursued under this programme and to step up the fight for respect for human rights and against exclusion in all its forms, including racism and xenophobia. Special attention should be focused on removing discrimination and on promoting equal opportunities for women and men.

- (7) The actions of this programme should reach young people in general and not just the initiated and/or those who belong to youth organisations. The Commission and the Member States should therefore undertake to provide an adequate flow of information and appropriate dissemination for those actions.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 311, 10.10.1998, p. 6.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 410, 30.12.1998, p. 11.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 51, 22.2.1999, p. 77.

⁽⁴⁾ Opinion of the European Parliament of 5 November 1998 (OJ C 359, 23.11.1998, p. 75), Council common position of 28 June 1999 (OJ C 210, 22.7.1999, p. 1) and Decision of the European Parliament of 28 October 1999 (not yet published in the Official Journal). Decision of the Council of 10 April 2000 and Decision of the European Parliament of 12 April 2000 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 87, 20.4.1995, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ C 30, 28.1.1998, p. 1.

- (8) This Decision establishes a Community framework intended to contribute to the development of transnational voluntary service activities. The Member States should endeavour to adopt appropriate and coordinated measures to remove legal and administrative obstacles in order to further improve young people's access to the programme and facilitate recognition of the specific nature of voluntary service for young people.
- (9) Youth exchanges in particular contribute to mutual trust, the strengthening of democracy, tolerance, a willingness to cooperate and solidarity between young people, and they are therefore crucial for the cohesion and further development of the Union.
- (10) The participation of young people in voluntary service activities is a type of informal education leading to the acquisition of additional knowledge, whose quality should be largely based on appropriate preparatory measures, including those of a linguistic and cultural nature. It helps to determine the future direction of their lives, to broaden their horizons and to develop their social skills, active citizenship and balanced integration into society from the economic, social and cultural points of view, including preparation for working life, and promotes awareness of true European citizenship.
- (11) In its resolution of 14 May 1998 on the information and communication policy in the European Union ⁽¹⁾, the European Parliament stated that, with regard to support and action programmes, the selection of projects should be more transparent and the reasons for the choice should be clearer to those who submit the projects.
- (12) The Commission and Member States should seek to guarantee complementarity between European voluntary service activities and the various similar national schemes.
- (13) The European Parliament and the Council, in their Decision No 253/2000/EC on education, and the Council, in Decision 1999/382/EC of 26 April 1999 on training, have established Community action programmes for the education and training fields respectively, which contribute together with the youth programme to a Europe of knowledge.
- (14) The policy of cooperation in the youth field contributes to the promotion of informal education, and therefore to lifelong learning, and this policy needs to be further developed.
- (15) The integration of young people into the world of work is an essential part of their integration into society, and this also calls for all their skills and competences acquired as part of their experience of informal education to be recognised and for a high premium to be put on their importance.
- (16) It is necessary, in order to reinforce the added value of Community action that the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, should ensure coherence and a complementarity at all levels between the actions implemented within the framework of this Decision and other relevant policies, instruments and actions.
- (17) It is important that the Youth programme committee should consult, on the basis of arrangements to be defined, with the committees responsible for the implementation of the Community vocational training and educational programmes (Leonardo da Vinci and Socrates). It is important that the Youth programme committee be kept regularly informed about Community initiatives taken in the fields of education, vocational training and youth.
- (18) The European Councils of Essen (9 and 10 December 1994) and Cannes (26 and 27 June 1995) stressed the need for further action to enhance the social and vocational integration of young people in Europe. The conclusions of the European Council of Florence (21 and 22 June 1996) emphasised the importance of making it easier for young people to enter the labour force. The European Council meeting in Amsterdam (15 to 17 June 1997) expressed its support for non-profit-making activities. The European Parliament and Council adopted Decision No 1686/98/EC on 20 July 1998 establishing the Community action programme 'European voluntary service for young people' ⁽²⁾.
- (19) European voluntary service activities are not a substitute for military service, for the alternative service formulas provided in particular for conscientious objectors or for the compulsory civilian service existing in several Member States, and should not restrict or be a substitute for potential or existing paid employment.
- (20) The grant of residence permits and any visas required falls within the competence of the authorities in the Member States, and the concept of legal resident is defined by national law.
- (21) The European Parliament adopted a resolution on 2 July 1998 on promoting the role of voluntary organisations and foundations in Europe ⁽³⁾. The voluntary sector should also play an important role in enabling all young people, particularly those with the greatest difficulties, to participate in these programmes.
- (22) The Commission and the Member States are to ensure that they foster cooperation with non-governmental organisations active in the youth and social fields, as well as in the areas of the environment, culture, sport and combating the various forms of exclusion.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 167, 1.6.1998, p. 230.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 214, 31.7.1998, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 226, 20.7.1998, p. 66.

(23) The Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA Agreement) provides for greater cooperation in the field of education, training and youth between the European Community and its Member States, on the one hand, and the States of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) participating in the European Economic Area, on the other. The EEA Agreement lays down procedures for the participation of the EFTA States participating in the EEA in Community programmes in the field of education, training and youth.

(24) Provision should be made to open up this programme to participation of the associated central and east European countries (CEEC) in accordance with the conditions established in the Europe Agreements, in their additional protocols and in the decisions of the respective Association Councils, of Cyprus, funded by additional appropriations in accordance with the procedures to be agreed with that country, as well as of Malta and Turkey, funded by additional appropriations, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty.

(25) This programme should be monitored and continually evaluated in cooperation between the Commission and the Member States in order to allow for readjustments, particularly in the priorities for implementing the measures.

(26) In accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality as defined in Article 5 of the Treaty, since the objectives of the proposed action concerning the development and strengthening of a cooperation policy in the youth field, including European voluntary service and youth exchanges both within the Community and with third countries, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States because of the complexity and diversity of the youth field, they can therefore be better achieved by the Community owing to the transnational dimension of Community actions and measures. This Decision does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.

(27) This Decision lays down, for the entire duration of the programme, a financial framework constituting the prime reference for the budgetary authority during the annual budgetary procedure, within the meaning of point 33 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 between the European Parliament, the Council and

the Commission, on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure ⁽¹⁾.

(28) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Decision should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission ⁽²⁾.

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Establishment of the programme

1. This decision establishes the 'Youth' Community action programme, hereinafter referred to as 'this programme', concerning cooperation policy in the youth field, including European voluntary service and youth exchanges both within the Community and with third countries.

2. This programme shall be implemented over the period starting on 1 January 2000 and ending on 31 December 2006.

3. This programme shall contribute to the promotion of a Europe of knowledge by developing a European area of cooperation in the field of youth policy, based on informal education and training. It shall promote lifelong learning and the building up of the knowledge and skills and competences likely to foster active citizenship and employability.

4. This programme shall support and supplement action taken by and in the Member States while fully respecting their cultural and linguistic diversity.

Article 2

Objectives of the programme

1. In order to allow young people to acquire knowledge, skills and competences which may be one of the foundations of their future development, and to exercise responsible citizenship so as to become an active part of society and bearing in mind the importance of promoting equal opportunities, the objectives of this programme are as follows:

(a) to promote an active contribution by young people to the building of Europe through their participation in transnational exchanges within the Community or with third countries so as to develop understanding of the cultural diversity of Europe and its fundamental common values, thus helping to promote respect for human rights and to combat racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia;

(b) to strengthen their sense of solidarity through more extensive participation by young people in transnational community-service activities within the Community or with third countries, in particular those with which the Community has concluded cooperation agreements;

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 172, 18.6.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

- (c) to encourage young people's initiative, enterprise and creativity so that they may take an active role in society and, at the same time, to stimulate recognition of the value of informal education acquired within a European context;
 - (d) reinforce cooperation in the field of youth by fostering the exchange of good practice, the training of youth workers/leaders and the development of innovative actions at Community level.
2. This programme shall also contribute to attaining the objectives of other relevant areas of Community policy.

Article 3

Community actions

1. The objectives of this programme as set out in Article 2 shall be pursued by means of the following actions, the operational content and the application procedures of which are described in the Annex:
- Youth for Europe,
 - European voluntary service,
 - youth initiatives,
 - joint actions,
 - support measures.
2. These actions shall be implemented through the following types of measures, which may, where appropriate, be combined:
- (a) support for the transnational mobility of young people;
 - (b) support for the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the youth field;
 - (c) support for the development of cooperation networks at the European level permitting mutual exchange of experience and good practice;
 - (d) support for transnational projects to promote citizenship of the Union and the commitment of young people to the development of the Union;
 - (e) promotion of language skills and understanding of different cultures;
 - (f) support for pilot projects based on transnational partnerships designed to develop innovation and quality in the youth field;
 - (g) development, at a European level, of methods of analysis and follow-up of youth policies and their evolution (e.g. databases, key figures, mutual knowledge of 'systems') and of methods of disseminating good practice.

Article 4

Access to the programme

1. This programme is aimed at young people, in principle between the ages of 15 and 25, as well as those involved in youth work, who are legal residents of a Member State. The age

limits may be slightly adjusted, where justified by the specific circumstances of certain projects.

Within the framework of actions 1.2, 2.2 and 5 set out in the Annex, this programme may also be aimed at young people, in principle aged from 15 to 25, and those involved in youth work who reside in third countries, without prejudice to the competences of the Member States.

2. Particular attention should be paid to ensuring that all young people, without discrimination, have access to the activities of this programme.

3. The Commission and the Member States shall ensure that special efforts are made to assist young people who, for cultural, social, physical, mental, economic or geographical reasons, find it more difficult to participate in relevant action programmes at Community, national, regional or local level, as well as to assist small local groups. The Commission shall accordingly take account of the difficulties faced by these target groups, thus contributing to combating exclusion.

4. The Member States shall endeavour to take appropriate measures so that participants in the programme can have access to health care in accordance with the provisions of Community law. The Member State of origin shall endeavour to take appropriate measures so that participants in the European voluntary service can retain their social protection.

Article 5

Implementation of the programme and cooperation with the Member States

1. The Commission shall ensure the implementation of the Community actions covered by this programme in accordance with the Annex.
2. The Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, shall take the steps described in the Annex (action 5) in order to make the best use of what has been achieved through Community cooperative action in the youth field.
3. The Commission and Member States shall take appropriate action to develop structures established at Community and national level to achieve the objectives of the programme, in a user-friendly way, so as to facilitate access to the programme for young people and other partners at local level, to evaluate and monitor actions called for under the programme and to apply transparent consultation and selection arrangements.

The Commission and the Member States shall ensure that they take measures to facilitate young people's access to transnational mobility through measures designed adequately to inform them and raise their awareness of this subject. The Commission and the Member States shall ensure that appropriate information and publicity is provided about actions supported by the programme.

4. The Member States shall take the necessary steps to ensure the efficient running of the programme; they shall also endeavour, as far as possible, to adopt such measures as they deem necessary and desirable to remove legal and administrative obstacles to access to this programme.

5. The Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, shall ensure the transition between those actions carried out within the framework of the previous Community programmes in the youth field (Youth for Europe III and European voluntary service) and the actions to be implemented under this programme.

Article 6

Joint actions

As part of the process of building up a Europe of knowledge, the measures of this programme may be implemented in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 8 as joint actions with related Community programmes and actions in the areas of youth, education and vocational training.

Article 7

Implementing measures

1. The measures necessary for the implementation of this Decision relating to the matters referred to below shall be adopted in accordance with the management procedure referred to in Article 8(2):

- (a) the arrangements for implementing this programme, including the annual plan of work for the implementation of the programme's actions;
- (b) the general balance between the different actions of the programme;
- (c) the criteria applicable for establishing the indicative breakdown of funds among the Member States for the purpose of the actions to be managed on a decentralised basis;
- (d) the arrangements for implementing the joint actions;
- (e) the arrangements for evaluating the programme;
- (f) the arrangements for attesting to participation of young volunteers.

2. The measures necessary for the implementation of this Decision relating to all other matters shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 8(3).

Article 8

Committee

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 4 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

The period laid down in Article 4(3) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at two months.

3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 3 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

4. The committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Article 9

Funding

1. The financial framework for the implementation of this programme for the period specified in Article 1 is hereby set at EUR 520 million.

2. The annual appropriations shall be authorised by the budgetary authority within the limits of the financial perspective.

Article 10

Consistency and complementarity

1. The Commission, in cooperation with the Member States and without prejudice to the individual character and specificity of each programme, shall ensure overall consistency and complementarity with other relevant Community policies, instruments and actions. Particular attention shall be paid to the promotion of equality and to equal opportunities for women and men.

2. The Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, shall ensure consistency between the implementation of this programme and the other Community activities relating to youth, in particular in the area of culture and the audiovisual sector, the completion of the internal market, the information society, environment, consumer protection, SMEs, social policy, employment, and public health.

3. The Commission and the Member States shall ensure that the measures of this programme have regard to the employment guidelines adopted by the Council as part of a coordinated strategy for employment.

4. The Commission shall ensure an efficient link-up between this programme and the programmes and actions in the youth field undertaken as part of the Community's external relations.

Article 11

Participation of the EFTA/EEA countries, the associated central and east European countries (CEEC), Cyprus, Malta and Turkey

This programme shall be open to the participation of:

- the EFTA/EEA countries in accordance with the conditions established in the EEA Agreement,
- the associated central and east European countries (CEEC) in accordance with the conditions established in the Europe Agreements, in their additional protocols and in the decisions of the respective Association Councils,
- Cyprus, funded by additional appropriations in accordance with the procedures to be agreed with that country,
- Malta and Turkey, funded by additional appropriations in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty.

*Article 12***International cooperation**

Under this programme, the Commission, acting in accordance with the procedures laid down in Article 7, shall strengthen its cooperation with non-Community countries and relevant international organisations, in particular the Council of Europe.

*Article 13***Monitoring and evaluation**

1. The Commission shall regularly monitor this programme in cooperation with the Member States.

This monitoring shall include the reports referred to in paragraph 3 and specific activities.

2. This programme shall be evaluated regularly by the Commission in cooperation with the Member States. This evaluation is intended to increase the effectiveness of actions implemented with regard to the objectives referred to in Article 2 and to ensure that equality of access to the programme as laid down in Article 4(2) and (3) is guaranteed.

This evaluation will also examine the complementarity between actions under this programme and those pursued under other relevant Community policies, instruments and actions.

In accordance with criteria established using the procedure described in Article 8(2), there will be regular external evaluations of the results of the Community actions.

3. Member States shall submit to the Commission by 31 December 2004 and 30 June 2007, respectively, reports on the implementation and the impact of this programme.

4. The Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions:

- on the accession of new Member States, a report on the financial consequences of these accessions on the programme, followed, if appropriate, by financial proposals to deal with the financial consequences of these accessions on the programme, in accordance with the provisions of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure and with the conclusions of the Berlin European Council of March 1999. The European Parliament and the Council will take a decision on such proposals as soon as possible,
- an interim evaluation report on the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the implementation of this programme by 30 June 2005,
- a final report on the implementation of this programme by 31 December 2007.

*Article 14***Entry into force**

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Done at Luxembourg, 13 April 2000.

For the European Parliament

The President

N. FONTAINE

For the Council

The President

A. VARA

ANNEX

Funding approved under the programme is to observe the principles of co-financing and additionality. In accordance with Article 4(3) of the Decision, efforts must be made to facilitate access to the programme for young people who face difficulties of a cultural, social, physical, mental, economic or geographical nature, as well as for small local groups. The committee referred to in Article 8 of the Decision is to lay down the specific form these efforts should take. Community funding is to be distributed in such a way as to take account of the need to ensure balance between the mobility actions undertaken and an equal opportunity of participation for the young people of every Member State; that is to say, Article 4(3) is to be taken into account.

Initiatives designed to encourage tolerance and the acceptance of differences, as well as measures combating all forms of exclusion, should be given specific encouragement and stimulation. The Community will be receptive to activities giving a prominent position to culture and sport in the context of informal education for young people.

In order to achieve the objectives of the programme, five categories of action are to be implemented on the basis of the measures described in Article 3 of the Decision:

- Youth for Europe
- European voluntary service
- Youth initiatives
- Joint actions
- Support measures.

ACTION 1 — YOUTH FOR EUROPE

Action 1.1: Intra-Community exchanges for young people

The Community will support mobility activities for young people provided that the activities in question last at least one week, are carried out on the basis of joint projects within the Community and involve groups of young people aged in principle between 15 and 25 years and legally resident in a Member State. The age limits may be slightly adjusted where justified by the specific circumstances of certain projects.

Those activities, based on transnational partnerships between groups of young people, are to involve their active participation and be designed to make it possible for them to discover and become aware of different social and cultural realities and to encourage them to participate in, or initiate, other activities at European level. Particular attention is to be paid to participation by young people for whom it is their first European activity and to small-scale or local groups without experience at European level.

In order to move towards a better balance between bilateral and multilateral activities, Community support will be progressively focused on multilateral group-mobility activities. Bilateral group mobility will receive funding if this is justified in terms of the target groups or a specific pedagogical approach.

Activities designed to strengthen the active involvement of young people in group mobility projects may receive funding under this action, particularly in the form of activities to provide the young people in question with linguistic and intercultural preparation.

Action 1.2: Exchanges of young people with third countries

The Community will support mobility activities for young people provided that the activities in question last at least one week, are carried out on the basis of joint projects and involve groups of young people aged in principle between 15 and 25 years and legally resident in a Member State or in a third country. These mobility activities are to involve at least two Member States.

Those activities, based on transnational partnerships between groups of young people are to involve their active participation and be designed to make it possible for them to discover and become aware of different social and cultural realities and to encourage them to participate in, or initiate, other activities at European level. Moreover, these projects are to make it possible for partners in the third countries to gain experience of this kind of activity in the field of informal education and to contribute to the development of youth work and associations in those countries.

Activities designed to strengthen the active involvement of young people in group mobility projects may receive funding, particularly in the form of activities to provide the young people in question with linguistic and intercultural preparation before their departure.

ACTION 2 — EUROPEAN VOLUNTARY SERVICE

For the purposes of this programme, 'young volunteer' is taken to be a person aged in principle between 18 and 25 years and legally resident in a Member State.

Young volunteers will undertake, as active citizens, to carry out an activity which gives tangible form to solidarity, with the view to acquiring social and personal abilities and skills thus laying the foundations for their future development, while at the same time contributing to society. To this end, young volunteers will participate, in a Member State other than the one in which they reside, or in a third country, in a non-profit-making and unpaid activity of importance to the community and of a limited duration (12 months maximum) in the context of a project recognised by the Member State and the Community, in compliance with the aims of this programme set out in Article 2. In particular it should not result in job substitution. Full board and lodging as well as mentoring will be provided. The voluntary service project will ensure that young volunteers are covered by health and appropriate insurance. Young volunteers will receive an allowance/pocket money.

European voluntary service is based on a partnership and shared responsibilities between the young volunteers, the sending organisation and the host organisation.

In accordance with the provisions relating to the programme committee referred to in Article 8, a document, issued by the Commission, will attest to the participation of the young volunteers in European voluntary service and to the experience and skills that they have acquired during the relevant period.

Action 2.1: Intra-Community European voluntary service

The Community will support transnational projects (for a limited period ranging in principle from three weeks to one year) which involve young people, actively and personally, in activities designed to help meet the needs of society in a wide range of fields (social, sociocultural, environmental, cultural, etc.) which constitute at the same time an experience of informal education with a view to acquiring social and cultural skills. These projects are designed to bring young people into contact with other cultures and other languages and to experience new ideas and projects in a multicultural civil society.

The Community may support schemes, particularly those with a linguistic or intercultural element, which aim at preparing young volunteers for their departure and easing their social integration during those activities as well as when they have completed their period of European voluntary service. Particular attention is to be paid to pedagogical support and mentoring.

Action 2.2: European voluntary service with third countries

The Community will support transnational projects with third countries (for a limited period ranging in principle from three weeks to one year) which involve young people, actively and personally, in activities designed to help meet the needs of society in a wide range of fields (social, sociocultural, environmental, cultural, etc.) which constitute at the same time an experience of informal education with a view to acquiring social and cultural skills. These projects are designed to bring young people into contact with other cultures and other languages and to experience new ideas and projects in a multicultural civil society.

Support may be given to action laying or consolidating the necessary foundations for developing transnational European voluntary service projects with third countries.

The Community may support schemes, particularly those with a linguistic or intercultural element, which aim at preparing young volunteers for their departure and easing their social integration during those activities as well as when they have completed their period of European voluntary service. Particular attention is to be paid to pedagogical support and mentoring.

ACTION 3 — YOUTH INITIATIVES

In order to encourage initiative and creativity among young people, the Community will support projects in which young people actively and directly participate in innovative and creative schemes and in schemes which focus on the social commitment of young people at local, regional, national or European level. These projects will allow young people to develop their initiative and to put into practice activities of their own devising in which they play the key roles.

The Community will support initiatives designed to help young volunteers to make the best possible use of the experience they have gained during their period of voluntary service and to encourage their active integration into society. Those initiatives taken by young people after completing their European voluntary service will allow them to launch and promote activities of a social, cultural, sociocultural and economic nature and/or aim at their personal development. Priority access will be given to those young people most in need.

Support will aim at encouraging extension of these projects to include similar initiatives conducted in other Member States in order to strengthen their transnational nature and greatly expand exchanges of experience and cooperation between young people. This aid may include organising meetings of young promoters of Europe-wide initiatives. Financial aid may be granted towards the effective establishment of stable, transnational partnerships between such projects.

ACTION 4 — JOINT ACTIONS

Having regard to the need for a flexible and creative approach as a precondition for cooperation between sectors, Community aid may be granted for the actions referred to in Article 6 of the Decision and for activities to be undertaken jointly with other Community schemes relating to the Europe of knowledge, in particular Community programmes in the field of education and vocational training.

The Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, will aim at developing a common system of information, observation and dissemination concerning good practice in the field of knowledge and lifelong learning, alongside joint actions with regard to multimedia for educational and training purposes. Those projects will cover a range of schemes from a number of different sectors including youth. They may be funded in a complementary manner by a number of different Community programmes, and may be implemented by means of calls for joint projects.

Appropriate measures may be adopted to promote, at regional and local level, contact and interaction between those participating in this programme and in programmes dealing with vocational training and education. In this context, activities increasing awareness of the opportunities provided by the Community to young people may be supported.

ACTION 5 — SUPPORT MEASURES

Action 5.1: Training and cooperation in relation to those involved in youth policy

Funding shall be granted to:

1. Activities designed to give further training to persons involved in youth work, particularly European voluntary service instructors, youth workers/leaders, those running European projects and youth initiative counsellors, who take part in schemes directly involving young people, of the kind described in actions 1, 2 and 3 of the programme, the aim being to ensure that such schemes are of an appropriately high quality. Particular attention is to be paid to activities seeking to encourage the participation of those young people who find it most difficult to participate in Community actions.
2. Activities designed to develop European modules fulfilling the requirements for transnational cooperation.
3. Activities, such as study visits, feasibility studies, seminars, work-experience, which focus particularly on exchanges of experience and good practice in relation to joint actions or issues of common interest or which are designed to facilitate and promote the establishment of sustainable transnational partnerships and/or multilateral networks between those active in the field of youth work.
4. Experimental activities which comprise a source of innovation and enrichment of youth policy through the implementation of new approaches and new forms of cooperation, as well as through the shared efforts of participants from differing backgrounds.
5. Community support may also be given to conferences and seminars which seek to promote cooperation and the exchange of good practice in the field of youth, as well as to other promotion and dissemination measures regarding the results of the projects and activities supported within the framework of Community actions related to youth.

Activities associated with these measures may be solely intra-Community in nature or involve non-member countries. Particular attention is to be paid to those who work with youth at a regional or local level and who have no or little experience of, or scope for, contacts at European level, as well as to activities in which young people play the key roles.

Action 5.2: Information for young people and youth studies

1. In line with the objectives of the programme and in particular to improve access for all young people and to enhance their initiative and active participation in society, the Commission will encourage those active in the field of youth work to become involved in informing young people at European level, as well as boosting cooperation between the information and communication systems for young people established in the Member States and at Community level. In this context, particular stress is to be laid on broadening cooperation to include the fields of education and training, as well as on the dialogue both between and with young people.
2. Accordingly, funding is to be provided for initiatives involving:
 - the acquisition of the necessary experience and skills to carry out youth information projects based on transnational cooperation and projects which provide information and, in particular, advisory services for young people,
 - cooperative projects focusing on information dissemination, enhancing the awareness among young people of the field covered by the programme and giving young people access to all necessary information to achieve the objectives of the programme,
 - the implementation, as part of transnational cooperation projects, of mechanisms permitting dialogue both between and with young people, particularly through the use of youth-oriented media and new technologies.
3. With regard to the youth studies associated with the programme objectives, the Commission will support studies focusing, among other subjects, on the impact of measures taken on behalf of young people and, in particular, measures that seek to promote cooperation in this field. Such studies shall analyse the impact of other policies on the world of youth and shall seek to provide a clearer and more comprehensive picture of young people's needs and of the circumstances in which they live.

Priority shall be given to studies concerning the paths taken by less-favoured and marginalised young people; they shall analyse, in particular, the factors which have promoted or hampered the social integration of young people, and shall bring to the fore input from the informal education sector and from the third sector in general. Priority shall also be given to comparative studies of measures designed to promote the spirit of initiative, including their impact on local development, particularly through the creation of activities (creation of jobs, creation of cultural or social enterprises, etc.). This research may take the form of case studies, the most relevant of which shall be made public.

Action 5.3: Information and visibility of measures

The Commission shall take all necessary measures to, *inter alia*, collect information on measures in the youth field from a range of sources, draw benefits from EU youth projects and increase the visibility of the actions aimed at young people at Community level by developing appropriate means of dialogue with them, including through the Internet.

Action 5.4: Support measures

1. *National agencies*

Community assistance may be provided to support the activities of the structures set up by Member States, in accordance with Article 5 of the Decision.

2. *Technical assistance and operational support*

In carrying out the programme, the Commission may have recourse to technical-assistance organisations the financing of which may be provided for within the overall financial framework for the programme. It may have recourse to experts under the same conditions. Furthermore, the Commission will be able to undertake evaluation studies and organise such seminars, colloquia or other meetings of experts as are likely to facilitate the implementation of the programme, including application of Article 12 of the Decision. The Commission may also undertake information, publication and dissemination actions.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1032/2000
of 17 May 2000
establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 of 21 December 1994 on detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements for fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1498/98 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in the Annex thereto.

- (2) In compliance with the above criteria, the standard import values must be fixed at the levels set out in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 shall be fixed as indicated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 May 2000.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 May 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 198, 15.7.1998, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 17 May 2000 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	103,2
	068	60,8
	204	84,7
	999	82,9
0707 00 05	052	104,6
	628	136,6
	999	120,6
0709 10 00	052	203,1
	999	203,1
0709 90 70	052	60,5
	999	60,5
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	65,4
	204	33,5
	212	41,6
	220	44,7
	388	50,7
	448	38,7
	600	47,0
	624	48,7
	999	46,3
	0805 30 10	388
999		62,4
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	388	89,4
	400	77,8
	404	86,2
	508	63,2
	512	85,7
	528	83,3
	720	102,7
	804	82,9
	999	83,9

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2543/1999 (OJ L 307, 2.12.1999, p. 46). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1033/2000**of 17 May 2000****fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 39th partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1489/1999**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 of 13 September 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 18(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1489/1999 of 7 July 1999 on a standing invitation to tender to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar ⁽²⁾, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1489/1999 a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community

and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question.

- (3) Following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 39th partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 39th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1489/1999 the maximum amount of the export refund is fixed at EUR 48,207/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 May 2000.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 May 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 172, 8.7.1999, p. 27.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1034/2000**of 17 May 2000****fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for molasses in the sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 of 13 September 1999 on the common organisation of the market in sugar ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed rules of application for imports of molasses in the sugar sector and amending Regulation (EEC) No 785/68 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 1(2) and 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 stipulates that the cif import price for molasses, hereinafter referred to as the 'representative price', should be set in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 785/68 ⁽³⁾. That price should be fixed for the standard quality defined in Article 1 of the above Regulation.
- (2) The representative price for molasses is calculated at the frontier crossing point into the Community, in this case Amsterdam; that price must be based on the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market established on the basis of the quotations or prices on that market adjusted for any deviations from the standard quality. The standard quality for molasses is defined in Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.
- (3) When the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market are being established, account must be taken of all available information on offers on the world market, on the prices recorded on important third-country markets and on sales concluded in international trade of which the Commission is aware, either directly or through the Member States. Under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68, the Commission may for this purpose take an average of several prices as a basis, provided that this average is representative of actual market trends.
- (4) The information must be disregarded if the goods concerned are not of sound and fair marketable quality or if the price quoted in the offer relates only to a small

quantity that is not representative of the market. Offer prices which can be regarded as not representative of actual market trends must also be disregarded.

- (5) If information on molasses of the standard quality is to be comparable, prices must, depending on the quality of the molasses offered, be increased or reduced in the light of the results achieved by applying Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.
- (6) A representative price may be left unchanged by way of exception for a limited period if the offer price which served as a basis for the previous calculation of the representative price is not available to the Commission and if the offer prices which are available and which appear not to be sufficiently representative of actual market trends would entail sudden and considerable changes in the representative price.
- (7) Where there is a difference between the trigger price for the product in question and the representative price, additional import duties should be fixed under the conditions set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95. Should the import duties be suspended pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, specific amounts for these duties should be fixed.
- (8) Application of these provisions will have the effect of fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for the products in question as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and the additional duties applying to imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 May 2000.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 145, 27.6.1968, p. 12.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 May 2000.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

fixing the representative prices and additional import duties applying to imports of molasses in the sugar sector

(in EUR)

CN code	Amount of the representative price in 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the additional duty in 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the duty to be applied to imports in 100 kg net of the product in question because of suspension as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 ⁽²⁾
1703 10 00 ⁽¹⁾	8,44	—	0,00
1703 90 00 ⁽¹⁾	8,94	—	0,00

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of amended Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.

⁽²⁾ This amount replaces, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, the rate of the Common Customs Tariff duty fixed for these products.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1035/2000
of 17 May 2000
altering the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 of 13 September 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the third subparagraph of Article 18(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state were fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 974/2000 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) It follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EC) No 974/2000 to the information known to the Commission that the export refunds at present in

force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999, undenatured and exported in the natural state, as fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 974/2000, are hereby altered to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 May 2000.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 May 2000.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ L 112, 11.5.2000, p. 53.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 17 May 2000 altering the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state

Product code	Amount of refund
	— EUR/100 kg —
1701 11 90 9100	40,15 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 9910	39,35 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 9950	⁽²⁾
1701 12 90 9100	40,15 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9910	39,35 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9950	⁽²⁾
	— EUR/1 % of sucrose × 100 kg —
1701 91 00 9000	0,4365
	— EUR/100 kg —
1701 99 10 9100	43,65
1701 99 10 9910	45,21
1701 99 10 9950	43,15
	— EUR/1 % of sucrose × 100 kg —
1701 99 90 9100	0,4365

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 %; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999.

⁽²⁾ Fixing suspended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2689/85 (OJ L 255, 26.9.1985, p. 12), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3251/85 (OJ L 309, 21.11.1985, p. 14).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1036/2000**of 17 May 2000****amending Regulation (EC) No 2198/98 increasing to 5 350 068 tonnes the quantity of barley held by the German intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 39/1999 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down the procedures and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2198/98 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 711/2000 ⁽⁶⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 5 050 256 tonnes of barley held by the German intervention agency. Germany informed the Commission of the intention of its intervention agency to increase by 299 812 tonnes the quantity for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened. The total quantity of barley held by the German intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened should be increased to 5 350 068 tonnes.
- (3) This increase in the quantity put out to tender makes it necessary to alter the list of regions and quantities in

store. Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2198/98 must therefore be amended.

- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 2198/98 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 2 is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

1. The invitation to tender shall cover a maximum of 5 350 068 tonnes of barley for export to third countries, with the exception of the United States of America, Canada and Mexico.

2. The regions in which the 5 350 068 tonnes of barley are stored are stated in Annex I to this Regulation.'

2. Annex I is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 May 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 191, 31.7.1993, p. 76.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 5, 9.1.1999, p. 64.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 277, 14.10.1998, p. 9.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 84, 5.4.2000, p. 10.

ANNEX

ANNEX I

(tonnes)

Place of storage	Quantity
Schleswig-Holstein/Hamburg/Niedersachsen/ Bremen/Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 498 782
Hessen/Rheinland-Pfalz/Baden-Württemberg/ Saarland/Bayern	365 798
Berlin/Brandenburg/Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1 488 003
Sachsen/Sachsen-Anhalt/Thüringen	1 697 616'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1037/2000**of 17 May 2000****correcting Regulation (EC) No 1018/2000 fixing Community producer and import prices for carnations and roses with a view to the application of the arrangements governing imports of certain floricultural products originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and the West Bank and Gaza Strip**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 of 21 December 1987 fixing conditions for the application of preferential customs duties on imports of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and the West Bank and Gaza Strip ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1300/97 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5(2)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

Information which has been notified late has shown that the figures given for carnations produced in the Community must

be amended. The Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1018/2000 ⁽³⁾ must therefore be corrected,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1018/2000 is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 May 2000.

It shall apply from 17 to 30 May 2000.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 May 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ L 382, 31.12.1987, p. 22.⁽²⁾ OJ L 177, 5.7.1997, p. 1.⁽³⁾ OJ L 115, 16.5.2000, p. 16.

ANNEX

(EUR/100 pieces)

Period: from 17 to 30 May 2000

Community producer price	Uniflorous (bloom) carnations	Multiflorous (spray) carnations	Large-flowered roses	Small-flowered roses
	17,04	8,69	37,35	13,00
Community import prices	Uniflorous (bloom) carnations	Multiflorous (spray) carnations	Large-flowered roses	Small-flowered roses
Israel	11,19	5,98	15,57	13,83
Morocco	14,56	14,23	—	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	—	—
West Bank and Gaza Strip	—	—	—	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1038/2000**of 17 May 2000****re-establishing the preferential customs duty on imports of uniflorous (standard) carnations originating in Morocco**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 of 21 December 1987 fixing conditions for the application of preferential customs duties on imports of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan and Morocco and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1300/97 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5(2)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 fixes conditions for the application of a preferential customs duty on large-flowered roses, small-flowered roses, uniflorous (bloom) carnations and multiflorous (spray) carnations within the limit of tariff quotas opened annually for imports of fresh cut flowers into the Community.

(2) Council Regulation (EC) No 1981/94 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 563/2000 ⁽⁴⁾, opens and provides for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Malta, Morocco, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Tunisia and Turkey, and provides detailed rules for extending and adapting these tariff quotas.

(3) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1018/2000 ⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1037/2000 ⁽⁶⁾, fixed Community producer and import prices for carnations and roses for application of the arrangements for importation from the countries in question.

(4) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 700/88 ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2062/97 ⁽⁸⁾, laid down detailed rules for the application of these arrangements.

(5) The preferential customs duty fixed for uniflorous (standard) carnations originating in Morocco by Regulation (EC) No 1981/94 was suspended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 913/2000 ⁽⁹⁾.

(6) On the basis of price recordings made as specified in Regulations (EEC) No 4088/87 and (EEC) No 700/88 it must be concluded that the requirement for reintroduction of the preferential customs duty laid down in Article 2(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 is met for uniflorous (standard) carnations originating in Morocco. The preferential customs duty should be reintroduced.

(7) In between meetings of the Management Committee for Live Plants and Floriculture Products, the Commission must adopt such measures,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For imports of uniflorous (standard) carnations (CN code ex 0603 10 20) originating in Morocco the preferential customs duty set by Regulation (EC) No 1981/94 is reintroduced.

2. Regulation (EC) No 913/2000 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 May 2000.

It shall apply from 17 May 2000.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 382, 31.12.1987, p. 22.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 177, 5.7.1997, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 199, 2.8.1994, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 68, 16.3.2000, p. 46.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 115, 16.5.2000, p. 16.

⁽⁶⁾ See page 20 of this Official Journal.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 72, 18.3.1988, p. 16.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 289, 22.10.1997, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 105, 3.5.2000, p. 26.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 May 2000.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1039/2000
of 17 May 2000
amending representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain products in the
sugar sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 of 13 September 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed implementing rules for the import of products in the sugar sector other than molasses ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 624/98 ⁽³⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 1(2), and Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The amounts of the representative prices and additional duties applicable to the import of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups are fixed by Commission Regulation

(EC) No 1441/1999 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 912/2000 ⁽⁵⁾.

- (2) It follows from applying the general and detailed fixing rules contained in Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 to the information known to the Commission that the representative prices and additional duties at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties on imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 May 2000.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 17 May 2000.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 16.
⁽³⁾ OJ L 85, 20.3.1998, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 166, 1.7.1999, p. 77.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 105, 3.5.2000, p. 24.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 17 May 2000 amending representative prices and the amounts of additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 99

(EUR)

CN code	Amount of representative prices per 100 kg net of product concerned	Amount of additional duty per 100 kg net of product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	19,25	6,68
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	19,25	12,47
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	19,25	6,49
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	19,25	11,95
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	20,37	16,15
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	20,37	10,70
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	20,37	10,70
1702 90 99 ⁽³⁾	0,20	0,44

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of amended Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 (OJ L 89, 10.4.1968, p. 3).

⁽²⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/72 (OJ L 94, 21.4.1972, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ By 1 % sucrose content.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 15 February 2000

on the State aid which Italy plans to grant to Fiat Auto SpA for its plant in Rivalta (Turin)

(notified under document number C(2000) 487)

(Only the Italian text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2000/337/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 88(2) thereof,

Having regard to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, and in particular Article 62(1)(a) thereof,

Having invited interested parties to submit their comments in accordance with the abovementioned provisions⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

I. PROCEDURE

(1) Between October and December 1997 Italy notified the Commission, pursuant to Article 88(3) of the Treaty, of six planned measures under which it proposed to grant State aid to Fiat Auto SpA ('Fiat'), one of which (registered under N 834/97) concerned the automobile assembly plant at Rivalta, Turin, in the province of Piedmont ('Fiat Rivalta'). Requests for further information and a number of reminders were sent to the Italian authorities to elicit the data required for a Commission decision. On 23 April 1998 a meeting was held with representatives of the Italian authorities and Fiat to clarify the various aspects of the examination of the

case. Partial replies to the questions raised by the Commission were supplied by the Italian authorities in a letter of 20 November 1998.

(2) By letter of 9 March 1999, the Commission informed Italy of its decision of 3 February 1999 to initiate the procedure laid down in Article 88(2) of the Treaty in respect of the proposed aid measures, allowing Italy one month to supply all the documents, information and data required to assess the compatibility of the aid with the common market. In the absence of any reply, the Commission would reach a decision on the basis of the information in its possession.

(3) The decision to initiate the procedure was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*⁽²⁾, and interested parties were invited by the Commission to submit comments. No comments were received.

(4) Representatives of the Commission went to Mirafiori on 24 February 1999 to discuss the Fiat Rivalta plan, among other matters.

(5) On 9 April 1999 the Italian authorities requested an extension of the deadline for replying and on 16 April 1999 they sent a letter to the Commission containing the information they considered necessary for it to complete its examination of the case.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 120, 1.5.1999 and OJ C 288, 9.10.1999, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 120, 1.5.1999, p. 6.

- (6) Further examination of the Rivalta case served to strengthen the Commission's initial doubts, particularly as regards the need for the planned aid. By letter of 14 June 1999, the Commission therefore informed Italy of its decision of 26 May 1999 to widen the procedure initiated on 3 February 1999, allowing the Italian authorities one month in which to supply the information and data required to assess the compatibility of the aid with the common market. In the absence of any reply, the Commission would reach a decision on the basis of the information in its possession.
- (7) The decision to widen the procedure was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* ⁽¹⁾, and interested parties were invited by the Commission to submit comments. No comments were received.

II. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE AID

- (8) The aid notified would be granted to Fiat, controlled by Fiat SpA. The Fiat group operates in the automobile sector through three companies: Fiat Auto for cars, IVECO for industrial vehicles and Magneti Marelli for parts.
- (9) Fiat has plants in Italy, Poland, Turkey and South America. In 1998 it produced 2,4 million vehicles ⁽²⁾ of the Alfa Romeo, Ferrari, Fiat, Lancia and Maserati makes; 38 % of these were produced in Italy, 29 % in the rest of Europe and 33 % in the rest of the world.
- (10) The investment planned by Fiat is at Rivalta, in an area qualifying for assistance under Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty over the period March 1995 to 1999; the maximum regional aid intensity for the aid was 10 % net grant equivalent (nge) for large firms.
- (11) In 1997 the Rivalta plant, which employed 4 580 workers, produced around 85 000 cars.
- (12) The general aims of the project would be as follows:
- to increase the flexibility of the plant in order to produce the Fiat Bravo/Brava, Marea, Lancia Nuova Dedra and Alfa Romeo 166 models,
 - to improve the ergonomics of the workplace,
 - to achieve a more efficient balance between automation and manual work in the production process,
 - to reduce the environmental impact,
 - for the Bravo/Brava and Marea models, to enable the Rivalta plant to produce the quantities that at times of peak demand other factories of the group cannot deliver.

- (13) The investment must be seen in the context of the very close links between Fiat Rivalta and Fiat Mirafiori. The manufacturing processes and agreements on work organisation enable the two plants to coordinate production according to technical and commercial requirements. Together, they therefore constitute a highly integrated complex which Fiat itself calls the '*comprensorio di Rivalta-Mirafiori*'.
- (14) The investment programme dates back to 1994. Spending began in September 1994. The 'pre-production series' were to be launched at Fiat Rivalta during the first half of 1997.
- (15) Regional aid is planned totalling a nominal ITL 46 billion (EUR 24 million) under the scheme, which has already been approved by the Commission and is provided for by Law No 488/92. The discounted aid intensity was initially assessed at 4,2 %.
- (16) When the procedure was initiated on 3 February 1999, the Commission expressed doubts as to the compatibility of the planned aid, in particular as regards the mobility of the project and the extent to which the notified aid corresponded to regional problems (its 'proportionality') and asked the Italian authorities to provide the following information:
- (i) a locational study (or equivalent) by Fiat clearly showing that the investment is mobile, i.e. that the project could have been carried out in an economically viable manner at an alternative site in the Community or in a central or eastern European country;
 - (ii) a cost-benefit analysis carried out on the basis of the above study, indicating the operating and investment costs of the project;
 - (iii) the development of the production capacity of the Fiat Rivalta plant.
- (17) It subsequently emerged that until March 1995 Fiat Rivalta was not located in an assisted area. The project was begun in 1994 and was preceded by feasibility studies, locational studies, etc. which had presumably been carried out in 1993 or before. Thus the decision to invest in Rivalta must have been taken in 1993/1994, at a time when the plant was not located in an assisted area. In its decision to widen the procedure, the Commission therefore expressed serious doubts as to whether the investor, when it was considering the financing of the project, could have worked on the assumption that it would obtain regional aid. If these doubts were correct, then the aid was not necessary to the completion of the investment in Rivalta.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 288, 9.10.1999, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ Source: 'Fiat, facts and figures 1999'.

(18) Furthermore, both in the decision to initiate the procedure and in the decision to widen it the Commission asked Italy to supply within one month all the information required to assess the compatibility of the aid. In the absence of any reply, the Commission would reach a decision on the basis of the information in its possession.

III. COMMENTS BY ITALY

(19) On 9 April 1999 the Italian authorities requested an extension of the deadline in order to prepare their reply to the decision of 3 February 1999, and on 16 April 1999 they sent a letter to the Commission containing the information they considered necessary to complete its examination of the case.

(in billion ITL)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Mobile investment	11	43	115	76	49			294
Non-mobile investment	10	55	190	52	34	33	21	395
Total	21	98	305	128	83	33	21	689

(22) The net disadvantage for the Italian plant, which is due mostly to high labour and investment costs, would therefore be 65 %, while the aid intensity would be 4,7 %.

(23) The planned regional aid does not offset the extra costs of locating the investment at Fiat Rivalta, but certainly had an incentive effect on the final decision.

(24) Thirdly, the Italian Government states that the production capacity, initially of 1 400 vehicles per day, has fallen since 1997. However, no exact figures are given.

(25) Fourthly, Italy generally points out the specific terms for implementing Law No 488/92, particularly as regards the retroactive conditions for eligibility of the investment.

(26) In reply to the Commission's decision to widen the procedure of 26 May 1999, Italy sent on 20 July 1999 a letter setting out in detail two main considerations: first, the process whereby the aid scheme was approved and how this tied in with the implementation of the aid in question, and, second, compliance with the formal criteria in the aid application.

(20) Firstly, the Italian Government explained that the mobile part of the project concerned the production of 200 Marea and 200 Bravo/Brava cars per day. Alternatively, the cars could have been manufactured in Poland at the existing Tichy or Bielsko-Biala factories. This alternative solution would have had certain advantages, including offering lower labour costs while guaranteeing high levels of quality, limiting investment and bringing the production of segment C and D cars of the Fiat group closer to certain markets in central and eastern Europe and, finally, developing a network of local suppliers, one of Fiat's major objectives.

(21) Secondly, the Italian authorities carried out a cost-benefit analysis comparing the costs of the projects at Fiat Rivalta and those in Poland on the basis of the mobility referred to in recital 20. The investment, worth a total of ITL 689 billion (around EUR 356 million), is carried out according to the following timetable:

IV. ASSESSMENT OF THE AID

(27) The measure notified by the Italian authorities for Fiat Auto constitutes State aid within the meaning of Article 87(1) of the Treaty. It would be financed by the State or through State resources. Furthermore, as it constitutes a significant proportion of the funding of the project, the aid is liable to distort competition in the Community by giving Fiat Auto an edge over competitors not receiving aid. Lastly, there is extensive trade between Member States in the automobile market.

(28) The aid in question is intended for a firm which manufactures and assembles cars. The firm is therefore part of the motor vehicle industry within the meaning of the Community framework on State aid to the motor vehicle industry (hereinafter 'the relevant Community guidelines')⁽¹⁾.

(29) The aid in question, notified on 3 December 1997, is to be granted under the scheme approved by Law No 488/92. The relevant Community guidelines specify that aid which the public authorities plan to grant to an individual project under an authorised aid scheme for a firm operating in the motor vehicle industry must, in accordance with Article 88(3) of the Treaty, be notified before being granted if either of the following thresholds is reached:

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 279, 15.9.1997, p. 1.

- (i) total cost of the project equalling EUR 50 million,
- (ii) total gross aid for the project, whether State aid or aid from Community instruments equalling EUR 5 million.
- (30) Both the total cost of the project and the amount of aid exceed their notification threshold. Thus, in notifying the proposed aid for Fiat Rivalta, the Italian authorities have complied with the requirements of Article 88(3) of the Treaty.
- (31) Article 87(2) of the Treaty specifies certain types of aid that are compatible with the Treaty. In view of the character and purpose of the aid, and the geographic location of the investment, Article 87(2)(a), (b) and (c) are not applicable. Article 87(3) specifies other forms of aid which may be regarded as compatible with the common market. Compatibility must be assessed from the standpoint of the Community as a whole and not in a purely domestic context. In order to maintain the proper functioning of the common market and having regard to the principle in Article 3(g) of the Treaty, the exceptions in Article 87(3) must be construed narrowly. With regard to the exceptions in Article 87(3)(b) and (d), it is clear that the aid in question is not intended for a project of common European interest or to remedy a serious disturbance in the Italian economy or to promote culture and heritage conservation. As regards the exceptions in Article 87(3)(a) and (c), only subparagraph (c) could be relevant as Rivalta has been assisted by virtue of that provision and has never been assisted under subparagraph (a).
- (32) In order to decide whether the planned regional aid under the exception in Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty is compatible with the common market, the Commission must therefore check whether the conditions laid down in the relevant Community guidelines have been met.
- (33) In these guidelines the Commission stipulates that in all cases the aid must be in proportion to the gravity of the problems to be resolved and necessary for the realisation of the project. Compliance with these two criteria of proportionality and necessity is essential if the Commission is to authorise State aid in the automobile sector ⁽¹⁾.
- (34) Although, as a rule, the question of proportionality is assessed by means of a cost-benefit analysis, the Commission may, in the case in question, limit its assessment to compliance with the necessity criterion only.
- (35) In initiating the procedure, the Commission took note of the special circumstances which led to the authorisation of the scheme under Law No 488/92. As in its decisions of 18 November 1997 ⁽²⁾, 7 April 1998 ⁽³⁾ and 30 September 1998 ⁽⁴⁾, it acknowledged that particular circumstances surrounding the adoption of Law No 488/92 could explain the long delays between the launch of the project, the start of series production of the vehicles under the project, the application for aid in 1996 and the notification in December 1997. However, in assessing the necessity of the aid for locating the project in Rivalta, the Commission cannot confine itself to this consideration alone; it must examine other questions, namely:
- (i) whether the regional aid was actually taken into consideration in the financial analysis of the project and the locational study which led to the selection of the Rivalta site, and
- (ii) the effective mobility of the project.
- (36) Furthermore, for each of these points, the Commission must check whether the evidence submitted by Italy in support of its claims are sufficient in the context of a narrow interpretation of the exceptions in Article 87(3) of the Treaty and in view of the Commission's requests of 3 February and 26 May 1999.
- (37) The letter from the Italian authorities of 16 April 1999 recalls that the investment started on 31 May 1994. Moreover, according to information at the Commission's disposal, spending began in September 1994 and production of the Bravo/Brava and Marea models (the only vehicles affected by alleged mobility and therefore the only ones for which regional aid could be authorised) began in 1995 and 1996 respectively.
- (38) The letter from the Italian authorities of 20 July 1999 states that the machinery/equipment was ordered in March/April 1994, with deliveries beginning in the second half of 1994. Moreover, it confirmed that the locational study which led Fiat to choose Rivalta was carried out in 1993 and 1994.
- (39) The Commission notes that Fiat Rivalta was not located in an assisted area until March 1995, when the area was defined as such under Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty. Furthermore, as reiterated in the letter of 20 July 1999, Italy submitted the first proposal for regions to be defined as assisted areas on the basis of this provision only in September 1994.
- (40) The decision on the investment in question therefore dates from a time when Fiat Rivalta was not located in an assisted area.

⁽¹⁾ See point 17 of the judgment of the Court of Justice in Case 730/79 Philip Morris [1980] ECR 2671.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 70, 6.3.1998, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 240, 31.7.1998, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 409, 30.12.1998, p. 7, and OJ C 384, 12.12.1998, p. 20.

- (41) This assessment is not affected either by the fact that Fiat Rivalta is located in an Objective 2 area or by the alleged possibility of moving machinery/equipment from one site to another during the first phase of the project.
- (42) The start of series production of the Bravo/Brava models at Rivalta, which, according to information supplied by the Italian authorities, took place in 1995, confirms moreover that most of the necessary investment was carried out in the period up to 1995, before the decision on assisted-area status was taken.
- (43) It is therefore highly unlikely that, when considering the financing of the Rivalta project, Fiat was actually working on the assumption that it would obtain regional aid. The Italian authorities have not provided any evidence to remove the Commission's doubts in this respect.
- (44) Even if it had included the possibility of receiving regional aid in its calculations, the firm was implicitly accepting the risk of not obtaining it since the relevant Community guidelines stipulate the need for prior authorisation by decision of the Commission.
- (45) Furthermore, when Fiat decided to carry out the investment and therefore took into account possible State aid to finance the Fiat Rivalta project, Commission practice required a cost-benefit analysis based on a comparison between the regional plant and an alternative site located in a non-assisted region of the Community where Fiat would in all probability have carried out the investment. Both Italy and Fiat were familiar at the time with this practice, which had already been applied, for example, in the Fiat Mezzogiorno case ⁽¹⁾. The Commission has no information on the selection of the comparator site, but the most probable one would have been a plant in the centre/north of Italy. The Commission's experience shows that a cost-benefit analysis carried out using such a comparator site would have made it difficult, not to say impossible, to identify disadvantages for Fiat Rivalta and therefore to authorise regional aid. Again, the Italian authorities have not demonstrated that Fiat, when deciding to carry out the investment at Fiat Rivalta, was in fact including regional aid in its calculations.
- (46) The Commission would make it quite clear that reference to an alternative plant in Poland (Bielsko-Biala or Tichy), as Italy suggests, became possible only when the relevant Community guidelines came into force in January 1998, i.e. four years after Fiat's investment decision.
- (47) Lastly, in the Commission's view, a Member State and, all the more so, a firm cannot legitimately work on the assumption that a given region will be defined as an assisted area under Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty until the Commission has adopted a decision to that effect.
- (48) For this reason, the Commission finds that the Italian Government has not demonstrated that Fiat actually took the granting of regional aid into its calculations as a necessary criterion for selecting the Rivalta site. The notified regional aid is not therefore necessary to achieve the objectives referred to in Article 87(3) of the Treaty.
- (49) Furthermore, on the basis of the relevant Community guidelines, in order to demonstrate the necessity of regional aid, the aid recipient must clearly prove that it has an economically viable alternative location for its project or for subpart(s) of the project. If there were no other industrial site, whether new or in existence, capable of receiving the investment in question within the group, the firm would be compelled to carry out its project in the sole plant available, even in the absence of aid. Now, with the guidelines in force, the mobility study is more important than in the past. In the Commission's view, it is no longer a question of recognising theoretical mobility but of making sure that the investor is both able and intends to locate the project at the alternative site if it is not possible to receive regional aid.
- (50) Despite the Commission's requests, the information supplied by Italy in this regard is still inadequate. The Commission was given only a very brief explanation stating that Fiat's choice had been between the Polish plants and the Rivalta/Mirafiori complex and claiming that the Polish alternative would have had significant advantages over Italy, especially in terms of labour costs.
- (51) The Commission takes the view that, at the time the investment decision was made in 1993/1994, the real possibility of locating the project in Poland was not so evident as the Italian authorities now claim. For example, the industrial risk was not insignificant at a time when Fiat Auto Poland was undergoing reorganisation. The networks of local parts suppliers were not as developed as they are today and it was not certain that suppliers would become established. Also, in their assessment of the mobility of the project, the Italian authorities pass over the important advantages in terms of flexibility (one of Fiat's strategic objectives) to be gained from establishing and maintaining the Rivalta/Mirafiori complex.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 37, 11.2.1993, p. 15.

- (52) The Italian Government has given the Commission only sketchy information on the possibility of producing 200 Bravo/Brava and 200 Marea at Bielsko-Biala or Tichy in optimum conditions and practically no information on Fiat's actual intention to relocate the investment to Poland.
- (53) The Commission therefore considers that Italy has not demonstrated the mobility of the project. In the absence of a credible alternative site, the notified regional aid is therefore unnecessary to achieve the objectives referred to in Article 87(3) of the Treaty.
- (54) Other objectives of the aid, referred to in passing by the Italian Government and including environmental protection and innovation, have never been explained in detail, despite requests from the Commission for information. The Commission has therefore been unable to assess the existence of aid concerning possible innovative or environmental protection measures.

V. CONCLUSION

- (55) The regional aid which the Italian authorities plan to grant Fiat Rivalta is not necessary in order to achieve the objectives referred to in Article 87(3)(c), namely to facilitate the development of certain economic activities or of certain economic areas. The aid in question is therefore incompatible with the common market.

- (56) For similar reasons, the Commission adopted on 22 December 1999 a negative final decision in respect of aid C 9/99 for Fiat Mirafiori Meccanica,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The State aid that Italy plans to grant Fiat Auto SpA in connection with its Rivalta plant (Turin) is incompatible with the common market.

The aid shall consequently not be put into effect.

Article 2

Italy shall inform the Commission, within two months of the date of notification of this Decision, of the measures it has taken to comply with it.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Italian Republic.

Done at Brussels, 15 February 2000.

For the Commission

Mario MONTI

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION
of 13 April 2000
amending Decision 97/222/EC laying down the list of third countries from which the Member States authorise the importation of meat products

(notified under document number C(2000) 1016)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2000/338/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 72/462/EEC of 12 December 1972 on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine, ovine and caprine animals and swine, fresh meat or meat products from third countries ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Council Directive 97/79/EC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 21(a) and 22 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision 97/222/EC ⁽³⁾, as amended by Decision 1999/62/EC ⁽⁴⁾, lays down the list of third countries from which the Member States authorise the importation of meat products.
- (2) This list must be updated in order to take into account the health situation in the exporting third countries; it is therefore necessary to correct the country code for Brazil; furthermore, in view of the presence of CSF in parts of the Czech Republic, to require heat treatment at 70 °C to pigmeat products derived from wild; and to require the same heat treatment at 70 °C to pigmeat products coming from Yugoslavia in order to be consistent with the EC animal health rules.

(3) Decision 97/222/EC must be amended accordingly.

(4) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annex to Decision 97/222/EC is amended as follows:

1. part I is replaced by part I of Annex to the present Decision;
2. part II is replaced by part II of Annex to the present Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 13 April 2000.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 302, 31.12.1972, p. 28.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 31.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 89, 4.4.1997, p. 39.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 20, 27.1.1999, p. 27.

ANNEX

PART I

Description of regionalised territories as laid down for the countries listed in Parts II — III

ISO code	Country	Territory		Description of territory
		Code	Version	
BG	Bulgaria	BG		Whole country
		BG-1	—	As described in Annex I of Commission Decision 98/371/EC (as last amended) ⁽¹⁾
		BG-2	—	As described in Annex I of Commission Decision 98/371/EC (as last amended)
		BG-3	—	As described in Annex I of Commission Decision 98/371/EC (as last amended)
BR	Brazil	BR		Whole country
		BR-1	—	As described in Annex I of Commission Decision 94/984/EC (as last amended) ⁽²⁾
CZ	Czech Republic	CZ		Whole country
		CZ-1	—	As described in Annex I of Commission Decision 98/371/EC (as last amended)
		CZ-2	—	As described in Annex I of Commission Decision 98/371/EC (as last amended)
YU	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	YU		Whole country
		YU-1	—	As described in Annex I of Commission Decision 98/371/EC (as last amended)
		YU-2	—	As described in Annex I of Commission Decision 98/371/EC (as last amended)
MY	Malaysia	MY		Whole country
		MY-1	95/1	Peninsular (Western) Malaysia only

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 170, 16.6.1998, p. 16.⁽²⁾ OJ L 378, 31.12.1994, p. 11.

PART II

Third countries or parts thereof from where meat products are authorised for importation into the European Community

ISO code	Country of origin or part thereof	1. Domestic farmed cloven-hoofed game (excluding swine)	Domestic/ovine/caprine	1. Domestic porcine 2. Farmed cloven-hoofed game (swine)	Domestic soliped	1. Domestic poultry 2. Farmed feathered game	Domestic rabbit and farmed: <i>leporidae</i>	Wild cloven hoofed: game (excluding swine)	Wild swine	Wild soliped	Wild <i>leporidae</i> (rabbits and hares)	Wild game birds	Wild land mammalian game (excluding ungulates, solipeds and <i>leporidae</i>)
AR	Argentina (1)	C	C	C	A	D	A	C	C	—	A	D	—
AU	Australia	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	—	A	A	A
BG	Bulgaria	D	D	D	A	D	A	D	D	—	A	D	—
	Bulgaria BG-1	A	A	D	A	D	A	A	D	—	A	D	—
	Bulgaria BG-2	A	A	D	A	D	A	A	D	—	A	D	—
	Bulgaria BG-3	D	D	D	A	D	A	D	D	—	A	D	—
BH	Bahrain	B	B	B	B	—	A	C	C	—	A	—	—
BR	Brazil	C	C	C	A	D	A	C	C	—	A	D	—
	Brazil BR-1	C	C	C	A	A	A	C	C	—	A	A	—
BW	Botswana	B	B	B	B	—	A	B	B	A	A	—	—
BY	Belarus	C	C	C	B	—	A	C	C	—	A	—	—
CA	Canada	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	—	A	A	A
CH	Switzerland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	—	A	A	—
CL	Chile	B	B	B	A	A	A	B	B	—	A	A	—
CN	People's Republic of China	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	B	—	A	B	—
CO	Colombia	B	B	B	B	—	A	B	B	—	A	—	—
CY	Cyprus	C	C	C	A	A	A	C	C	—	A	A	—

ISO code	Country of origin or part thereof	1. Domestic farmed cloven-hoofed game (excluding swine)	Domestic/ovine/caprine	1. Domestic porcine 2. Farmed cloven-hoofed game (swine)	Domestic soliped	1. Domestic poultry 2. Farmed feathered game	Domestic rabbit and farmed: <i>leporidae</i>	Wild cloven hoofed; game (excluding swine)	Wild swine	Wild soliped	Wild <i>leporidae</i> (rabbits and hares)	Wild game birds	Wild land mammalian game (excluding ungulates, solipeds and <i>leporidae</i>)
CZ	Czech Republic CZ	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	—	A	A	—
	Czech Republic CZ-1	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	—	A	A	—
	Czech Republic CZ-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	D	—	A	A	—
EE	Estonia	C	C	C	A	—	A	C	—	—	A	—	A
ET	Ethiopia	B	B	B	B	—	A	B	B	—	A	—	—
GR	Greenland	—	—	—	—	—	A	—	—	—	A	A	A
HK	Hong Kong	B	B	B	B	D	A	B	B	—	A	—	—
HR	Croatia	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	D	—	A	A	—
HU	Hungary	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	—	A	A	—
IL	Israel	B	B	B	B	D	A	B	B	—	A	D	—
IN	India	B	B	B	B	—	A	B	B	—	A	—	—
IS	Iceland	B	B	B	A	—	A	B	B	—	A	—	—
KE	Kenya	B	B	B	B	—	A	B	B	—	A	—	—
KR	Korea (Republic)	—	—	—	—	D	A	—	—	—	A	D	—
LI	Lithuania	C	C	C	A	D	A	C	C	—	A	D	A
LV	Latvia	C	C	C	A	—	A	C	C	—	A	—	A
MA	Morocco	B	B	B	B	—	A	B	B	—	A	—	—
MG	Madagascar	B	B	B	B	D	A	B	B	—	A	D	—
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	A	A	B	A	—	A	B	B	—	A	—	—

ISO code	Country of origin or part thereof	1. Domestic 2. Farmed cloven- hoofed game (excluding swine)	Domestic/ ovine/caprine	1. Domestic porcine 2. Farmed cloven- hoofed game (swine)	Domestic soliped	1. Domestic poultry 2. Farmed feathered game	Domestic rabbit and farmed: <i>leporidae</i>	Wild cloven hoofed; game (excluding swine)	Wild swine	Wild soliped	Wild <i>leporidae</i> (rabbits and hares)	Wild game birds	Wild land mammalian game (exclu- ding ungu- lates, solipeds and <i>leporidae</i>)
MT	Malta	—	—	—	—	A	A	—	—	—	A	—	—
MU	Mauritius	B	B	B	B	—	A	B	B	—	A	—	—
MX	Mexico	A	D	D	A	D	A	D	D	—	A	D	—
MY	Malaysia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malaysia MY-1	—	—	—	—	D	A	—	—	—	A	D	—
NA	Namibia (1)	B	B	B	B	D	A	B	B	A	A	D	—
NZ	New Zealand	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	—	A	A	A
PL	Poland	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	D	—	A	A	—
PY	Paraguay	C	C	C	B	—	A	C	C	—	A	—	—
RO	Romania	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	D	—	A	A	A
RU	Russia	C	C	C	B	—	A	C	C	—	A	—	A
SG	Singapore	B	B	B	B	D	A	B	B	—	A	—	—
SI	Slovenia	A	A	D	A	D	A	A	D	—	A	D	—
SK	Slovak Republic	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	D	—	A	A	—
SZ	Swaziland	B	B	B	B	—	A	B	B	A	A	—	—
TH	Thailand	B	B	B	B	A	A	B	B	—	A	D	—
TN	Tunisia	C	C	B	B	—	A	B	B	—	A	D	—
TR	Turkey	—	—	—	—	D	A	—	—	—	A	D	—
UA	Ukraine	—	—	—	—	—	A	—	—	—	A	—	—

ISO code	Country of origin or part thereof	1. Domestic 2. Farmed cloven- hoofed game (excluding swine)	Domestic/ ovine/caprine	1. Domestic porcine 2. Farmed cloven- hoofed game (swine)	Domestic soliped	1. Domestic poultry 2. Farmed feathered game	Domestic rabbit and farmed: <i>leporidae</i>	Wild cloven hoofed; game (excluding swine)	Wild swine	Wild soliped	Wild <i>leporidae</i> (rabbits and hares)	Wild game birds	Wild land mammalian game (exclu- ding ungu- lates, solipeds and <i>leporidae</i>)
US	United States of America	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	—	A	A	—
UY	Uruguay	A	A	B	A	D	A	—	—	—	A	D	—
YU	Federal Republic of Yugo- slavia	D	D	D	A	D	A	C	C	—	A	—	—
	Federal Republic of Yugo- slavia YU-1	A	A	D	A	D	A	A	D	—	A	—	—
	Federal Republic of Yugo- slavia YU-2	D	D	D	A	D	A	C	C	—	A	—	—
ZA	South Africa (1)	C	C	C	A	D	A	C	C	A	A	D	—
ZW	Zimbabwe (1)	C	C	B	A	D	A	B	B	—	A	D	—

(1) See Part III for minimum treatment requirements for pasteurised meat products and biltong.

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Recommendation 2000/304/EC of 13 April 2000 on the reduction of CO₂ emissions from passenger cars (JAMA)**

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 100 of 20 April 2000)

On page 58, in Article 1(4):

for: 'in the range of 165 to 170 g/km',

read: 'in the range of 165 to 175 g/km'.

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1029/2000 of 16 May 2000 fixing the export refunds on poultrymeat

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 116 of 17 May 2000)

On page 17, Annex, column 'Product Code', in the first line:

for: '0207 12 90 9900'

read: '0207 12 10 9900'.
