

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 52

Volume 43

25 February 2000

English edition

Legislation

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 411/2000
of 24 February 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 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 24 February 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	204	47,5	
	624	210,6	
	999	129,1	
0707 00 05	052	116,8	
	068	87,2	
	628	165,4	
	999	123,1	
0709 10 00	220	203,6	
	999	203,6	
0709 90 70	052	120,0	
	204	52,0	
	628	137,2	
	999	103,1	
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	59,2	
	204	35,3	
	212	36,0	
	624	55,8	
	999	46,6	
	0805 20 10	052	50,8
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	204	67,3	
	999	59,0	
	052	48,1	
	204	51,7	
	220	69,4	
	600	90,1	
0805 30 10	624	69,1	
	999	65,7	
	052	40,1	
	600	62,6	
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	999	51,4	
	039	114,7	
	060	49,0	
	400	82,4	
	404	76,3	
	528	101,7	
	720	110,5	
	728	98,3	
	999	90,4	
	0808 20 50	388	94,2
		400	109,7
512		102,7	
528		111,9	
720		64,3	
999		96,6	

⁽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 412/2000
of 24 February 2000
on the issue of system B export licences in the fruit and vegetables sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2190/96 of 14 November 1996 on detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 as regards export refunds on fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 298/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 67/2000 ⁽³⁾ fixes the indicative quantities for system B export licences other than those sought in the context of food aid.
- (2) In the light of the information available to the Commission today, there is a risk that the indicative quantities laid down for the current export period for Lemons will shortly be exceeded. This overrun will prejudice the

proper working of the export refund scheme in the fruit and vegetables sector.

- (3) To avoid this situation, applications for system B licences for Lemons exported after 24 February 2000 should be rejected until the end of the current export period,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Applications for system B export licences for Lemons submitted pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 67/2000, export declarations for which are accepted after 24 February 2000 and before 17 March 2000, are hereby rejected.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 34, 9.2.2000, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 9, 13.1.2000, p. 11.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 413/2000
of 24 February 2000
fixing the export refunds on milk and milk products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 31(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 provides that the difference between prices in international trade for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund within the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty.

(2) Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 provides that when the refunds on the products listed in Article 1 of the above-mentioned Regulation, exported in the natural state, are being fixed, account must be taken of:

- the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of milk and milk products on the Community market and prices for milk and milk products in international trade,
- marketing costs and the most favourable transport charges from Community markets to ports or other points of export in the Community, as well as costs incurred in placing the goods on the market of the country of destination,
- the aims of the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products which are to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on this market,
- the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty, and
- the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market, and
- the economic aspect of the proposed exports.

(3) Article 31(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 provides that when prices within the Community are being determined account should be taken of the ruling prices which are most favourable for exportation, and that

when prices in international trade are being determined particular account should be taken of:

- (a) prices ruling on third country markets;
- (b) the most favourable prices in third countries of destination for third country imports;
- (c) producer prices recorded in exporting third countries, account being taken, where appropriate, of subsidies granted by those countries; and
- (d) free-at-Community-frontier offer prices.

(4) Article 31(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 provides that the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund on the products listed in Article 1 of the abovementioned Regulation according to destination.

(5) Article 31(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 provides that the list of products on which export refunds are granted and the amount of such refunds should be fixed at least once every four weeks; the amount of the refund may, however, remain at the same level for more than four weeks.

(6) In accordance with Article 16 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 174/1999 of 26 January 1999 on specific detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 804/68 as regards export licences and export refunds on milk and milk products ⁽²⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1596/1999 ⁽³⁾; the refund granted for milk products containing added sugar is equal to the sum of the two components; one is intended to take account of the quantity of milk products and is calculated by multiplying the basic amount by the milk products content in the product concerned; the other is intended to take account of the quantity of added sucrose and is calculated by multiplying the sucrose content of the entire product by the basic amount of the refund valid on the day of exportation for the products listed in Article 1(1)(d) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 of 13 September 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽⁴⁾, however, this second component is applied only if the added sucrose has been produced using sugar beet or cane harvested in the Community.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 20, 27.1.1999, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 188, 21.7.1999, p. 39.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48.

- (7) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 896/84 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 222/88 ⁽²⁾, laid down additional provisions concerning the granting of refunds on the change from one milk year to another; those provisions provide for the possibility of varying refunds according to the date of manufacture of the products.
- (8) For the calculation of the refund for processed cheese provision must be made where casein or caseinates are added for that quantity not to be taken into account.
- (9) It follows from applying the rules set out above to the present situation on the market in milk and in particular to quotations or prices for milk products within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The export refunds referred to in Article 31 of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 on products exported in the natural state shall be as set out in the Annex.
2. There shall be no refunds for exports to destination No 400 for products falling within CN codes 0401, 0402, 0403, 0404, 0405 and 2309.
3. There shall be no refunds for exports to destinations No 021, 023, 024, 028, 043, 044, 045, 046, 052, 404, 600, 800 and 804 for products falling within CN code 0406.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 2000.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 91, 1.4.1984, p. 71.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 28, 1.2.1988, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 24 February 2000 fixing the export refunds on milk and milk products

(in EUR/100 kg net weight unless otherwise indicated)

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0401 10 10 9000	970	2,327	0402 21 91 9900	+	145,30
	***	—	0402 21 99 9100	+	109,80
0401 10 90 9000	970	2,327	0402 21 99 9200	+	110,50
	***	—	0402 21 99 9300	+	111,90
0401 20 11 9100	970	2,327	0402 21 99 9400	+	119,60
	***	—	0402 21 99 9500	+	122,30
0401 20 11 9500	970	3,597	0402 21 99 9600	+	132,50
	***	—	0402 21 99 9700	+	138,50
0401 20 19 9100	970	2,327	0402 21 99 9900	+	145,30
	***	—	0402 29 15 9200	+	0,7600
0401 20 19 9500	970	3,597	0402 29 15 9300	+	0,9620
	***	—	0402 29 15 9500	+	1,0140
0401 20 91 9100	970	4,551	0402 29 15 9900	+	1,0900
	***	—	0402 29 19 9200	+	0,7600
0401 20 91 9500	+	—	0402 29 19 9300	+	0,9620
0401 20 99 9100	970	4,551	0402 29 19 9500	+	1,0140
	***	—	0402 29 19 9900	+	1,0900
0401 20 99 9500	+	—	0402 29 91 9100	+	1,0980
0401 30 11 9100	+	—	0402 29 91 9500	+	1,1960
0401 30 11 9400	970	10,50	0402 29 99 9100	+	1,0980
	***	—	0402 29 99 9500	+	1,1960
0401 30 11 9700	970	15,77	0402 91 11 9110	+	—
	***	—	0402 91 11 9120	+	—
0401 30 19 9100	+	—	0402 91 11 9310	+	11,31
0401 30 19 9400	+	—	0402 91 11 9350	+	13,85
0401 30 19 9700	970	15,77	0402 91 11 9370	+	16,84
	***	—	0402 91 19 9110	+	—
0401 30 31 9100	+	38,32	0402 91 19 9120	+	—
0401 30 31 9400	+	59,85	0402 91 19 9310	+	11,31
0401 30 31 9700	+	66,00	0402 91 19 9350	+	13,85
0401 30 39 9100	+	38,32	0402 91 19 9370	+	16,84
0401 30 39 9400	+	59,85	0402 91 31 9100	+	—
0401 30 39 9700	+	66,00	0402 91 31 9300	+	19,91
0401 30 91 9100	+	75,22	0402 91 39 9100	+	—
0401 30 91 9400	+	110,55	0402 91 39 9300	+	19,91
0401 30 91 9700	+	129,01	0402 91 51 9000	+	—
0401 30 99 9100	+	75,22	0402 91 59 9000	+	—
0401 30 99 9400	+	110,55	0402 91 91 9000	+	63,94
0401 30 99 9700	+	129,01	0402 91 99 9000	+	63,94
0402 10 11 9000	+	76,00	0402 99 11 9110	+	—
0402 10 19 9000	+	76,00	0402 99 11 9130	+	—
0402 10 91 9000	+	0,7600	0402 99 11 9150	+	—
0402 10 99 9000	+	0,7600	0402 99 11 9310	+	0,2689
0402 21 11 9200	+	76,00	0402 99 11 9330	+	0,3228
0402 21 11 9300	+	96,20	0402 99 11 9350	+	0,4291
0402 21 11 9500	+	101,40	0402 99 19 9110	+	—
0402 21 11 9900	+	109,00	0402 99 19 9130	+	—
0402 21 17 9000	+	76,00	0402 99 19 9150	+	—
0402 21 19 9300	+	96,20	0402 99 19 9310	+	0,2689
0402 21 19 9500	+	101,40	0402 99 19 9330	+	0,3228
0402 21 19 9900	+	109,00	0402 99 19 9350	+	0,4291
0402 21 91 9100	+	109,80	0402 99 31 9110	+	—
0402 21 91 9200	+	110,50	0402 99 31 9150	+	0,4467
0402 21 91 9300	+	111,90	0402 99 31 9300	+	0,3832
0402 21 91 9400	+	119,60	0402 99 31 9500	+	0,6600
0402 21 91 9500	+	122,30	0402 99 39 9110	+	—
0402 21 91 9600	+	132,50	0402 99 39 9150	+	0,4467
0402 21 91 9700	+	138,50	0402 99 39 9300	+	0,3832

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0402 99 39 9500	+	0,6600	0404 90 29 9160	+	138,50
0402 99 91 9000	+	0,7522	0404 90 29 9180	+	145,30
0402 99 99 9000	+	0,7522	0404 90 81 9100	+	0,7600
0403 10 11 9400	+	—	0404 90 81 9910	+	—
0403 10 11 9800	+	—	0404 90 81 9950	+	0,2689
0403 10 13 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9110	+	0,7600
0403 10 19 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9130	+	0,9620
0403 10 31 9400	+	—	0404 90 83 9150	+	1,0140
0403 10 31 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9170	+	1,0900
0403 10 33 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9911	+	—
0403 10 39 9800	+	—	0404 90 83 9913	+	—
0403 90 11 9000	+	74,70	0404 90 83 9915	+	—
0403 90 13 9200	+	74,70	0404 90 83 9917	+	—
0403 90 13 9300	+	95,30	0404 90 83 9919	+	—
0403 90 13 9500	+	100,40	0404 90 83 9931	+	0,2689
0403 90 13 9900	+	108,00	0404 90 83 9933	+	0,3228
0403 90 19 9000	+	108,80	0404 90 83 9935	+	0,4291
0403 90 31 9000	+	0,7470	0404 90 83 9937	+	0,4467
0403 90 33 9200	+	0,7470	0404 90 89 9130	+	1,0980
0403 90 33 9300	+	0,9530	0404 90 89 9150	+	1,1960
0403 90 33 9500	+	1,0040	0404 90 89 9930	+	0,4601
0403 90 33 9900	+	1,0800	0404 90 89 9950	+	0,6600
0403 90 39 9000	+	1,0880	0404 90 89 9990	+	0,7522
0403 90 51 9100	970 ***	2,327 —	0405 10 11 9500	+	165,85
0403 90 51 9300	+	—	0405 10 11 9700	+	170,00
0403 90 53 9000	+	—	0405 10 19 9500	+	165,85
0403 90 59 9110	+	—	0405 10 19 9700	+	170,00
0403 90 59 9140	+	—	0405 10 30 9100	+	165,85
0403 90 59 9170	970 ***	15,77 —	0405 10 30 9300	+	170,00
0403 90 59 9310	+	38,32	0405 10 30 9500	+	165,85
0403 90 59 9340	+	59,85	0405 10 30 9700	+	170,00
0403 90 59 9370	+	64,80	0405 10 50 9100	+	165,85
0403 90 59 9510	+	64,80	0405 10 50 9300	+	170,00
0403 90 59 9540	+	64,80	0405 10 50 9500	+	165,85
0403 90 59 9570	+	64,80	0405 10 50 9700	+	170,00
0403 90 61 9100	+	—	0405 10 90 9000	+	176,22
0403 90 61 9300	+	—	0405 20 90 9500	+	155,49
0403 90 63 9000	+	—	0405 20 90 9700	+	161,71
0403 90 69 9000	+	—	0405 90 10 9000	+	216,00
0404 90 21 9100	+	76,00	0405 90 90 9000	+	170,00
0404 90 21 9910	+	—	0406 10 20 9100	+	—
0404 90 21 9950	+	11,31	0406 10 20 9230	037	—
0404 90 23 9120	+	76,00		039	—
0404 90 23 9130	+	96,20		097	37,68
0404 90 23 9140	+	101,40		098	37,68
0404 90 23 9150	+	109,00		400	21,50
0404 90 23 9911	+	—		***	37,68
0404 90 23 9913	+	—	0406 10 20 9290	037	—
0404 90 23 9915	+	—		039	—
0404 90 23 9917	+	—		097	35,05
0404 90 23 9919	+	—		098	35,05
0404 90 23 9931	+	11,31		400	14,40
0404 90 23 9933	+	13,85		***	35,05
0404 90 23 9935	+	16,84	0406 10 20 9300	037	—
0404 90 23 9937	+	19,91		039	—
0404 90 23 9939	+	20,81		097	15,39
0404 90 29 9110	+	109,80		098	15,39
0404 90 29 9115	+	110,50		400	7,360
0404 90 29 9120	+	111,90		***	15,39
0404 90 29 9130	+	119,60			
0404 90 29 9135	+	122,30			
0404 90 29 9150	+	132,50			

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	
0406 10 20 9610	037	—	0406 20 90 9990	+	—	
	039	—	0406 30 31 9710	037	—	
	097	51,11		039	—	
	098	51,11		097	17,88	
	400	29,10		098	9,536	
	***	51,11		400	7,850	
0406 10 20 9620	037	—		***	17,88	
	039	—	0406 30 31 9730	037	—	
	097	51,83		039	—	
	098	51,83		097	26,24	
	400	29,50		098	13,99	
	***	51,83		400	11,50	
0406 10 20 9630	037	—		***	26,24	
	039	—	0406 30 31 9910	037	—	
	097	57,86		039	—	
	098	57,86		097	17,88	
	400	33,00		098	9,536	
	***	57,86		400	7,850	
0406 10 20 9640	037	—		***	17,88	
	039	—	0406 30 31 9930	037	—	
	097	85,03		039	—	
	098	85,03		097	26,24	
	400	45,40		098	13,99	
	***	85,03		400	11,50	
0406 10 20 9650	037	—		***	26,24	
	039	—	0406 30 31 9950	037	—	
	097	70,86		039	—	
	098	70,86		097	38,17	
	400	23,90		098	20,36	
	***	70,86		400	16,70	
0406 10 20 9660	+	—		***	38,17	
0406 10 20 9830	037	—	0406 30 39 9500	037	—	
	039	—		039	—	
	097	26,28		097	26,24	
	098	26,28		098	13,99	
	400	12,60		400	11,50	
	***	26,28		***	26,24	
0406 10 20 9850	037	—	0406 30 39 9700	037	—	
	039	—		039	—	
	097	31,87		097	38,17	
	098	31,87		098	20,36	
	400	15,20		400	16,70	
	***	31,87		***	38,17	
0406 10 20 9870	+	—	0406 30 39 9930	037	—	
0406 10 20 9900	+	—		039	—	
0406 20 90 9100	+	—		097	38,17	
0406 20 90 9913	037	—		098	20,36	
	039	—		400	16,70	
	097	58,77		***	38,17	
	098	58,77		0406 30 39 9950	037	—
	400	29,70			039	—
	***	58,77			097	38,17
0406 20 90 9915	037	—		098	20,36	
	039	—		400	16,70	
	097	77,56		***	38,17	
	098	77,56		0406 30 39 9950	037	—
	400	39,60			039	—
	***	77,56			097	43,16
0406 20 90 9917	037	—		098	23,02	
	039	—		400	19,90	
	097	82,41		***	43,16	
	098	82,41		0406 30 90 9000	037	—
	400	42,10			039	—
	***	82,41			097	45,28
0406 20 90 9919	037	—		098	24,15	
	039	—		400	19,90	
	097	92,10		***	45,28	
	098	92,10		0406 40 50 9000	037	—
	400	47,00			039	—
	***	92,10			097	90,00
				098	90,00	
				400	31,00	
				***	90,00	

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 40 90 9000	037	—	0406 90 33 9951	037	—
	039	—		039	—
	097	92,42		097	78,66
	098	92,42		098	68,98
	400	31,00		400	18,80
	***	92,42		***	78,66
0406 90 13 9000	037	—	0406 90 35 9190	037	33,29
	039	—		039	33,29
	097	116,37		097	121,56
	098	101,62		098	105,71
	400	56,60		400	57,70
	***	116,37		***	121,56
0406 90 15 9100	037	—	0406 90 35 9990	037	—
	039	—		039	—
	097	120,25		097	121,56
	098	105,01		098	105,71
	400	58,40		400	37,80
	***	120,25		***	121,56
0406 90 17 9100	037	—	0406 90 37 9000	037	—
	039	—		039	—
	097	120,25		097	116,37
	098	105,01		098	101,62
	400	58,40		400	56,60
	***	120,25		***	116,37
0406 90 21 9900	037	—	0406 90 61 9000	037	47,01
	039	—		039	47,01
	097	117,54		097	129,64
	098	102,90		098	112,00
	400	41,90		400	53,80
	***	117,54		***	129,64
0406 90 23 9900	037	—	0406 90 63 9100	037	42,83
	039	—		039	42,83
	097	103,92		097	128,55
	098	90,36		098	111,41
	400	17,50		400	60,10
	***	103,92		***	128,55
0406 90 25 9900	037	—	0406 90 63 9900	037	34,22
	039	—		039	34,22
	097	102,80		097	124,18
	098	89,77		098	107,11
	400	19,90		400	46,00
	***	102,80		***	124,18
0406 90 27 9900	037	—	0406 90 69 9100	+	—
	039	—	0406 90 69 9910	037	—
	097	93,10	039	—	
	098	81,30	097	124,18	
	400	17,50	098	107,11	
	***	93,10	400	46,00	
0406 90 31 9119	037	—	0406 90 73 9900	***	124,18
	039	—		037	—
	097	85,71		039	—
	098	74,72		097	106,91
	400	24,00		098	93,28
	***	85,71		400	49,50
0406 90 33 9119	037	—	0406 90 75 9900	***	106,91
	039	—		037	—
	097	85,71		039	—
	098	74,72		097	108,07
	400	24,00		098	93,90
	***	85,71		400	20,90
0406 90 33 9919	037	—	0406 90 76 9300	***	108,07
	039	—		037	—
	097	78,60		039	—
	098	68,29		097	96,98
	400	19,10		098	84,68
	***	78,60		400	18,90
			***	96,98	

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 76 9400	037	—	0406 90 85 9999	+	—
	039	—	0406 90 86 9100	+	—
	097	108,62	0406 90 86 9200	037	—
	098	94,85		039	—
	400	21,80		097	102,23
	***	108,62		098	86,17
0406 90 76 9500	037	—		400	26,00
	039	—		***	102,23
	097	102,45	0406 90 86 9300	037	—
	098	90,24		039	—
	400	21,80		097	103,32
	***	102,45		098	87,41
0406 90 78 9100	037	—		400	28,50
	039	—		***	103,32
	097	102,26	0406 90 86 9400	037	—
	098	87,50		039	—
	400	17,10		097	108,62
	***	102,26		098	92,87
0406 90 78 9300	037	—		400	32,20
	039	—		***	108,62
	097	105,98	0406 90 86 9900	037	—
	098	92,78		039	—
	400	18,90		097	117,90
	***	105,98		098	102,43
0406 90 78 9500	037	—		400	37,80
	039	—		***	117,90
	097	104,35	0406 90 87 9100	+	—
	098	91,91	0406 90 87 9200	037	—
	400	21,80		039	—
	***	104,35		097	85,19
0406 90 79 9900	037	—		098	71,81
	039	—		400	23,30
	097	86,27		***	85,19
	098	75,02	0406 90 87 9300	037	—
	400	18,10		039	—
	***	86,27		097	94,89
0406 90 81 9900	037	—		098	80,27
	039	—		400	26,30
	097	108,62		***	94,89
	098	94,85	0406 90 87 9400	037	—
	400	44,80		039	—
	***	108,62		097	96,33
0406 90 85 9910	037	33,32		098	82,36
	039	33,32		400	28,80
	097	117,90		***	96,33
	098	102,43	0406 90 87 9951	037	—
	400	55,70		039	—
	***	117,90		097	106,68
0406 90 85 9991	037	—		098	93,15
	039	—		400	39,70
	097	117,90		***	106,68
	098	102,43	0406 90 87 9971	037	—
	400	37,80		039	—
	***	117,90		097	106,68
0406 90 85 9995	037	—		098	93,15
	039	—		400	32,30
	097	108,07		***	106,68
	098	93,90	0406 90 87 9972	097	45,63
	400	19,90		098	39,68
	***	108,07		400	12,80
			***	45,63	

Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund
0406 90 87 9973	037	—	2309 10 19 9100	+	—
	039	—	2309 10 19 9200	+	—
	097	104,74	2309 10 19 9300	+	—
	098	91,46	2309 10 19 9400	+	—
	400	22,60	2309 10 19 9500	+	—
	***	104,74	2309 10 19 9600	+	—
0406 90 87 9974	037	—	2309 10 19 9700	+	—
	039	—	2309 10 19 9800	+	—
	097	113,19	2309 10 70 9010	+	—
	098	99,26	2309 10 70 9100	+	13,85
	400	22,60	2309 10 70 9200	+	18,47
	***	113,19	2309 10 70 9300	+	23,09
0406 90 87 9975	037	—	2309 10 70 9500	+	27,70
	039	—	2309 10 70 9600	+	32,32
	097	114,45	2309 10 70 9700	+	36,94
	098	101,25	2309 10 70 9800	+	40,63
	400	30,00	2309 90 35 9010	+	—
	***	114,45	2309 90 35 9100	+	—
0406 90 87 9979	037	—	2309 90 35 9200	+	—
	039	—	2309 90 35 9300	+	—
	097	103,92	2309 90 35 9400	+	—
	098	90,36	2309 90 35 9500	+	—
	400	22,60	2309 90 35 9700	+	—
	***	103,92	2309 90 39 9010	+	—
0406 90 88 9100	+	—	2309 90 39 9100	+	—
0406 90 88 9300	037	—	2309 90 39 9200	+	—
	039	—	2309 90 39 9300	+	—
	097	83,50	2309 90 39 9400	+	—
	098	70,90	2309 90 39 9500	+	—
	400	28,50	2309 90 39 9600	+	—
	***	83,50	2309 90 39 9700	+	—
2309 10 15 9010	+	—	2309 90 39 9800	+	—
2309 10 15 9100	+	—	2309 90 70 9010	+	—
2309 10 15 9200	+	—	2309 90 70 9100	+	13,85
2309 10 15 9300	+	—	2309 90 70 9200	+	18,47
2309 10 15 9400	+	—	2309 90 70 9300	+	23,09
2309 10 15 9500	+	—	2309 90 70 9500	+	27,70
2309 10 15 9700	+	—	2309 90 70 9600	+	32,32
2309 10 19 9010	+	—	2309 90 70 9700	+	36,94
			2309 90 70 9800	+	40,63

(*) The code numbers for the destinations are those set out in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2543/1999 (OJ L 307, 2.12.1999, p. 46).

However:

— '097' covers all destination codes from 072 to 083 inclusive,

— '098' covers all destination codes from 053 to 070 inclusive and from 091 to 096 inclusive,

— '970' covers the exports referred to in Articles 36(1)(a) and (c) and 44(1)(a) and (b) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 800/1999 (OJ L 107, 17.4.1999, p. 11).

For destinations other than those indicated for each 'product code', the amount of the refund applying is indicated by ***.

Where no destination (+) is indicated, the amount of the refund is applicable for exports to any destination other than those referred to in Article 1(2) and (3).

NB: The product codes and the footnotes are defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1), as amended.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 414/2000

of 24 February 2000

fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice

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 organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2072/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provide that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of those Regulations and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.

(2) Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals, rice and broken rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals, rice, broken rice and cereal products on the world market on the other. The same Articles provide that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the markets in cereals and rice and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports, and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market.

(3) Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1518/95 ⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2993/95 ⁽⁶⁾, on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and from rice defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on these products is being calculated.

(4) The refund to be granted in respect of certain processed products should be graduated on the basis of the ash, crude fibre, tegument, protein, fat and starch content of the individual product concerned, this content being a particularly good indicator of the quantity of basic product actually incorporated in the processed product.

(5) There is no need at present to fix an export refund for manioc, other tropical roots and tubers or flours obtained therefrom, given the economic aspect of potential exports and in particular the nature and origin of these products. For certain products processed from cereals, the insignificance of Community participation in world trade makes it unnecessary to fix an export refund at the present time.

(6) The world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for certain products according to destination.

(7) The refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period.

(8) Certain processed maize products may undergo a heat treatment following which a refund might be granted that does not correspond to the quality of the product; whereas it should therefore be specified that on these products, containing pregelatinized starch, no export refund is to be granted.

(9) 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

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1(1)(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and in Article 1(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and subject to Regulation (EC) No 1518/95 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 265, 30.9.1998, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 55.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 312, 23.12.1995, p. 25.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 2000.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 24 February 2000 fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice

(EUR/tonne)		(EUR/tonne)	
Product code	Refund	Product code	Refund
1102 20 10 9200 ⁽¹⁾	55,92	1104 23 10 9100	59,91
1102 20 10 9400 ⁽¹⁾	47,93	1104 23 10 9300	45,93
1102 20 90 9200 ⁽¹⁾	47,93	1104 29 11 9000	30,95
1102 90 10 9100	40,79	1104 29 51 9000	30,34
1102 90 10 9900	27,73	1104 29 55 9000	30,34
1102 90 30 9100	93,46	1104 30 10 9000	7,59
1103 12 00 9100	93,46	1104 30 90 9000	9,99
1103 13 10 9100 ⁽¹⁾	71,89	1107 10 11 9000	54,01
1103 13 10 9300 ⁽¹⁾	55,92	1107 10 91 9000	48,40
1103 13 10 9500 ⁽¹⁾	47,93	1108 11 00 9200	60,68
1103 13 90 9100 ⁽¹⁾	47,93	1108 11 00 9300	60,68
1103 19 10 9000	45,67	1108 12 00 9200	63,90
1103 19 30 9100	42,14	1108 12 00 9300	63,90
1103 21 00 9000	30,95	1108 13 00 9200	63,90
1103 29 20 9000	27,73	1108 13 00 9300	63,90
1104 11 90 9100	40,79	1108 19 10 9200	53,20
1104 12 90 9100	103,84	1108 19 10 9300	53,20
1104 12 90 9300	83,07	1109 00 00 9100	0,00
1104 19 10 9000	30,95	1702 30 51 9000 ⁽²⁾	78,46
1104 19 50 9110	63,90	1702 30 59 9000 ⁽²⁾	60,06
1104 19 50 9130	51,92	1702 30 91 9000	78,46
1104 21 10 9100	40,79	1702 30 99 9000	60,06
1104 21 30 9100	40,79	1702 40 90 9000	60,06
1104 21 50 9100	54,38	1702 90 50 9100	78,46
1104 21 50 9300	43,50	1702 90 50 9900	60,06
1104 22 20 9100	83,07	1702 90 75 9000	82,21
1104 22 30 9100	88,26	1702 90 79 9000	57,06
		2106 90 55 9000	60,06

⁽¹⁾ No refund shall be granted on products given a heat treatment resulting in pregelatinisation of the starch.

⁽²⁾ Refunds are granted in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 2730/75 (OJ L 281, 1.11.1975, p. 20), amended.

NB: The product codes and the footnotes are defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1), amended.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 415/2000
of 24 February 2000
fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs

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 organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 1517/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards the arrangements for the export and import of compound feedingstuffs based on cereals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice⁽³⁾ in Article 2 lays down general rules for fixing the amount of such refunds.
- (3) That calculation must also take account of the cereal products content. In the interest of simplification, the refund should be paid in respect of two categories of 'cereal products', namely for maize, the most commonly used cereal in exported compound feeds and maize products, and for 'other cereals', these being eligible cereal products excluding maize and maize products. A

refund should be granted in respect of the quantity of cereal products present in the compound feedingstuff.

- (4) Furthermore, the amount of the refund must also take into account the possibilities and conditions for the sale of those products on the world market, the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market and the economic aspect of the export.
- (5) However, in fixing the rate of refund it would seem advisable to base it at this time on the difference in the cost of raw inputs widely used in compound feedingstuffs as the Community and world markets, allowing more accurate account to be taken of the commercial conditions under which such products are exported.
- (6) The refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period.
- (7) 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

The export refunds on the compound feedingstuffs covered by Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and subject to Regulation (EC) No 1517/95 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 147, 30.6.1995, p. 51.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 24 February 2000 fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs

Product code benefiting from export refund ⁽¹⁾:

2309 10 11 9000, 2309 10 13 9000, 2309 10 31 9000,
2309 10 33 9000, 2309 10 51 9000, 2309 10 53 9000,
2309 90 31 9000, 2309 90 33 9000, 2309 90 41 9000,
2309 90 43 9000, 2309 90 51 9000, 2309 90 53 9000.

(EUR/t)

Cereal products ⁽²⁾	Amount of refund ⁽²⁾
Maize and maize products: CN codes 0709 90 60, 0712 90 19, 1005, 1102 20, 1103 13, 1103 29 40, 1104 19 50, 1104 23, 1904 10 10	39,94
Cereal products ⁽²⁾ excluding maize and maize products	28,77

⁽¹⁾ The product codes are defined in Sector 5 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1), amended.

⁽²⁾ For the purposes of the refund only the starch coming from cereal products is taken into account.

Cereal products means the products falling within subheadings 0709 90 60 and 0712 90 19, Chapter 10, and headings Nos 1101, 1102, 1103 and 1104 (unprocessed and not reconstituted excluding subheading 1104 30) and the cereals content of the products falling within subheadings 1904 10 10 and 1904 10 90 of the combined nomenclature. The cereals content in products under subheadings 1904 10 10 and 1904 10 90 of the combined nomenclature is considered to be equal to the weight of this final product. No refund is paid for cereals where the origin of the starch cannot be clearly established by analysis.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 416/2000
of 24 February 2000
fixing production refunds on cereals and rice

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 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 ⁽³⁾ thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2072/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93 of 30 June 1993 laying down detailed rules for the arrangements concerning production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 87/1999 ⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93 establishes the conditions for granting the production refund; whereas the basis for the calculation is established in Article 3 of the said Regulation; whereas the refund thus calculated must be

fixed once a month and may be altered if the price of maize and/or wheat changes significantly.

- (2) The production refunds to be fixed in this Regulation should be adjusted by the coefficients listed in the Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93 to establish the exact amount payable.
- (3) 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

The refund referred to in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93, expressed per tonne of starch extracted from maize, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, rice or broken rice, shall be EUR 30,53 EUR/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 265, 30.9.1998, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 159, 1.7.1993, p. 112.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 9, 15.1.1999, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 417/2000**of 24 February 2000****fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal**

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 13 (2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products in the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) The refunds must be fixed taking into account the factors referred to in Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2513/98 ⁽⁴⁾.
- (3) As far as wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, when the refund on these products is being calculated, account must be taken of the quantities of cereals required for their manufacture; whereas these quantities were fixed in Regulation (EC) No 1501/95.

- (4) The world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for certain products according to destination.
- (5) The refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period.
- (6) It follows from applying the detailed rules set out above to the present situation on the market in cereals, and in particular to quotations or prices for these products within the Community and on the world market, that the refunds should be as set out in the Annex hereto.
- (7) 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

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1(a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, excluding malt, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 313, 21.11.1998, p. 16.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 24 February 2000 fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(EUR/t)			(EUR/t)		
Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund
1001 10 00 9200	—	—	1101 00 11 9000	—	—
1001 10 00 9400	01	0	1101 00 15 9100	01	45,25
1001 90 91 9000	—	—	1101 00 15 9130	01	42,25
1001 90 99 9000	03	22,00	1101 00 15 9150	01	39,00
	02	0	1101 00 15 9170	01	36,00
1002 00 00 9000	03	56,00	1101 00 15 9180	01	33,75
	02	0	1101 00 15 9190	—	—
1003 00 10 9000	—	—	1101 00 90 9000	—	—
1003 00 90 9000	03	19,00	1102 10 00 9500	01	87,00
	02	0	1102 10 00 9700	01	68,50
1004 00 00 9200	—	—	1102 10 00 9900	—	—
1004 00 00 9400	—	—	1103 11 10 9200	01	0 (2)
1005 10 90 9000	—	—	1103 11 10 9400	01	0 (2)
1005 90 00 9000	03	30,00	1103 11 10 9900	—	—
	02	0	1103 11 90 9200	01	0 (2)
1007 00 90 9000	—	—	1103 11 90 9800	—	—
1008 20 00 9000	—	—			

(1) The destinations are identified as follows:

- 01 all third countries,
- 02 other third countries,
- 03 Switzerland, Liechtenstein.

(2) No refund is granted when this product contains compressed meal.

NB: The zones are those defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2145/92 (OJ L 214, 30.7.1992, p. 20).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 418/2000
of 24 February 2000
fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

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 organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (8) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13 (8) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the export refund applicable to cereals on the day on which application for an export licence is made must be applied on request to exports to be effected during the period of validity of the export licence; whereas, in this case, a corrective amount may be applied to the refund.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2513/98 ⁽⁴⁾, allows for the fixing of a corrective amount for the products listed in Article 1(1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92; that corrective amount must be calculated taking account of the factors referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95.

- (3) The world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the corrective amount according to destination.
- (4) The corrective amount must be fixed at the same time as the refund and according to the same procedure; it may be altered in the period between fixings.
- (5) It follows from applying the provisions set out above that the corrective amount must be as set out in the Annex hereto.
- (6) 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

The corrective amount referred to in Article 1(1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 which is applicable to export refunds fixed in advance except for malt shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 313, 21.11.1998, p. 16.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 24 February 2000 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

(EUR/t)

Product code	Destination ⁽¹⁾	Current 2	1st period 3	2nd period 4	3rd period 5	4th period 6	5th period 7	6th period 8
1001 10 00 9200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 10 00 9400	01	0	-1,00	-2,00	-3,00	-4,00	—	—
1001 90 91 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 90 99 9000	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	02	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1002 00 00 9000	04	0	-60,00	-60,00	-60,00	-60,00	—	—
	02	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1003 00 10 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1003 00 90 9000	01	0	0	0	0	-15,00	—	—
1004 00 00 9200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1004 00 00 9400	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1005 10 90 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1005 90 00 9000	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1007 00 90 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1008 20 00 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 11 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 15 9100	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1101 00 15 9130	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1101 00 15 9150	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1101 00 15 9170	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1101 00 15 9180	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1101 00 15 9190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 90 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1102 10 00 9500	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1102 10 00 9700	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1102 10 00 9900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 10 9200	01	0	-1,50	-3,00	-4,50	-6,00	—	—
1103 11 10 9400	01	0	-1,34	-2,68	-4,02	-5,36	—	—
1103 11 10 9900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 90 9200	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1103 11 90 9800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(¹) The destinations are identified as follows:

01 all third countries,

02 other third countries,

03 Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Cape Verde, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Chad, Central African Republic, Benin, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Seychelles, The Comoros, Madagascar, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Mauritius,

04 Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Slovenia.

NB: The zones are those defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2145/92 (OJ L 214, 30.7.1992, p. 20).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 419/2000
of 24 February 2000
fixing the maximum export refund on barley in connection with the invitation to tender issued in
Regulation (EC) No 1701/1999

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⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2513/98⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund and/or the tax for the export of barley to all third countries was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1701/1999⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2322/1999⁽⁶⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix

a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95. In that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund, as well as to any tenderer whose bid relates to an export tax.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (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

For tenders notified from 18 to 24 February 2000, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1701/1999, the maximum refund on exportation of barley shall be EUR 28,99/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 313, 21.11.1998, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 201, 31.7.1999, p. 27.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 280, 30.10.1999, p. 77.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 420/2000
of 24 February 2000
fixing the maximum export refund on rye in connection with the invitation to tender issued in
Regulation (EC) No 1758/1999

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⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2513/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund and/or the tax for the export of rye to all third countries was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1758/1999 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria

referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95. In that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund, as well as to any tenderer whose bid relates to an export tax.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (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

For tenders notified from 18 to 24 February 2000, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1758/1999, the maximum refund on exportation of rye shall be EUR 65,97/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 313, 21.11.1998, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 210, 10.8.1999, p. 3.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 421/2000**of 24 February 2000****fixing the maximum export refund on common wheat in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1707/1999**

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⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2513/98⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund and/or the tax for the export of common wheat to all third countries was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1707/1999⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2011/1999⁽⁶⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix

a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95; whereas in that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund, as well as to any tenderer whose bid relates to an export tax.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (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

For tenders notified from 18 to 24 February 2000, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1707/1999, the maximum refund on exportation of common wheat shall be EUR 32,98/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 313, 21.11.1998, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 201, 31.7.1999, p. 55.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 248, 21.9.1999, p. 23.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 422/2000
of 24 February 2000
concerning tenders notified in response to the invitation to tender for the export of oats issued in
Regulation (EC) No 1897/1999

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 organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2513/98⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/1999 of 2 September 1999 on a special intervention measure for cereals in Finland and Sweden⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2482/1999⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) an invitation to tender for the refund for the export of oats produced in Finland and Sweden for export from Finland or Sweden to all third countries was opened pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1897/1999;

(2) Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1897/1999 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to make no award.

(3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 a maximum refund should not be fixed.

(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

No action shall be taken on the tenders notified from 18 to 24 February 2000 in response to the invitation to tender for the refund for the export of oats issued in Regulation (EC) No 1897/1999.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 313, 21.11.1998, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 233, 3.9.1999, p. 10.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 303, 26.11.1999, p. 3.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 423/2000**of 24 February 2000****fixing the maximum export refund on common wheat in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2010/1999**

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⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2513/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund and/or the tax for the export of common wheat to certain ACP States was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2010/1999 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria

referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95. In that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund, as well as to any tenderer whose bid relates to an export tax.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) Whereas 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

For tenders notified from 18 to 24 February 2000, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2010/1999, the maximum refund on exportation of common wheat shall be EUR 34,93/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 313, 21.11.1998, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 248, 21.9.1999, p. 19.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 424/2000
of 24 February 2000
concerning tenders notified in response to the invitation to tender for the import of sorghum
issued in Regulation (EC) No 2774/1999

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 organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the maximum reduction in the duty on sorghum imported into Spain was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2774/1999⁽³⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1839/95⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1963/95⁽⁵⁾, allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and on the basis of the tenders notified to make no award.

(3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1839/95 a maximum reduction in the duty should not be fixed.

(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

No action shall be taken on the tenders notified from 18 to 24 February 2000 in response to the invitation to tender for the reduction in the duty on imported sorghum issued in Regulation (EC) No 2774/1999.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 334, 28.12.1999, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 177, 28.7.1995, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 189, 10.8.1995, p. 22.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 425/2000
of 24 February 2000
fixing the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported in connection with the invitation to
tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2775/1999

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 12(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) an invitation to tender for the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported into Spain was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2775/1999⁽³⁾.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1839/95⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1963/95⁽⁵⁾, the Commission, acting under the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, may decide to fix maximum reduction in the import duty; in fixing this maximum the criteria provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1839/95 must be taken into account; whereas a contract is awarded to any

tenderer whose tender is equal to or less than the maximum reduction in the duty.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum reduction in the import duty being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (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

For tenders notified from 18 to 24 February 2000, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2775/1999, the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported shall be 73,90 EUR/t and be valid for a total maximum quantity of 150 tonnes.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 334, 28.12.1999, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 177, 28.7.1995, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 189, 10.8.1995, p. 22.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 426/2000
of 24 February 2000
concerning tenders notified in response to the invitation to tender for the import of maize issued
in Regulation (EC) No 2776/1999

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 12(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported into Portugal was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2776/1999⁽³⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1839/95⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1963/95⁽⁵⁾, allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and on the basis of the tenders notified, to make no award.

(3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1839/95 a maximum reduction in the duty should not be fixed.

(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

No action shall be taken on the tenders notified from 18 to 24 February 2000 in response to the invitation to tender for the reduction in the duty on imported maize issued in Regulation (EC) No 2776/1999.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 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 334, 28.12.1999, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 177, 28.7.1995, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 189, 10.8.1995, p. 22.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 427/2000

of 24 February 2000

fixing the rates of the refunds applicable to certain cereal and rice-products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty

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 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2072/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provide that the difference between quotations of prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of each of those Regulations and the prices within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1222/94 of 30 May 1994 laying down common implementing rules for granting export refunds on certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty, and the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 238/2000 ⁽⁶⁾, specifies the products for which a rate of refund should be fixed, to be applied where these products are exported in the form of goods listed in Annex B to Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 or in Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 as appropriate.
- (3) In accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1222/94, the rate of the refund per 100 kilograms for each of the basic products in question must be fixed for each month.
- (4) The commitments entered into with regard to refunds which may be granted for the export of agricultural products contained in goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty may be jeopardised by the fixing in advance of high refund rates. Whereas it is therefore necessary to take precautionary measures in such situations without, however, preventing the conclusion of long-term

contracts. Whereas the fixing of a specific refund rate for the advance fixing of refunds is a measure which enables these various objectives to be met.

- (5) Now that a settlement has been reached between the European Community and the United States of America on Community exports of pasta products to the United States and has been approved by Council Decision 87/482/EEC ⁽⁷⁾, it is necessary to differentiate the refund on goods falling within CN codes 1902 11 00 and 1902 19 according to their destination.
- (6) Article 4(5)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1222/94 provides that, in the absence of the proof referred to in Article 4(5)(a) of that Regulation, a reduced rate of export refund has to be fixed, taking account of the amount of the production refund applicable, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93 ⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 87/1999 ⁽⁹⁾, for the basic product in question, used during the assumed period of manufacture of the goods.
- (7) It is necessary to ensure continuity of strict management taking account of expenditure forecasts and funds available in the budget.
- (8) The Management Committee for Cereals has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The rates of the refunds applicable to the basic products appearing in Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 1222/94 and listed either in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 or in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95, exported in the form of goods listed in Annex B to Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 or in Annex B to amended Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 respectively, are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 February 2000.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 265, 30.9.1998, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 136, 31.5.1994, p. 5.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 24, 29.1.2000, p. 45.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 275, 29.9.1987, p. 36.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 159, 1.7.1993, p. 112.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 9, 15.1.1999, p. 8.

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

Done at Brussels, 24 February 2000.

For the Commission
Erkki LIIKANEN
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 24 February 2000 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable to certain cereals
and rice products exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty**

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Description of products ⁽¹⁾	Rate of refund per 100 kg of basic product	
		In case of advance fixing of refunds	Other
1001 10 00	Durum wheat: – on exports of goods falling within CN codes 1902 11 and 1902 19 to the United States of America – in other cases	— —	— —
1001 90 99	Common wheat and meslin: – on exports of goods falling within CN codes 1902 11 and 1902 19 to the United States of America – in other cases: – – where pursuant to Article 4 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1222/94 ⁽²⁾ – – in other cases	1,883 1,575 2,897	1,883 1,575 2,897
1002 00 00	Rye	4,361	4,361
1003 00 90	Barley	2,597	2,597
1004 00 00	Oats	4,958	4,958
1005 90 00	Maize (corn) used in the form of: – starch: – – where pursuant to Article 4 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1222/94 ⁽²⁾ – – in other cases – glucose, glucose syrup, maltodextrine, maltodextrine syrup of CN codes 1702 30 51, 1702 30 59, 1702 30 91, 1702 30 99, 1702 40 90, 1702 90 50, 1702 90 75, 1702 90 79, 2106 90 55 ⁽³⁾ : – – where pursuant to Article 4 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1222/94 ⁽²⁾ – – in other cases – other (including unprocessed) Potato starch of CN code 1108 13 00 similar to a product obtained from processed maize: – where pursuant to Article 4 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1222/94 ⁽²⁾ – in other cases	2,161 3,814 1,932 3,585 3,814 2,161 3,814	2,161 3,814 1,932 3,585 3,814 2,161 3,814
ex 1006 30	Wholly-milled rice: – round grain – medium grain – long grain	14,421 14,421 14,421	14,421 14,421 14,421
1006 40 00	Broken rice	3,343	3,343
1007 00 90	Sorghum	2,597	2,597

⁽¹⁾ As far as agricultural products obtained from the processing of a basic product or/and assimilated products are concerned, the coefficients shown in Annex E of amended Commission Regulation (EC) No 1222/94 shall be applied (OJ L 136, 31.5.1994, p. 5).

⁽²⁾ The goods concerned are listed in Annex I of amended Regulation (EEC) No 1722/93 (OJ L 159, 1.7.1993, p. 112).

⁽³⁾ For syrups of CN codes NC 1702 30 99, 1702 40 90 and 1702 60 90, obtained from mixing glucose and fructose syrup, the export refund may be granted only for the glucose syrup.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION
of 14 February 2000
on the implementation of Member States' employment policies

(2000/164/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 128(4) thereof, stating that the Council may make recommendations to Member States in light of the examination of the implementation of Member States' employment policies,

Having regard to the 1998 and 1999 guidelines adopted by the Council resolutions of 15 December 1997 and 22 February 1999 respectively,

Having regard to the 15 implementation reports for 1999 received from the Member States, comprising the implementation of the 1998 national employment action plans and describing the adjustments made to the national employment action plans to take account of the changes introduced by the 1999 guidelines,

Having regard to the 1999 Joint Employment Report, prepared jointly with the Commission, describing the employment situation in the Community and examining the action taken by the Member States in implementing their employment policy in line with the guidelines,

Having regard to the recommendation on the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines adopted by the Council on 12 July 1999 and to the commitments included in the resolution of the European Council of 17 June 1997 on the Stability and Growth Pact,

Having regard to the recommendation submitted by the Commission on 8 September 1999,

Whereas:

- (1) The Cologne European Council on 3 and 4 June 1999 stated in its conclusions that higher employment continues to be the top objective for the European Union.
- (2) The Employment and Labour Market Committee and the Economic Policy Committee jointly submitted on 28 October 1999 an opinion on this recommendation.
- (3) The Council considers it appropriate, in the light of the examination of the implementation of the Member States' employment policies, to make recommendations pursuant to Article 128(4) of the Treaty; such recommendations should be used sparingly, should concentrate on priority issues and should be based on sound and accurate analysis.
- (4) In complementing action undertaken by the Member States with a view to securing a high level of employment, the competences of the Member States should be respected.
- (5) The Council acknowledges the significant efforts already undertaken by Member States with a view to implementing the Employment Guidelines; in the assessment of the impact of these policies, the multiannual perspective of the Employment Guidelines should be taken into account.
- (6) To tackle youth unemployment, which is a long-standing problem in most European Union countries, all young people should have the opportunity to gain an entry into the world of work before completing six months of unemployment.
- (7) To prevent adult long-term unemployment, which affects roughly half of the unemployed in the European Union, all the adult unemployed should be offered a new start before completing 12 months of unemployment.
- (8) It is important to reduce disincentives to employment embodied in the tax or benefit systems in order to ensure a higher participation by women and older workers.
- (9) Framework conditions need to be developed to tap the potential for employment growth in the services sector.

- (10) Sustained job creation calls for more employment-friendly taxation systems in which the currently high burden on labour is shifted to alternative sources of fiscal revenue, such as energy and the environment.
- (11) The establishment of partnerships at all appropriate levels is key for the modernisation of the organisation of work and the promotion of the adaptability of undertakings and their employees.
- (12) Gender gaps in the labour market, particularly affecting employment, unemployment and pay, as well as gender segregation across sectors and occupations, require comprehensive mainstreaming strategies and measures to reconcile work and family life better.
- (13) Common indicators and comparable employment statistics, as well as qualitative analyses, are crucial for monitoring the implementation and the outcome of the

guidelines and for identifying good practices at European level,

HEREBY ADOPTS the recommendations addressed to the individual Member States, as set out in the Annex.

Done at Brussels, 14 February 2000.

For the Council
The President
J. GAMA

ANNEX

I. BELGIUM

Despite an improvement of the economic climate, the employment situation in Belgium recovered only modestly in 1998. The labour market is characterised by long-standing challenges:

- high inflows into long-term unemployment leading to increasing stocks of long-term unemployed people, which represented 5,7 % of the labour force in 1998; these may be related, *inter alia*, to benefit duration, eligibility conditions and enforcement,
- poor participation of older persons in employment, particularly those over 55, whose employment rate (22 %) is now the lowest in the Union,
- a large gender gap in employment, similar to the EU average of 20 percentage points,
- potential for job creation in services, which despite having a high share in overall employment, employs only 40 % of the working age population, that is 10 percentage points below the average of the three best performing Member States.

Belgium should:

1. strengthen preventive policies, by taking early action based on individual needs, to stem the flow into long-term unemployment. In particular, Belgium should comply fully with guidelines 1 and 2 and provide young and adult unemployed with effective employability measures before the 6- and 12-month thresholds, respectively;
2. examine in more detail disincentives within the tax and benefit system which may discourage labour market participation, particularly of women and older workers. Belgium should, in particular reassess existing policies facilitating early retirement of workers, and consider the policy choices most appropriate to avoid the early withdrawal of workers from the labour market and to promote employment of older persons;
3. adopt and implement coherent strategies, encompassing regulatory, fiscal and labour market measures, to exploit more fully the job creation potential of the services sector;
4. reinforce the cooperation between the different authorities implementing the national employment action plan.

II. DENMARK

The performance of the Danish labour market has improved significantly in recent years. Denmark enjoys currently the highest employment rate in the Union and one of the lowest unemployment rates. The key challenges for Denmark are:

- to promote the upgrading of skills and qualifications of the labour force as a means to help overcoming emerging bottlenecks in the labour market,
- to expand the current labour force, by encouraging employees to stay longer in working life and reducing the number of persons of working age on social benefits,
- to reach a more balanced participation of women and men across sectors and occupations.

Denmark should:

1. pursue reforms of the tax and benefit system so as to reduce the overall fiscal pressure on labour, in particular the tax burden on low incomes, and to increase incentives to take up or remain in jobs. The reform of early retirement and leave schemes should be completed and closely monitored in the light of the need to increase labour supply;
2. promote training and job opportunities for unemployed women, and examine, in the context of a gender mainstreaming approach, ways to reduce the current levels of occupational and sectoral segregation in the labour market.

III. GERMANY

As the economy recovered in 1998, the protracted fall of employment levels has come to a halt and unemployment has fallen somewhat against the background of the continuing consequences of German unification. The key challenges facing Germany's labour market include:

- negative employment growth throughout most of the 1990s (–1,2 % per year in 1991 to 1998 and –0,7 % in 1994 to 1998), and large regional differences in unemployment rates, affecting in particular the new *Länder*,

- persistently high long-term unemployment, representing 5 % of the labour force,
- a considerable potential for job creation in services, which employ only 38,5 % of the total working age population (50 % in the best performing Member States),
- the low share of people between 50 and 64 still in employment (about 47,5 %), which points to an additional unused employment potential.

Germany should:

1. strengthen preventive policies, by taking early action based on individual needs to prevent people from becoming long-term unemployed. Germany should increase the level of ambition of the present targets, to bring down the inflow into long-term unemployment to the levels reached by the best performing Member States (less than 10 % after 12 months);
2. adopt and implement a coherent strategy to exploit the employment potential of the services sector, encompassing regulatory, fiscal and other measures to reduce the burden for setting up new undertakings;
3. examine in more detail disincentives within the tax and benefit system which may discourage labour-market participation of all groups, especially of older workers. Germany should in particular reassess existing policies facilitating early retirement and consider the policy choices most appropriate to avoid the early withdrawal of workers from the labour market and to promote employment of older workers;
4. pursue and monitor efforts to bring down gradually the fiscal pressure on labour, by reducing taxes and social security contributions. In particular, labour costs should be reduced further at the lowest end of the wage scale, while respecting the need for fiscal consolidation;
5. take appropriate measures to improve and adapt its statistical system so as to provide data compatible with the common policy indicators by 2000. Germany should consider introducing a quarterly Labour Force Survey in the light of Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98.

IV. GREECE

In 1998, which was a year of high economic performance, employment increased significantly by 3 %, while unemployment increased by 1 %. This recent worsening of the unemployment situation illustrates serious structural deficiencies of the labour market which include the following:

- a low employment rate, owing to a very low participation of women in employment (41,3 %, 10 percentage points below the EU average), while employment in services remains low, despite recent improvements,
- youth unemployment is particularly high: nearly 12 % of the young population compared with an EU average of 9,3 %,
- long-term unemployment is also high and women have a long-term unemployment rate three times as high as men,
- despite continuous labour-productivity growth, labour productivity levels are still low and further improvements of skill levels of the labour force and up-take of new technologies and modernisation of work organisation are needed.

Greece should:

1. take decisive, coherent and measurable action to prevent young and adult unemployed people from drifting into long-term unemployment. In particular, strengthened efforts should be made to complete the reform of employment services, to implement preventive policies in compliance with guidelines 1 and 2;
2. examine in more detail disincentives within the tax and benefit system which may discourage labour market participation, in particular of women, so as to increase progressively the female employment rate towards the EU average of 50 %, and reinforce gender mainstreaming by building on progress already made in respect of entrepreneurship;
3. pursue efforts to improve further the quality of education and vocational training, and to strengthen support for continuous training, in particular by involving social partners more actively;
4. adopt and implement coherent strategies, encompassing regulatory, fiscal and other measures, designed to reduce the administrative burden for setting up new undertakings, in order to stimulate entrepreneurship and exploit the job creation potential of the service sector;

5. encourage a partnership approach and promote concrete commitments by the social partners at all appropriate levels on the modernisation of work organisation, with the aim of making undertakings more productive and competitive while achieving the required balance between flexibility and security;
6. take appropriate measures to upgrade the statistical monitoring system so that policy indicators on prevention and activation will be provided by 2000, with the agreed definitions and methods.

V. SPAIN

Spain has seen vigorous employment growth since 1996 at a rate three times above the Union average followed by a steady improvement of the unemployment situation and structural changes. However, serious challenges remain which include:

- the lowest employment rate (50,2 %) in the Union, including below-average employment in services (30 %),
- an unemployment rate which at 18,8 % is still very high, although Spain has achieved a strongly declining trend,
- the highest long-term unemployment rate in the Union, which will not decline until the high inflows into long-term unemployment are significantly reduced. Currently, 21,5 % of young unemployed people and 15,5 % of adult unemployed people reach the six month- and twelve month-thresholds respectively,
- the gender gaps in terms of employment and unemployment are the widest in the Union: the female unemployment rate is 26,6 %, more than twice the EU average, and only 35 % of the female working age population is in employment (against 51 % in the Union as a whole),
- a high proportion of workers on fixed-term contracts, mostly of short duration, representing almost one third of the total number of contracts.

Spain should:

1. pursue the preventive policies initiated in 1998, moving beyond the identification of the unemployed persons' needs by increasing the number and the efficiency of the individualised activation measures so as to reduce significantly the inflow of young people and adults into long-term unemployment;
2. adopt and implement coherent strategies, encompassing regulatory, fiscal and other measures, designed to reduce the administrative burden on companies, in order to stimulate entrepreneurship and exploit the potential for more stable employment in the service sector;
3. intensify efforts to mainstream equal opportunities in employment policy beyond the preparatory measures already announced in order to raise the female employment rate towards the average EU level;
4. pursue efforts to upgrade the statistical monitoring system, so that policy indicators on prevention and activation will be provided by 2000 in accordance with agreed definitions and methods. This is particularly important in the current framework of decentralisation of active labour market policies.

VI. FRANCE

Following the resumption of economic growth in 1997, the employment situation recovered in 1998. However, major structural problems remain to be tackled:

- lower than average employment rate (60,8 %), due to the low participation rate of workers above 55 years of age (29 %), which is well below the EU average (40,3 %),
- very slow growth of employment for most of the 1990s (0,1 % in 1991 to 1998),
- a high unemployment rate, nearly two percentage points above the EU average, and high long-term unemployment,
- high levels of youth unemployment linked to difficulties in the process of transition from school to work, particularly for those with lower qualifications,
- high non-wage labour costs in excess of the EU average,
- potential for job creation in services, which, despite having a high share in overall employment, employs only some 40 % of the working age population, that is 10 percentage points below the average of the three best performing Member States.

France should:

1. review existing benefit schemes, particularly those facilitating early retirement, in order to keep older workers longer in active life;
2. adopt and implement coherent strategies, encompassing regulatory, fiscal and other measures, designed to reduce the administrative burden on companies, in order to exploit the job creation potential of the service sector, *inter alia*, building on recent efforts to create new job opportunities for young people;
3. pursue and evaluate policy measures designed to reduce the fiscal pressure on labour, particularly those addressing unskilled and low-paid workers;
4. strengthen social partnership with a view to developing a comprehensive approach to modernising work organisation.

VII. IRELAND

The economy has enjoyed a protracted period of strong economic growth and job creation in the 1990s. The labour market is undergoing deep structural change and the nature of the problems is gradually shifting from high unemployment and long-term unemployment (both among young people and adults) to new challenges such as:

- tightening labour market conditions, which will act as a constraint on future economic growth,
- a substantial gender gap in employment, which offers scope for an increase in the participation of women in the labour market,
- low levels of participation of workers in education and training (around 5 %),
- maximising job-potential in services, where, despite the success of recent policy initiatives to create favourable conditions for job creation, the employment rate lags behind the EU average.

Ireland should:

1. adopt a comprehensive strategy to increase the participation of women in the labour market, including the removal of tax-benefit disincentives, and putting in place measures which facilitate the reconciliation of work and family life. In particular, a sustained effort to raise the standards of care for children and other dependants and flexible leave schemes is called for;
2. pursue recently implemented policies, encompassing regulatory, educational and fiscal measures, in order to further exploit the potential for job growth in the service sector;
3. intensify policy efforts to expand and improve in-house training of employees.

VIII. ITALY

The labour market showed a slight recovery in 1998. Employment grew moderately by 0,6 % in a context of subdued economic growth and a sharp decline of real unit labour costs. However, this improvement was not sufficient to redress the long-standing structural problems of the labour market which include:

- slow employment growth and a low employment rate of 50,8 %, (almost 10 percentage points below the EU average), linked to low average employment rate in services (31,7 %),
- high average unemployment, which remains two points above the EU average; in addition, high and rising youth unemployment (12,9 % of youth population) and long-term unemployment (8,4 % of the labour force),
- wide gender gaps in employment — close to 30 percentage points, compared with 20 percentage points for the Union as a whole; also, unemployment affects women to a much larger extent than men (16,7 % and 9,4 % respectively),
- regional differentials of unemployment between North and South remain significant (in the South, unemployment reaches 22,8 %, 10 points above the national average),
- higher than average tax burden on labour, with the implicit tax rate on labour income standing at 50 % (against an EU average of 43 %).

Italy should:

1. take decisive, coherent and measurable action to prevent young and adult unemployed people from drifting into long-term unemployment. In particular, strengthened efforts should be made to complete the reform of employment services, to implement preventive policies in compliance with guidelines 1 and 2, and to improve the quality of vocational training. Efforts to upgrade the statistical monitoring system should be pursued, so that policy indicators on prevention and activation will be provided by 2000 in accordance with agreed definitions and methods;
2. adopt and implement coherent strategies, encompassing regulatory, fiscal and other measures, designed to alleviate the administrative burden on companies, to stimulate entrepreneurship and exploit the job creation potential of the service sector;
3. continue current reform efforts designed to shift away the tax burden from labour to other tax bases;
4. continue the implementation of the reform of pension and other benefit systems in order to reduce the outflow from the labour market into pensions and other schemes;
5. adopt comprehensive policies in order to address the wide gender gaps in employment and unemployment, *inter alia*, by building on existing specific initiatives. Gender policies should also be mainstreamed under all the pillars of the National Employment Action Plan.

IX. LUXEMBOURG

The employment situation is generally favourable and is underpinned by strong economic growth accompanied by a constant rise in employment. However, very low employment rates of some segments of the population coexist with huge inflows of cross-border workers. Key issues of the labour market are:

- very low employment rate of workers over 50 (only 38 %) which is principally the result of policies facilitating early withdrawal from the labour market such as invalidity pensions and early retirement schemes,
- very low employment rate of women (45 %), resulting in a gender gap close to 29 percentage points, one of the highest in the Union,
- a growth in employment of which 75 % is accounted for by cross-border workers,
- low participation in continuous education and training.

Luxembourg should:

1. examine in more detail the tax-benefit system with a view to removing disincentives which may discourage the participation in employment, in particular of older workers;
2. pursue efforts towards a comprehensive strategy to increase the participation of women in the labour market, including the examination of tax-benefit disincentives, and measures facilitating the reconciliation of work and family life.

X. THE NETHERLANDS

The economy has enjoyed a protracted period of strong economic growth and job creation, so reducing unemployment steadily. Although the performance of the Dutch labour market is among the most favourable in the Union, key challenges in the labour market remain:

- low participation of people over 55 in employment (only 31 %, against an EU average of 40,6 %); the rate is even lower for women (19,8 % against an EU average of 26,1 %),
- despite a recent decline, the tax burden on labour remains considerable,
- high ratio of dependent to active people (35 %). Disability benefits have increased recently and the number of people receiving unemployment benefit is high (9 % of the labour force),
- emerging labour supply bottlenecks, with some 136 000 unfilled vacancies at the end of 1998,
- high gender gap in employment, despite recent growth of the participation of women in employment. Women's employment rate remains some 24 percentage points below the employment rate for men (80,0 %), which represents a gender gap of 1 million jobs.

The Netherlands should:

1. continue efforts to improve the tax-benefit system with a view to removing disincentives which may discourage participation in employment, in particular of women and older workers. Resolute efforts are needed to reduce the high number of persons who remain outside the labour market supported by passive income support schemes;
2. pursue efforts to upgrade the statistical monitoring system, so that policy indicators on prevention and activation will be provided by 2000 in accordance with agreed definitions and methods.

XI. AUSTRIA

The employment situation remains generally favourable despite a slight increase of unemployment in 1998. The economy presents one of the highest employment rates and one of the lowest unemployment rates in the Union. Key challenges in the labour market are:

- slow employment growth throughout most of the 1990s (0,4 % in 1991 to 1998 and -0,03 % in 1994 to 1998),
- low participation of older workers in employment (43 % in the age bracket of 50 to 64),
- significant gender gap in employment (21 percentage points) despite the fact that the employment rate of women is higher than the EU average,
- higher-than-average tax burden on labour, with the implicit tax rate on labour income standing at 46 %.

Austria should:

1. review early retirement incentives and develop flexible working time schemes, so as to keep older people longer in working life;
2. pursue a comprehensive strategy to narrow the gender gap in employment, *inter alia*, by putting in place measures which facilitate the reconciliation of work and family life;
3. continue efforts to reduce the high tax burden on labour, in particular by focusing on problem groups in the labour market.

XII. PORTUGAL

The employment situation has improved continuously over recent years as a result of strong economic activity. However, good employment performance indicators hide structural weaknesses which make the labour market vulnerable. Key challenges in the labour market are:

- low levels of participation of workers in education and training and low level of formal education attainment among the adult work force,
- significant potential for creating jobs in services, which employs only 38 % of the population in working age,
- low average labour productivity levels, suggesting insufficient skill levels of the labour force and slow up-take of new technologies, as well as scope for modernisation of work organisation.

Portugal should:

1. pursue efforts to improve the quality of the education system, and to strengthen support for continuous training, in particular by involving social partners more actively;
2. adopt and implement coherent strategies, encompassing regulatory, fiscal and other measures, in order to reduce the administrative burden on companies, to stimulate entrepreneurship and to exploit the job creation potential of the service sector;
3. encourage a partnership approach and promote concrete commitments by the social partners at all appropriate levels on the modernisation of work organisation, with the aim of making undertakings more productive and competitive while achieving the required balance between flexibility and security.

XIII. FINLAND

The economy has achieved strong economic and employment growth over the recent years, which has led to a significant reduction of its unemployment rate. Key problems of the labour market are:

- low employment among men and women over 50 (55,2 % and 50,6 %, respectively), which are considerably lower than the equivalent rates among prime-age workers (76 % and 71 %, respectively),

- persistence of a stock of difficult-to-place unemployed, especially among older people (7 % of the work force),
- high youth unemployment (more than 11 %, two percentage points higher than the EU average),
- while the employment rate for women is high, particularly in the prime-age group, the occupational and sectoral segregation is significant,
- higher-than-average tax burden on labour, with the implicit tax rate on labour income standing at 55 % (against an EU average of 43 %).

Finland should:

1. pursue the review of existing benefit schemes, particularly those facilitating early retirement, in order to keep older workers longer in active life;
2. pursue recent policy orientations to reduce the tax burden on labour;
3. examine, in the context of a gender mainstreaming approach, ways of reducing the current levels of occupational and sectoral segregation in the labour market.

XIV. SWEDEN

The overall recovery of the economy has led to a marked improvement of the labour market in 1998. Despite the high employment rate, key challenges in the labour market are:

- slow employment growth throughout most of the 1990s (-1,7 % in 1991 to 1998 and 0,3 % in 1994 to 1998),
- unemployment is still high at 8,2 %, even if slightly below the EU average,
- high occupational segregation by gender,
- the highest tax burden on labour income in the Union, with the implicit tax rate standing at 58 % (compared with the EU average of 43 %).

Sweden should:

1. take measures to reduce the high tax burden on labour income, in particular for those with a low take-home pay from work;
2. examine, in the context of a gender mainstreaming approach, ways to reduce the current levels of occupational and sectoral segregation in the labour market.

XV. UNITED KINGDOM

The labour market presents a relatively favourable performance recently compared with the EU average. However, structural challenges to be tackled still remain:

- despite a favourable labour-market situation, the inflows into long-term unemployment of both young and adult unemployed (respectively at 18 % and 12 %) still exceed those of the best performing Member States in the EU,
- persistent pockets of very long-term unemployment and/or inactivity among older people, ethnic minorities, lone parents and deprived communities,
- the gender gap is above the EU average, in terms of full-time equivalents (some 33 percentage points), reflecting the important role of part-time work among women.

The United Kingdom should:

1. focus on the issue of gender pay gap and develop appropriate policies to address this, building, *inter alia*, on the positive effects to be expected from the introduction of the minimum wage in 1998;
 2. encourage a partnership approach in order to enable the social partners at all appropriate levels to reach agreements on the modernisation of work organisation, with the aim of making undertakings more productive and competitive while achieving the required balance between flexibility and security;
 3. upgrade the statistical monitoring system, so that policy indicators on prevention and activation will be provided by 2000 in accordance with agreed definitions and methods;
 4. pursue efforts to expand and improve the quality of child-care provisions, in order to enable women particularly to participate more in part-time as well as full-time work, according to their preferences.
-

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 15 February 2000

setting out the arrangements for Community comparative trials and tests on seeds and propagating material of certain plants under Council Directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 66/403/EEC and 69/208/EEC

(notified under document number C(2000) 370)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2000/165/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/401/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of fodder plant seed ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 98/96/EC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 20(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/402/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Directive 1999/54/EC ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 20(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 66/403/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of seed potatoes ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Commission Decision 1999/742/EC ⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 14(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 69/208/EEC of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Directive 98/96/EC, and in particular Article 19(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The above mentioned Directives provide for the necessary arrangement to be made for Community comparative trials and tests of seed and propagating material to be carried out.
- (2) It is essential to ensure the adequate representation of the samples included in the trials and tests at least for certain selected plants. Member States should participate

in the Community comparative trials and tests, in so far as seed of the abovementioned plants are usually reproduced or marketed in their territories, in order to ensure that proper conclusion may be drawn therefrom.

- (3) The Commission is responsible for making the necessary arrangements for the Community comparative trials and tests.
- (4) The detailed technical arrangements for the carrying out of the trials and tests have been made within the Standing Committee on Seeds and Propagating Material for Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry.
- (5) The arrangements for the trials and tests also cover, *inter alia*, certain harmful organisms which come within the scope of Council Directive 77/93/EEC of 21 December 1976 on protective measures against the introduction into Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products ⁽⁸⁾ as last amended by Commission Directive 1999/53/EC ⁽⁹⁾ (Community Plant Health Regime).
- (6) Community comparative trials and tests should be carried out during 1999 to 2001 on seeds and propagating material harvested in 1999 and the general arrangements for such trials and tests should also be set out.
- (7) The measures provided for in this decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Seeds and Propagating Material for Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry,

⁽¹⁾ OJ 125, 11.7.1966, p. 2298/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 25, 1.2.1999, p. 27.

⁽³⁾ OJ 125, 11.7.1966, p. 2309/66.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 142, 5.6.1999, p. 30.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ 125, 11.7.1966, p. 2320/66.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 297, 18.11.1999, p. 39.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 169, 10.7.1969, p. 3.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 26, 31.1.1977, p. 20.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 142, 5.6.1999, p. 29.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. Community comparative trials and tests shall be carried out during 1999 to 2001 on seeds and propagating material of the plants listed in the Annex hereto.
2. All Member States shall participate in the Community comparative trials and tests in so far as seeds and propagating material of the plants listed in the Annex hereto are usually reproduced or marketed in their territories.

Article 2

The general arrangements for the carrying out of the trials and tests referred to in Article 1 are set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 3

In relation to the assessments under Directive 77/93/EEC each sample to be submitted to the laboratory tests shall have been previously coded by the body responsible for carrying out the

trials and tests under the responsibility of the Commission services. In the case of samples confirmed to be contaminated by any of the relevant harmful organisms, the Commission shall ensure that the measures required under the Community Plant Health Regime are taken. This is without prejudice to the general conditions applicable to the examination of the annual reports on the confirmed results and conclusions of Community comparative trials and tests.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 15 February 2000.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

Species	Responsible body	Conditions to be assessed	Number of samples
<i>Gramineae</i>	Bundessortenamt Hannover (D)	Varietal identity and purity (field)	230
		External seed quality (laboratory)	55
<i>Hordeum</i> <i>Lolium</i> <i>Pisum</i>	Plantedirektoratet Lyngby (DK)	External seed quality (laboratory)	342
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	ENSE Milano (I)	Varietal identity and purity (field)	100
		External seed quality (laboratory)	100
<i>Zea mays</i>	BFL Vienna (A)	Varietal identity and purity (field)	80
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	DGPC Oeiras (P)	Varietal identity and purity, plant health (field)	250
		Plant health (ringrot/brown rot/pstv) (laboratory)	250
<i>Brassica napus</i>	NIAB Cambridge (UK)	Varietal identity and purity (field), (samples to be divided between spring and autumn sowing)	120
<i>Gossypium</i> spp.	VRICP Thessaloniki (EL)	Varietal identity and purity (field)	60
		Fibre quality (laboratory)	60
		External seed quality (laboratory)	60
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	OEVV Madrid (E)	Varietal identity and purity (field)	80
<i>Zea mays</i> <i>Helianthus annuus</i> <i>Brassica napus</i>	GNIS/SOC (F)	Electrophoresis: <i>Zea mays</i>	32
		<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	36
		<i>Brassica napus</i>	36
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	DAF (IRL)	Varietal identity and purity	80
		Analytical seed quality (laboratory)	80

COMMISSION DECISION
of 23 February 2000
extending the possible time period for provisional authorisations of the new active substance
quinoxifen

(notified under document number C(2000) 479)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2000/166/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Directive 1999/80/EC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8(1) fourth subparagraph thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 91/414/EEC (hereinafter 'the Directive') has provided for the development of a Community list of active substances authorised for incorporation in plant protection products.
- (2) Dow Elanco submitted a dossier for the new active substance quinoxifen to the United Kingdom on 1 August 1995 with a view of obtaining the inclusion of the active substance in Annex I to the Directive.
- (3) For quinoxifen, the effects on human health and the environment are being assessed, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6(2) and (4) of the Directive, for the uses proposed by the applicant. The United Kingdom acting as nominated rapporteur Member State, submitted the assessment report concerned to the Commission on 11 October 1996.
- (4) The submitted report is being reviewed by the Member States and the Commission within the framework of the

Standing Committee on Plant Health and in working groups thereof.

- (5) For quinoxifen additional data was requested concerning bird reproductive toxicity, earthworm reproductive toxicity, organic breakdown, soil accumulation.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plant Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Member States may extend provisional authorisations already granted for plant protection products containing quinoxifen for a period not exceeding 24 months from the date of this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 23 February 2000.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ L 210, 10.8.1999, p. 13.