

Official Journal

of the European Union

ISSN 1725-2555

L 111

Volume 47

17 April 2004

English edition

Legislation

Contents

I Acts whose publication is obligatory

Commission Regulation (EC) No 706/2004 of 16 April 2004 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables 1

- ★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 707/2004 of 6 April 2004 amending Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 adopting certain international accounting standards in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council** 3

Commission Regulation (EC) No 708/2004 of 16 April 2004 determining the quantity of certain products in the milk and milk products sector available for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2004 under quotas opened by the Community 18

- ★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 709/2004 of 16 April 2004 laying down transitional measures in the wine sector as a result of Malta joining the European Union** 21

- ★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 710/2004 of 16 April 2004 derogating from Regulation (EC) No 780/2003 as regards a tariff subquota for frozen meat of bovine animals covered by CN code 0202 and products covered by CN code 0206 29 91** 23

- ★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 711/2004 of 16 April 2004 laying down transitional measures as regards import licence applications pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 780/2003 opening and providing for the administration of a tariff subquota for frozen meat of bovine animals covered by CN code 0202 and products covered by CN code 0206 29 91, by reason of the accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia to the European Union** 24

Commission Regulation (EC) No 712/2004 of 16 April 2004 fixing the minimum selling prices for butter for the 139th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97 27

Price: EUR 18

(Continued overleaf)

EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 713/2004 of 16 April 2004 fixing the maximum aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter for the 139th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97	29
Commission Regulation (EC) No 714/2004 of 16 April 2004 fixing the minimum selling price for skimmed-milk powder for the 58th individual invitation to tender issued under the standing invitation to tender referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2799/1999	31
Commission Regulation (EC) No 715/2004 of 16 April 2004 fixing the maximum aid for concentrated butter for the 311th special invitation to tender opened under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 429/90	32
Commission Regulation (EC) No 716/2004 of 16 April 2004 fixing the maximum export refund for butter in the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 581/2004	33
Commission Regulation (EC) No 717/2004 of 16 April 2004 fixing the maximum export refund for skimmed milk powder in the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 582/2004	35
Commission Regulation (EC) No 718/2004 of 16 April 2004 amending Regulation (EC) No 2314/2003 as regards the closing date for the submission of tenders under the last partial tendering procedure for the resale on the internal market of rye held by the German intervention agency	36
Commission Regulation (EC) No 719/2004 of 16 April 2004 fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled and parboiled long grain B rice to certain third countries in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1877/2003	37
Commission Regulation (EC) No 720/2004 of 16 April 2004 concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export of husked long grain B rice to the island of Réunion referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1878/2003	38
Commission Regulation (EC) No 721/2004 of 16 April 2004 concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export to certain third countries of wholly milled round grain A rice issued in Regulation (EC) No 1875/2003	39
Commission Regulation (EC) No 722/2004 of 16 April 2004 fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled round grain, medium grain and long grain A rice to be exported to certain third countries in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1876/2003	40

II Acts whose publication is not obligatory

Commission

2004/344/EC:

- ★ **Commission Decision of 23 March 2004 fixing the allocation of performance reserve by Member States for Community Structural Funds assistance under Objectives 1, 2 and 3 and the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance outside Objective 1** (notified under document number C(2004) 883) 41

★ Commission Recommendation of 6 April 2004 on enforcement in the field of road safety ⁽¹⁾	75
---	----

Corrigenda

★ Corrigendum to Commission Decision 2004/203/EC of 18 February 2004 establishing a model health certificate for non-commercial movements from third countries of dogs, cats and ferrets (OJ L 65 of 3.3.2004)	83
--	----

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 706/2004
of 16 April 2004
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⁾, 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 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1947/2002 (OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 17).

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 16 April 2004 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	114,3
	204	28,2
	212	120,5
	999	87,7
0707 00 05	052	123,3
	068	128,2
	096	93,3
	220	147,3
	999	123,0
0709 90 70	052	76,8
	204	55,5
	999	66,2
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	55,5
	204	41,9
	212	87,1
	220	42,5
	400	43,8
	600	36,6
	624	60,7
	999	52,6
0805 50 10	052	41,0
	400	15,9
	999	28,5
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	060	34,7
	388	88,1
	400	102,2
	404	104,7
	508	67,5
	512	72,0
	524	73,0
	528	70,9
	720	81,9
	804	107,4
	999	80,2
0808 20 50	388	78,4
	512	73,5
	528	79,8
	999	77,2

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2081/2003 (OJ L 313, 28.11.2003, p. 11). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 707/2004**of 6 April 2004****amending Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 adopting certain international accounting standards in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) On 29 September 2003 the Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 ⁽²⁾, which endorses interpretations adopted by the Standing Interpretation Committee (SIC). One of these interpretations is SIC-8 First-time application of IASs as the primary basis of accounting. In accordance with this interpretation, when international accounting standards (IASs) are applied in full for the first time as the primary accounting basis, the financial statements of an enterprise must be prepared and presented as if its financial statements had always been prepared in accordance with the standards and interpretations in force at the time of that first application. In consequence, retrospective application is required in most areas of accounting.

(2) In order to facilitate the transition to international accounting standards and international financial reporting standards (IAS/IFRSs), the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) decided on 19 June 2003 to replace SIC-8 with — IFRS 1: First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. In accordance with IFRS 1, an enterprise applying IASs for the first time must comply with every single IAS and Interpretation in force at the time of that first application. Thus, like SIC-8, IFRS 1 requires retrospective application in most areas of accounting. However, IFRS 1 grants limited exemptions from that requirement in specified areas for practical reasons or where the costs entailed by compliance would most likely outweigh the benefit to users of financial statements.

(3) IFRS 1 should make it possible to achieve comparability over time both within the IFRS financial statements of a first-time adopter and as between the financial statements of different enterprises adopting IFRSs for the first time on a given date, because both current and comparative figures are based on the same set of standards existing at the time of first time application of IAS. Achieving comparability as between first-time adopters and enterprises that already apply IFRSs is, however, a secondary objective, given the fact that the number of first-time adopters in 2005 will largely exceed that of the 200 to 300 EU companies already applying IAS/IFRSs.

(4) Consultation with technical experts in the field confirms that the international financial reporting standard meets the criteria for adoption set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, and in particular the requirement of being conducive to the European public good.

(5) Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(6) The measure provided for in this Regulation is in accordance with the opinion of the Accounting Regulatory Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1725/2003, SIC-8 First-time application of IASs as the primary basis of accounting is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 243, 11.9.2002, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 261, 13.10.2003, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 April 2004.

For the Commission
Frederik BOLKESTEIN
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

IFRS 1 — First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard

International Financial Reporting Standard 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS 1) is set out in paragraphs 1 to 47 and Appendices A-C. All the paragraphs have equal authority. Paragraphs in bold type state the main principles. Terms defined in Appendix A are in italics the first time they appear in the Standard. Definitions of other terms are given in the Glossary for International Financial Reporting Standards. IFRS 1 should be read in the context of its objective and the Basis for Conclusions, the Preface to International Financial Reporting Standards and the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements. These provide a basis for selecting and applying accounting policies in the absence of explicit guidance.

INTRODUCTION

Reasons for issuing the IFRS

IN1. The IFRS replaces SIC-8 First-time Application of IASs as the Primary Basis of Accounting. The Board developed this IFRS to address concerns that:

- (a) some aspects of SIC-8's requirement for full retrospective application caused costs that exceeded the likely benefits for users of financial statements. Moreover, although SIC-8 did not require retrospective application when this would be impracticable, it did not explain whether a first-time adopter should interpret impracticability as a high hurdle or a low hurdle and it did not specify any particular treatment in cases of impracticability.
- (b) SIC-8 could require a first-time adopter to apply two different versions of a Standard if a new version were introduced during the periods covered by its first financial statements prepared under IASs and the new version prohibited retrospective application.
- (c) SIC-8 did not state clearly whether a first-time adopter should use hindsight in applying recognition and measurement decisions retrospectively.
- (d) there was some doubt about how SIC-8 interacted with specific transitional provisions in individual Standards.

Main features of the IFRS

IN2. The IFRS applies when an entity adopts IFRSs for the first time by an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs.

IN3. In general, the IFRS requires an entity to comply with each IFRS effective at the reporting date for its first IFRS financial statements. In particular, the IFRS requires an entity to do the following in the opening IFRS balance sheet that it prepares as a starting point for its accounting under IFRSs:

- (a) recognise all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by IFRSs;
- (b) not recognise items as assets or liabilities if IFRSs do not permit such recognition;
- (c) reclassify items that it recognised under previous GAAP as one type of asset, liability or component of equity, but are a different type of asset, liability or component of equity under IFRSs; and
- (d) apply IFRSs in measuring all recognised assets and liabilities.

IN4. The IFRS grants limited exemptions from these requirements in specified areas where the cost of complying with them would be likely to exceed the benefits to users of financial statements. The IFRS also prohibits retrospective application of IFRSs in some areas, particularly where retrospective application would require judgements by management about past conditions after the outcome of a particular transaction is already known.

IN5. The IFRS requires disclosures that explain how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRSs affected the entity's reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

IN6. An entity is required to apply the IFRS if its first IFRS financial statements are for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2004. Earlier application is encouraged.

Changes from previous requirements

IN7. Like SIC-8, the IFRS requires retrospective application in most areas. Unlike SIC-8, the IFRS:

- (a) includes targeted exemptions to avoid costs that would be likely to exceed the benefits to users of financial statements, and a small number of other exceptions for practical reasons.
- (b) clarifies that an entity applies the latest version of IFRSs.
- (c) clarifies how a first-time adopter's estimates under IFRSs relate to the estimates it made for the same date under previous GAAP.
- (d) specifies that the transitional provisions in other IFRSs do not apply to a first-time adopter.
- (e) requires enhanced disclosure about the transition to IFRSs.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 1**First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards****OBJECTIVE**

1. The objective of this IFRS is to ensure that an entity's first IFRS financial statements, and its interim financial reports for part of the period covered by those financial statements, contain high quality information that:
 - (a) is transparent for users and comparable over all periods presented;
 - (b) provides a suitable starting point for accounting under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs); and
 - (c) can be generated at a cost that does not exceed the benefits to users.

SCOPE

2. An entity shall apply this IFRS in:
 - (a) its first IFRS financial statements; and
 - (b) each interim financial report, if any, that it presents under IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements.
3. An entity's first IFRS financial statements are the first annual financial statements in which the entity adopts IFRSs, by an explicit and unreserved statement in those financial statements of compliance with IFRSs. Financial statements under IFRSs are an entity's first IFRS financial statements if, for example, the entity:
 - (a) presented its most recent previous financial statements:
 - (i) under national requirements that are not consistent with IFRSs in all respects;
 - (ii) in conformity with IFRSs in all respects, except that the financial statements did not contain an explicit and unreserved statement that they complied with IFRSs;
 - (iii) containing an explicit statement of compliance with some, but not all, IFRSs;
 - (iv) under national requirements inconsistent with IFRSs, using some individual IFRSs to account for items for which national requirements did not exist; or
 - (v) under national requirements, with a reconciliation of some amounts to the amounts determined under IFRSs;
 - (b) prepared financial statements under IFRSs for internal use only, without making them available to the entity's owners or any other external users;

- (c) prepared a reporting package under IFRSs for consolidation purposes without preparing a complete set of financial statements as defined in IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements; or
 - (d) did not present financial statements for previous periods.
4. This IFRS applies when an entity first adopts IFRSs. It does not apply when, for example, an entity:
- (a) stops presenting financial statements under national requirements, having previously presented them as well as another set of financial statements that contained an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs;
 - (b) presented financial statements in the previous year under national requirements and those financial statements contained an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs; or
 - (c) presented financial statements in the previous year that contained an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs, even if the auditors qualified their audit report on those financial statements.
5. This IFRS does not apply to changes in accounting policies made by an entity that already applies IFRSs. Such changes are the subject of:
- (a) requirements on changes in accounting policies in IAS 8 Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Fundamental Errors and Changes in Accounting Policies; and
 - (b) specific transitional requirements in other IFRSs.

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Opening IFRS balance sheet

6. An entity shall prepare an opening IFRS balance sheet at the date of transition to IFRSs. This is the starting point for its accounting under IFRSs. An entity need not present its opening IFRS balance sheet in its first IFRS financial statements.

Accounting policies

7. **An entity shall use the same accounting policies in its opening IFRS balance sheet and throughout all periods presented in its first IFRS financial statements. Those accounting policies shall comply with each IFRS effective at the reporting date for its first IFRS financial statements, except as specified in paragraphs 13 to 34.**
8. An entity shall not apply different versions of IFRSs that were effective at earlier dates. An entity may apply a new IFRS that is not yet mandatory if it permits early application.

Example: Consistent application of latest version of IFRSs

BACKGROUND

The reporting date for entity A's first IFRS financial statements is 31 December 2005. Entity A decides to present comparative information in those financial statements for one year only (see paragraph 36). Therefore, its date of transition to IFRSs is the beginning of business on 1 January 2004 (or, equivalently, close of business on 31 December 2003). Entity A presented financial statements under its previous GAAP annually to 31 December each year up to, and including, 31 December 2004.

APPLICATION OF REQUIREMENTS

Entity A is required to apply the IFRSs effective for periods ending on 31 December 2005 in:

- (a) preparing its opening IFRS balance sheet at 1 January 2004; and
- (b) preparing and presenting its balance sheet for 31 December 2005 (including comparative amounts for 2004), income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year to 31 December 2005 (including comparative amounts for 2004) and disclosures (including comparative information for 2004).

If a new IFRS is not yet mandatory but permits early application, entity A is permitted, but not required, to apply that IFRS in its first IFRS financial statements.

9. The transitional provisions in other IFRSs apply to changes in accounting policies made by an entity that already uses IFRSs; they do not apply to a first-time adopter's transition to IFRSs, except as specified in paragraphs 27 to 30.
10. Except as described in paragraphs 13 to 34, an entity shall, in its opening IFRS balance sheet:
 - (a) recognise all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by IFRSs;
 - (b) not recognise items as assets or liabilities if IFRSs do not permit such recognition;
 - (c) reclassify items that it recognised under previous GAAP as one type of asset, liability or component of equity, but are a different type of asset, liability or component of equity under IFRSs; and
 - (d) apply IFRSs in measuring all recognised assets and liabilities.
11. The accounting policies that an entity uses in its opening IFRS balance sheet may differ from those that it used for the same date using its previous GAAP. The resulting adjustments arise from events and transactions before the date of transition to IFRSs. Therefore, an entity shall recognise those adjustments directly in retained earnings (or, if appropriate, another category of equity) at the date of transition to IFRSs.
12. This IFRS establishes two categories of exceptions to the principle that an entity's opening IFRS balance sheet shall comply with each IFRS:
 - (a) paragraphs 13 to 25 grant exemptions from some requirements of other IFRSs.
 - (b) paragraphs 26 to 34 prohibit retrospective application of some aspects of other IFRSs.

Exemptions from other IFRSs

13. An entity may elect to use one or more of the following exemptions:
 - (a) business combinations (paragraph 15);
 - (b) fair value or revaluation as deemed cost (paragraphs 16 to 19);
 - (c) employee benefits (paragraph 20);
 - (d) cumulative translation differences (paragraphs 21 and 22);
 - (e) compound financial instruments (paragraph 23); and
 - (f) assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures (paragraphs 24 and 25).

An entity shall not apply these exemptions by analogy to other items.

14. Some exemptions below refer to fair value. IAS 22 Business Combinations explains how to determine the fair values of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination. An entity shall apply those explanations in determining fair values under this IFRS, unless another IFRS contains more specific guidance on the determination of fair values for the asset or liability in question. Those fair values shall reflect conditions that existed at the date for which they were determined.

Business combinations

15. An entity shall apply the requirements in Appendix B to business combinations that the entity recognised before the date of transition to IFRSs.

Fair value or revaluation as deemed cost

16. An entity may elect to measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition to IFRSs at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date.
17. A first-time adopter may elect to use a previous GAAP revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at, or before, the date of transition to IFRSs as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation, if the revaluation was, at the date of the revaluation, broadly comparable to:
 - (a) fair value; or
 - (b) cost or depreciated cost under IFRSs, adjusted to reflect, for example, changes in a general or specific price index.
18. The elections in paragraphs 16 and 17 are also available for:
 - (a) investment property, if an entity elects to use the cost model in IAS 40 Investment Property; and

- (b) intangible assets that meet:
 - (i) the recognition criteria in IAS 38 Intangible Assets (including reliable measurement of original cost); and
 - (ii) the criteria in IAS 38 for revaluation (including the existence of an active market).

An entity shall not use these elections for other assets or for liabilities.

19. A first-time adopter may have established a deemed cost under previous GAAP for some or all of its assets and liabilities by measuring them at their fair value at one particular date because of an event such as a privatisation or initial public offering. It may use such event-driven fair value measurements as deemed cost for IFRSs at the date of that measurement.

Employee benefits

20. Under IAS 19 Employee Benefits, an entity may elect to use a "corridor" approach that leaves some actuarial gains and losses unrecognised. Retrospective application of this approach requires an entity to split the cumulative actuarial gains and losses from the inception of the plan until the date of transition to IFRSs into a recognised portion and an unrecognised portion. However, a first-time adopter may elect to recognise all cumulative actuarial gains and losses at the date of transition to IFRSs, even if it uses the corridor approach for later actuarial gains and losses. If a first-time adopter uses this election, it shall apply it to all plans.

Cumulative translation differences

21. IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates requires an entity:
- (a) to classify some translation differences as a separate component of equity; and
 - (b) on disposal of a foreign operation, to transfer the cumulative translation difference for that foreign operation (including, if applicable, gains and losses on related hedges) to the income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.
22. However, a first-time adopter need not comply with these requirements for cumulative translation differences that existed at the date of transition to IFRSs. If a first-time adopter uses this exemption:
- (a) the cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero at the date of transition to IFRSs; and
 - (b) the gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation shall exclude translation differences that arose before the date of transition to IFRSs and shall include later translation differences.

Compound financial instruments

23. IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation requires an entity to split a compound financial instrument at inception into separate liability and equity components. If the liability component is no longer outstanding, retrospective application of IAS 32 involves separating two portions of equity. The first portion is in retained earnings and represents the cumulative interest accreted on the liability component. The other portion represents the original equity component. However, under this IFRS, a first-time adopter need not separate these two portions if the liability component is no longer outstanding at the date of transition to IFRSs.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

24. If a subsidiary becomes a first-time adopter later than its parent, the subsidiary shall, in its separate financial statements, measure its assets and liabilities at either:
- (a) the carrying amounts that would be included in the parent's consolidated financial statements, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRSs, if no adjustments were made for consolidation procedures and for the effects of the business combination in which the parent acquired the subsidiary; or
 - (b) the carrying amounts required by the rest of this IFRS, based on the subsidiary's date of transition to IFRSs. These carrying amounts could differ from those described in (a):
 - (i) when the exemptions in this IFRS result in measurements that depend on the date of transition to IFRSs.

- (ii) when the accounting policies used in the subsidiary's financial statements differ from those in the consolidated financial statements. For example, the subsidiary may use the benchmark treatment in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, whereas the group may use the allowed alternative treatment.

A similar election is available to an associate or joint venture that becomes a first-time adopter later than an entity that has significant influence or joint control over it.

25. However, if an entity becomes a first-time adopter later than its subsidiary (or associate or joint venture) the entity shall, in its consolidated financial statements, measure the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary (or associate or joint venture) at the same carrying amounts as in the separate financial statements of the subsidiary (or associate or joint venture), after adjusting for consolidation and equity accounting adjustments and for the effects of the business combination in which the entity acquired the subsidiary. Similarly, if a parent becomes a first-time adopter for its separate financial statements earlier or later than for its consolidated financial statements, it shall measure its assets and liabilities at the same amounts in both financial statements, except for consolidation adjustments.

Exceptions to retrospective application of other IFRSs

26. This IFRS prohibits retrospective application of some aspects of other IFRSs relating to:

- (a) derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (paragraph 27);
- (b) hedge accounting (paragraphs 28 to 30); and
- (c) estimates (paragraphs 31 to 34).

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

27. A first-time adopter shall apply the derecognition requirements in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement prospectively from the effective date of IAS 39. In other words, if a first-time adopter derecognised financial assets or financial liabilities under its previous GAAP in a financial year beginning before 1 January 2001, it shall not recognise those assets and liabilities under IFRSs (unless they qualify for recognition as a result of a later transaction or event). However, the first-time adopter shall:

- (a) recognise all derivatives and other interests, such as servicing rights or servicing liabilities, retained after the derecognition transaction and still existing at the date of transition to IFRSs; and
- (b) consolidate all special purpose entities (SPEs) that it controls at the date of transition to IFRSs, even if the SPEs existed before the date of transition to IFRSs or hold financial assets or financial liabilities that were derecognised under previous GAAP.

Hedge accounting

28. As required by IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, at the date of transition to IFRSs, an entity shall:

- (a) measure all derivatives at fair value; and
- (b) eliminate all deferred losses and gains arising on derivatives that were reported under previous GAAP as if they were assets or liabilities.

29. An entity shall not reflect in its opening IFRS balance sheet a hedging relationship of a type that does not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39 (for example, many hedging relationships where the hedging instrument is a cash instrument or written option; where the hedged item is a net position; or where the hedge covers interest risk in a held-to-maturity investment). However, if an entity designated a net position as a hedged item under previous GAAP, it may designate an individual item within that net position as a hedged item under IFRSs, provided that it does so no later than the date of transition to IFRSs.

30. An entity shall apply the transitional provisions of IAS 39 to all other hedging relationships that existed at the date of transition to IFRSs.

Estimates

31. **An entity's estimates under IFRSs at the date of transition to IFRSs shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date under previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.**
32. An entity may receive information after the date of transition to IFRSs about estimates that it had made under previous GAAP. Under paragraph 31, an entity shall treat the receipt of that information in the same way as non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date under IAS 10 Events After the Balance Sheet Date. For example, assume that an entity's date of transition to IFRSs is 1 January 2004 and new information on 15 July 2004 requires the revision of an estimate made under previous GAAP at 31 December 2003. The entity shall not reflect that new information in its opening IFRS balance sheet (unless the estimates need adjustment for any differences in accounting policies or there is objective evidence that the estimates were in error). Instead, the entity shall reflect that new information in its income statement (or, if appropriate, other changes in equity) for the year ended 31 December 2004.
33. An entity may need to make estimates under IFRSs at the date of transition to IFRSs that were not required at that date under previous GAAP. To achieve consistency with IAS 10, those estimates under IFRSs shall reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition to IFRSs. In particular, estimates at the date of transition to IFRSs of market prices, interest rates or foreign exchange rates shall reflect market conditions at that date.
34. Paragraphs 31 to 33 apply to the opening IFRS balance sheet. They also apply to a comparative period presented in an entity's first IFRS financial statements, in which case the references to the date of transition to IFRSs are replaced by references to the end of that comparative period.

PRESENTATION AND DISCLOSURE

35. This IFRS does not provide exemptions from the presentation and disclosure requirements in other IFRSs.

Comparative information

36. To comply with IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, an entity's first IFRS financial statements shall include at least one year of comparative information under IFRSs.
37. Some entities present historical summaries of selected data for periods before the first period for which they present full comparative information under IFRSs. This IFRS does not require such summaries to comply with the recognition and measurement requirements of IFRSs. Furthermore, some entities present comparative information under previous GAAP as well as the comparative information required by IAS 1. In any financial statements containing historical summaries or comparative information under previous GAAP, an entity shall:
- (a) label the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared under IFRSs; and
 - (b) disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with IFRSs. An entity need not quantify those adjustments.

Explanation of transition to IFRSs

38. **An entity shall explain how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRSs affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.**

Reconciliations

39. To comply with paragraph 38, an entity's first IFRS financial statements shall include:
- (a) reconciliations of its equity reported under previous GAAP to its equity under IFRSs for both of the following dates:
 - (i) the date of transition to IFRSs; and
 - (ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP;
 - (b) a reconciliation of the profit or loss reported under previous GAAP for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements to its profit or loss under IFRSs for the same period; and
 - (c) if the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening IFRS balance sheet, the disclosures that IAS 36 Impairment of Assets would have required if the entity had recognised those impairment losses or reversals in the period beginning with the date of transition to IFRSs.

40. The reconciliations required by paragraph 39(a) and (b) shall give sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the balance sheet and income statement. If an entity presented a cash flow statement under its previous GAAP, it shall also explain the material adjustments to the cash flow statement.
41. If an entity becomes aware of errors made under previous GAAP, the reconciliations required by paragraph 39(a) and (b) shall distinguish the correction of those errors from changes in accounting policies.
42. IAS 8 Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Fundamental Errors and Changes in Accounting Policies does not deal with changes in accounting policies that occur when an entity first adopts IFRSs. Therefore, IAS 8's requirements for disclosures about changes in accounting policies do not apply in an entity's first IFRS financial statements.
43. If an entity did not present financial statements for previous periods, its first IFRS financial statements shall disclose that fact.

Use of fair value as deemed cost

44. If an entity uses fair value in its opening IFRS balance sheet as deemed cost for an item of property, plant and equipment, an investment property or an intangible asset (see paragraphs 16 and 18), the entity's first IFRS financial statements shall disclose, for each line item in the opening IFRS balance sheet:
 - (a) the aggregate of those fair values; and
 - (b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.

Interim financial reports

45. To comply with paragraph 38, if an entity presents an interim financial report under IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements, the entity shall satisfy the following requirements in addition to the requirements of IAS 34:
 - (a) Each such interim financial report shall, if the entity presented an interim financial report for the comparable interim period of the immediately preceding financial year, include reconciliations of:
 - (i) its equity under previous GAAP at the end of that comparable interim period to its equity under IFRSs at that date; and
 - (ii) its profit or loss under previous GAAP for that comparable interim period (current and year-to-date) to its profit or loss under IFRSs for that period.
 - (b) In addition to the reconciliations required by (a), an entity's first interim financial report under IAS 34 for part of the period covered by its first IFRS financial statements shall include the reconciliations described in paragraph 39(a) and (b) (supplemented by the details required by paragraphs 40 and 41) or a cross-reference to another published document that includes these reconciliations.
46. IAS 34 requires minimum disclosures, which are based on the assumption that users of the interim financial report also have access to the most recent annual financial statements. However, IAS 34 also requires an entity to disclose 'any events or transactions that are material to an understanding of the current interim period'. Therefore, if a first-time adopter did not, in its most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP, disclose information material to an understanding of the current interim period, its interim financial report shall disclose that information or include a cross-reference to another published document that includes it.

EFFECTIVE DATE

47. An entity shall apply this IFRS if its first IFRS financial statements are for a period beginning on or after 1 January 2004. Earlier application is encouraged. If an entity's first IFRS financial statements are for a period beginning before 1 January 2004 and the entity applies this IFRS instead of SIC-8 First-time Application of IASs as the Primary Basis of Accounting, it shall disclose that fact.

Appendix A

Defined terms

This appendix is an integral part of the IFRS.

date of transition to IFRSs	The beginning of the earliest period for which an entity presents full comparative information under IFRSs in its first IFRS financial statements.
deemed cost	An amount used as a surrogate for cost or depreciated cost at a given date. Subsequent depreciation or amortisation assumes that the entity had initially recognised the asset or liability at the given date and that its cost was equal to the deemed cost.
fair value	The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
first IFRS financial statements	The first annual financial statements in which an entity adopts International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), by an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs.
first-time adopter	An entity that presents its first IFRS financial statements.
International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)	Standards and Interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They comprise: a) International Financial Reporting Standards; b) International Accounting Standards; and c) Interpretations originated by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), and adopted by the IASB.
opening IFRS balance sheet	An entity's balance sheet (published or unpublished) at the date of transition to IFRSs.
previous GAAP	The basis of accounting that a first-time adopter used immediately before adopting IFRSs.
reporting date	The end of the latest period covered by financial statements or by an interim financial report.

Appendix B

Business combinations

This appendix is an integral part of the IFRS.

B1. A first-time adopter may elect not to apply IAS 22 Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations (business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to IFRSs). However, if a first-time adopter restates any business combination to comply with IAS 22, it shall restate all later business combinations. For example, if a first-time adopter elects to restate a business combination that occurred on 30 June 2002, it shall restate all business combinations that occurred between 30 June 2002 and the date of transition to IFRSs.

B2. If a first-time adopter does not apply IAS 22 retrospectively to a past business combination, this has the following consequences for that business combination:

- (a) The first-time adopter shall keep the same classification (as an acquisition by the legal acquirer, a reverse acquisition by the legal acquiree, or a uniting of interests) as in its previous GAAP financial statements.
- (b) The first-time adopter shall recognise all its assets and liabilities at the date of transition to IFRSs that were acquired or assumed in a past business combination, other than:
 - (i) some financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised under previous GAAP (see paragraph 27); and
 - (ii) assets, including goodwill, and liabilities that were not recognised in the acquirer's consolidated balance sheet under previous GAAP and also would not qualify for recognition under IFRSs in the separate balance sheet of the acquiree (see paragraph B2(f) to B2(i)).

The first-time adopter shall recognise any resulting change by adjusting retained earnings (or, if appropriate, another category of equity), unless the change results from the recognition of an intangible asset that was previously subsumed within goodwill (see paragraph B2(g)(i)).

- (c) The first-time adopter shall exclude from its opening IFRS balance sheet any item recognised under previous GAAP that does not qualify for recognition as an asset or liability under IFRSs. The first-time adopter shall account for the resulting change as follows:
 - (i) the first-time adopter may have classified a past business combination as an acquisition and recognised as an intangible asset an item that does not qualify for recognition as an asset under IAS 38 Intangible Assets. It shall reclassify that item (and, if any, the related deferred tax and minority interests) as part of goodwill (unless it deducted goodwill directly from equity under previous GAAP, see paragraph B2(g)(i) and B2(i)).
 - (ii) the first-time adopter shall recognise all other resulting changes in retained earnings (*).
- (d) IFRSs require subsequent measurement of some assets and liabilities on a basis that is not based on original cost, such as fair value. The first-time adopter shall measure these assets and liabilities on that basis in its opening IFRS balance sheet, even if they were acquired or assumed in a past business combination. It shall recognise any resulting change in the carrying amount by adjusting retained earnings (or, if appropriate, another category of equity), rather than goodwill.
- (e) Immediately after the business combination, the carrying amount under previous GAAP of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in that business combination shall be their deemed cost under IFRSs at that date. If IFRSs require a cost-based measurement of those assets and liabilities at a later date, that deemed cost shall be the basis for cost-based depreciation or amortisation from the date of the business combination.

(*) Such changes include reclassifications from or to intangible assets if goodwill was not recognised under previous GAAP as an asset. This arises if, under previous GAAP, the entity (a) deducted goodwill directly from equity or (b) did not treat the business combination as an acquisition.

- (f) If an asset acquired, or liability assumed, in a past business combination was not recognised under previous GAAP, it does not have a deemed cost of zero in the opening IFRS balance sheet. Instead, the acquirer shall recognise and measure it in its consolidated balance sheet on the basis that IFRSs would require in the separate balance sheet of the acquiree. To illustrate: if the acquirer had not, under its previous GAAP, capitalised finance leases acquired in a past business combination, it shall capitalise those leases in its consolidated financial statements, as IAS 17 Leases would require the acquiree to do in its separate IFRS balance sheet. Conversely, if an asset or liability was subsumed in goodwill under previous GAAP but would have been recognised separately under IAS 22, that asset or liability remains in goodwill unless IFRSs would require its recognition in the separate financial statements of the acquiree.
- (g) The carrying amount of goodwill in the opening IFRS balance sheet shall be its carrying amount under previous GAAP at the date of transition to IFRSs, after the following three adjustments:
- (i) If required by paragraph B2(c)(i) above, the first-time adopter shall increase the carrying amount of goodwill when it reclassifies an item that it recognised as an intangible asset under previous GAAP. Similarly, if paragraph B2(f) requires the first-time adopter to recognise an intangible asset that was subsumed in recognised goodwill under previous GAAP, the first-time adopter shall decrease the carrying amount of goodwill accordingly (and, if applicable, adjust deferred tax and minority interests).
 - (ii) A contingency affecting the amount of the purchase consideration for a past business combination may have been resolved before the date of transition to IFRSs. If a reliable estimate of the contingent adjustment can be made and its payment is probable, the first-time adopter shall adjust the goodwill by that amount. Similarly, the first-time adopter shall adjust the carrying amount of goodwill if a previously recognised contingent adjustment can no longer be measured reliably or its payment is no longer probable.
 - (iii) Regardless of whether there is any indication that the goodwill may be impaired, the first-time adopter shall apply IAS 36 Impairment of Assets in testing the goodwill for impairment at the date of transition to IFRSs and in recognising any resulting impairment loss in retained earnings (or, if so required by IAS 36, in revaluation surplus). The impairment test shall be based on conditions at the date of transition to IFRSs.
- (h) No other adjustments shall be made to the carrying amount of goodwill at the date of transition to IFRSs. For example, the first-time adopter shall not restate the carrying amount of goodwill:
- (i) to exclude in-process research and development acquired in that business combination (unless the related intangible asset would qualify for recognition under IAS 38 in the separate balance sheet of the acquiree);
 - (ii) to adjust previous amortisation of goodwill;
 - (iii) to reverse adjustments to goodwill that IAS 22 would not permit, but were made under previous GAAP because of adjustments to assets and liabilities between the date of the business combination and the date of transition to IFRSs.
- (i) If the first-time adopter recognised goodwill under previous GAAP as a deduction from equity:
- (i) it shall not recognise that goodwill in its opening IFRS balance sheet. Furthermore, it shall not transfer that goodwill to the income statement if it disposes of the subsidiary or if the investment in the subsidiary becomes impaired.
 - (ii) adjustments resulting from the subsequent resolution of a contingency affecting the purchase consideration shall be recognised in retained earnings.
- (j) Under its previous GAAP, the first-time adopter may not have consolidated a subsidiary acquired in a past business combination (for example, because the parent did not regard it as a subsidiary under previous GAAP or did not prepare consolidated financial statements). The first-time adopter shall adjust the carrying amounts of the subsidiary's assets and liabilities to the amounts that IFRSs would require in the subsidiary's separate balance sheet. The deemed cost of goodwill equals the difference at the date of transition to IFRSs between:
- (i) the parent's interest in those adjusted carrying amounts; and
 - (ii) the cost in the parent's separate financial statements of its investment in the subsidiary.
- (k) The measurement of minority interests and deferred tax follows from the measurement of other assets and liabilities. Therefore, the above adjustments to recognised assets and liabilities affect minority interests and deferred tax.

- B3. The exemption for past business combinations also applies to past acquisitions of investments in associates and of interests in joint ventures.
- B4. Furthermore, the date selected for paragraph B1 applies equally for all such acquisitions.
-

*Appendix C***Amendments to other IFRSs**

The amendments in this appendix become effective for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after 1 January 2004. If an entity applies this IFRS for an earlier period, these amendments become effective for that earlier period.

C1 This IFRS supersedes SIC-8 First-time Application of IASs as the Primary Basis of Accounting.

C2 This IFRS amends paragraph 172(h) of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to read as follows:

“(h) if a securitisation, transfer, or other derecognition transaction was entered into prior to the beginning of the financial year in which this Standard is initially applied, the accounting for that transaction should not be retrospectively changed to conform to the requirements of this Standard. However, this does not exempt a transferor from the requirements:

- (i) to recognise all derivatives or other interests, such as servicing rights or servicing liabilities, retained after that transaction that qualify for recognition under this Standard or other IFRSs; and
 - (ii) to consolidate all special purpose entities controlled by the transferor (see SIC-12 Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities).”
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 708/2004**of 16 April 2004****determining the quantity of certain products in the milk and milk products sector available for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2004 under quotas opened by the Community**

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⁾,Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001 of 14 December 2001 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 as regards the import arrangements for milk and milk products and opening tariff quotas ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) When import licences were allocated for the first four months of 2004 for certain quotas referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001, applications for licences covered quantities less than those available for the products concerned. As a result, the quantity available for each quota for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2004 should be fixed, taking account of the unallocated quantities resulting from Commission Regulations (EC)

No 126/2004 ⁽³⁾ and (EC) No 178/2004 ⁽⁴⁾ determining the extent to which the applications for import licences submitted in January 2004 for certain dairy products under certain tariff quotas opened by Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001 can be accepted.

- (2) For the sake of clarity and consistency, it is appropriate to fix the available quantities for all the quotas to be opened for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2004,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantities available for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2004 for the remaining of the second half of the year of importation under certain quotas referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2535/2001 shall be as set out in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 186/2004 (OJ L 29, 3.2.2004, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 341, 22.12.2001, p. 29. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 50/2004 (OJ L 7, 13.1.2004, p. 9)

⁽³⁾ OJ L 17, 24.1.2004, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 28, 31.1.2004, p. 11.

ANNEX

QUANTITIES ⁽¹⁾ AVAILABLE FOR THE PERIOD 1 MAY TO 30 JUNE 2004

Annex I.A

(tonnes)

Tariff quotas not specified by the origin	
Order Number	Quantity
09.4590	11 333
09.4599	1 667
09.4591	5 172
09.4592	18 160
09.4593	4 937
09.4594	16 013
09.4595	2 500
09.4596	7 364

Annex I.B

(tonnes)

5. Products originating in Romania	
09.4758	433
6. Products originating in Bulgaria	
09.4675	750
09.4660	2 744

⁽¹⁾ The carry-over resulting from Regulations (EC) No 126/2004 and (EC) No 178/2004 included where applicable.

*Annex 1.F**(tonnes)*

Products originating in Switzerland	
09.4155	1 043
09.4156	2 552

*Annex 1.H**(tonnes)*

Products originating in Norway	
09.4781	1 180
09.4782	88,8

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 709/2004**of 16 April 2004****laying down transitional measures in the wine sector as a result of Malta joining the European Union**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Treaty of Accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, and in particular Article 2(3) thereof,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 41 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Point B(1) of Annex VII to Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/199 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾ lays down that the labelling of products obtained in the Community may be supplemented by particulars, under conditions to be determined, which in the case of table wines with geographical indication and quality wines psr include the vintage year and the name of one or more vine varieties. According to those provisions such optional particulars may be shown on the labels of quality wines psr or table wines with geographical indication only.

(2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 753/2002 of 29 April 2002 laying down certain rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 as regards the description, designation, presentation and protection of certain wine sector products ⁽²⁾ contains provisions concerning the indications that may appear on the labelling, such as the vintage year and the vine variety(ies) used for the production of the wine. According to those provisions, such optional indications may be shown on the labels of quality wine psr and table wine with a geographical indication only.

(3) Malta produces and prepares only table wine from grape musts and grapes coming mainly from Italy which is currently labelled with the indication of the vintage year and the vine variety(ies) used. From the date it joins the

European Union, Malta will no longer be able to show these particulars, in accordance with Regulations (EC) No 1493/1999 and (EC) No 753/2002.

(4) This change in the labelling of wine originating or prepared in Malta may cause considerable loss to Maltese producers as consumers are accustomed to the labels that are used at present which contain certain information. In order to avoid any disturbance on the Maltese market and make provision for a smooth transition from the situation now obtaining in Malta to the Community labelling provisions, a temporary derogation from Regulations (EC) No 1493/1999 and (EC) No 753/2002 may be envisaged so that Maltese wines can continue to indicate on their labels the vintage year and the vine variety(ies) used.

(5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Wine,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Notwithstanding the first and second indents of point B(1)(b) of Annex VII to Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, wine prepared or originating in Malta may, up to 30 April 2006, show on the label the vintage year and the name of one or more vine variety(ies) used.

Article 2

Notwithstanding Articles 18 and 19(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 753/2002, wine prepared or originating in Malta may, up to 30 April 2006, show on the label the vintage year and the name of one or more vine variety(ies) used.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force subject to and on the date of the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 179, 14.7.1999. Regulation last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1795/2003 (OJ L 262, 14.10.2003, p. 13).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 118, 4.5.2002, p. 1. Regulation last amended by Regulation (EC) No 316/2004 (OJ L 55, 24.2.2004, p. 16).

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 710/2004
of 16 April 2004**

**derogating from Regulation (EC) No 780/2003 as regards a tariff subquota for frozen meat of
bovine animals covered by CN code 0202 and products covered by CN code 0206 29 91**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 32(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 780/2003 ⁽²⁾ opened and provided for the administration of a tariff subquota II for 34 450 tonnes of certain frozen meat of bovine animals, with the order number 09.4003, for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004, divided into two half-year periods.
- (2) In order to allow operators established in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia to benefit from subquota II as from 1 May 2004, the quantities available for the subquota period running from 1 January to 30 June 2004 were divided into two tranches on a *pro rata temporis* basis pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2341/2003 ⁽³⁾. According to that Regulation, licence applications may be lodged during the period 5 to 8 January 2004 and 3 to 7 May 2004.
- (3) The period corresponding to the second tranche lasts only two months. The quantities available for that period are also relatively small. In order to optimise the

use of the import licences for meat products under the subquota II for that period, it is appropriate to derogate from the first subparagraph of Article 14(7) of Regulation (EC) No 780/2003 by allowing all titular holders of import licences, without quantitative limitation, to release meat for free circulation, which previously had been stored under the Community bonded warehousing system.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 14(7) of Regulation (EC) No 780/2003, titular holders of import licences issued after 1 May 2004 within the framework of Regulation (EC) No 2341/2003 may, without quantitative limitation, release meat for free circulation which previously has been stored under the Community bonded warehousing system.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 May 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 (OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 114, 8.5.2003, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 346, 31.12.2003, p. 33. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 385/2004 (OJ L 64, 2.3.2004, p. 24).

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 711/2004
of 16 April 2004**

laying down transitional measures as regards import licence applications pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 780/2003 opening and providing for the administration of a tariff subquota for frozen meat of bovine animals covered by CN code 0202 and products covered by CN code 0206 29 91, by reason of the accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia to the European Union

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Treaty of Accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, and in particular Article 2(3) thereof,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, and in particular the first paragraph of Article 41 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 780/2003 ⁽¹⁾ provided for the administration of a tariff subquota for 34 450 tonnes of certain frozen meat of bovine animals, with the order number 09.4003, for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 (subquota II), divided into two half-year periods.
- (2) In order to ensure access for operators from the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia (new Member States) to benefit from this subquota as from 1 May 2004, the quantities available for the subquota period running from 1 January to 30 June 2004 were divided into two tranches on a *pro rata temporis* basis by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2341/2003 ⁽²⁾. Licence applications may be lodged during the period 5 to 8 January 2004 and 3 to 7 May 2004.
- (3) Articles 8 to 11 of Part III of Regulation (EC) No 780/2003 lay down specific provisions for the approval of applicants for import licences as regards subquota II. In order to ensure access for operators from the new Member States to import licences as from the date of accession of those countries to the European Union, transitional measures should be adopted.
- (4) Operators of the new Member States should be allowed to apply for import licences under subquota II in the period 3 May to 7 May 2004 without prior approval. They should prove that they are genuinely involved in importing or exporting beef from or to third countries.

Proof of that involvement calls for evidence to be presented of recent import or export of some significance. As regards the requirement on the proof on trade performance, the applicants in the new Member States should be allowed to consider not only trade with the Community but trade with all third countries.

- (5) To ensure the proper functioning of the system and due to the short period of time available for the verification of applicants, provisions concerning *ex post* audit controls to be undertaken by the authorities of the new Member States on the operators applying for import licences in the new Member States should be adopted.
- (6) Where there are obvious reasons to suspect that fictitious operators have applied for import licences, new Member States should proceed to a more detailed examination of the applications.
- (7) Penalties should be determined where fictitious operators of the new Member States have applied for import licences or the licences were granted on the basis of forged or fraudulent documentation. These penalties should be applicable also to operators of the Community as constituted on 30 April 2004 where they are related to fictitious operators of the new Member States or are involved in the presentation of forged or fraudulent documentation by these operators.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Beef and Veal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. By way of derogation from Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 780/2003, operators established in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia (hereinafter new Member States) may apply for import licences with regard to subquota II in the period 3 May to 7 May 2004 without prior approval by the competent authorities of the Member State in which they are established.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 114, 8.5.2003, p. 8.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 346, 31.12.2003, p. 33. Regulation amended by Regulation (EC) No 385/2004 (OJ L 64, 2.3.2004, p. 24).

2. By way of derogation from Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 780/2003, operators established in the new Member States may apply for import licences for the quota referred to in paragraph 1 only in the Member State where the operator is entered in the VAT register.

3. Licence applications shall be admissible only where the applicant submits a request to the competent authority of a new Member State accompanied by documentary proof that:

(a) he/she has been engaged on his/her own account in the commercial activity of importing from other countries or exporting to other countries, beef falling within CN codes 0201, 0202 or 0206 29 91 during the years 2002 and 2003;

(b) by virtue of this activity:

- he/she has imported in the course of the two years concerned a minimum of 100 tonnes of such beef expressed in product weight, or
- he/she has exported in the course of the two years concerned a minimum of 220 tonnes of such beef expressed in product weight,

in, at least, two operations per year.

Operators who at 1 January 2004 have ceased their activities in the beef and veal sector shall not be eligible for the purpose of this subquota.

For the purposes of this Article 'other countries' means all third countries, including the Member States of the Community as constituted on the date previous to the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of 2003.

4. In order to prove the commercial activity of his/her own account as referred to in paragraph 3(a), the operator shall present documentary proofs in form of commercial invoices and officials accounts as well as any other documents showing to the satisfaction of the new Member State concerned that the required commercial activity is related solely to the applicant concerned.

5. Proof of import or export shall be provided exclusively by means of customs documents duly endorsed by the customs authorities of the new Member States.

New Member States may accept copies of the above documents duly certified by the competent authorities.

6. New Member States shall examine and verify the validity of the documentation presented.

7. A company formed by a merger of companies each having rights to apply pursuant to paragraphs 2 to 4 shall enjoy the same rights as those former companies.

Article 2

1. New Member States shall verify that applicants are not related to one another within the meaning of Article 143 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 ⁽¹⁾, where:

- in the proof of imports or exports referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 1 of this Regulation, two or more applicants are entered as having the same postal address, or
- two or more applicants at the time of application are registered for VAT purposes or similar official register, on the same postal address, or
- new Member States have grounds to suspect that applicants are connected in terms of management, staff or operation.

2. Where related applicants are consequently identified, all applications concerned shall be rejected unless the applicants concerned can provide further evidence to the satisfaction of the competent authority that they are independent from one another in terms of management, staff and all operations linked to their commercial or technical activity.

3. Where a new Member State or a Member State of the Community as constituted on 30 April 2004 has grounds to suspect that an applicant in a New Member State is connected in terms of management, staff or operations with an applicant in another new Member State or in a Member State of the Community as constituted on 30 April 2004, the Member States concerned shall mutually verify whether a relationship exists within the meaning of Article 143 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

For this purpose, the competent authorities of the new Member States shall send to the Commission by 15 May 2004 lists of operators having applied for import licences under subquota II in the period 3 May to 7 May 2004. These lists shall contain the name and address of the operators concerned. The Commission shall subsequently distribute to all Member States authorities the lists received together with the list of operators approved by the Member States of the Community as constituted on 30 April 2004.

4. New Member States shall, by means of controls to be undertaken for at least one third of the applicants, verify, after the period of licence issuance, that the applicants are not related to one another within the meaning of Article 143 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

Where related applicants are consequently identified, licences granted in respect of the application period 3 May to 7 May 2004 to all the operators concerned shall be withdrawn retrospectively, together with any advantage already granted on the basis of them, unless these operators can provide further evidence to the satisfaction of the competent authority that they are independent from one another in terms of management, staff and all operations linked to their commercial or technical activity.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.

5. Where it is subsequently established that the admissibility of licences application was decided upon forged or fraudulent documentation, licences granted in respect of the application period 3 May to 7 May 2004 to all the operators involved in the presentation of such documentation shall be withdrawn retrospectively, together with any advantage already granted on the basis of them.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force subject to and on the date of the entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 712/2004**of 16 April 2004****fixing the minimum selling prices for butter for the 139th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97**

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 10 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The intervention agencies are, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2571/97 of 15 December 1997 on the sale of butter at reduced prices and the granting of aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter for use in the manufacture of pastry products, ice-cream and other foodstuffs ⁽²⁾, to sell by invitation to tender certain quantities of butter from intervention stocks that they hold and to grant aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter. Article 18 of that Regulation stipulates that in the light of the tenders received in response to each individual invitation to tender a minimum selling price shall be fixed for butter and maximum aid shall be fixed for cream, butter and concentrated butter. It is further stipulated that the price or aid may vary according to the

intended use of the butter, its fat content and the incorporation procedure, and that a decision may also be taken to make no award in response to the tenders submitted. The amount(s) of the processing securities must be fixed accordingly.

- (2) 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

The minimum selling prices of butter from intervention stocks and processing securities applying for the 139th individual invitation to tender, under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97, shall be fixed as indicated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 186/2004 (OJ L 29, 3.2.2004, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 350, 20.12.1997, p. 3. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 186/2004 (OJ L 29, 3.2.2004, p. 6).

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 16 April 2004 fixing the minimum selling prices for butter for the 139th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97

(EUR/100 kg)

Formula			A		B	
Incorporation procedure			With tracers	Without tracers	With tracers	Without tracers
Minimum selling price	Butter ≥ 82 %	Unaltered	—	215,1	—	—
		Concentrated	—	—	—	—
Processing security		Unaltered	—	129	—	—
		Concentrated	—	—	—	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 713/2004**of 16 April 2004****fixing the maximum aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter for the 139th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97**

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 10 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The intervention agencies are, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2571/97 of 15 December 1997 on the sale of butter at reduced prices and the granting of aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter for use in the manufacture of pastry products, ice-cream and other foodstuffs ⁽²⁾, to sell by invitation to tender certain quantities of butter of intervention stocks that they hold and to grant aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter. Article 18 of that Regulation stipulates that in the light of the tenders received in response to each individual invitation to tender a minimum selling price shall be fixed for butter and maximum aid shall be fixed for cream, butter and concentrated butter. It is further stipulated that the price or aid may vary according to the

intended use of the butter, its fat content and the incorporation procedure, and that a decision may also be taken to make no award in response to the tenders submitted. The amount(s) of the processing securities must be fixed accordingly.

- (2) 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

The maximum aid and processing securities applying for the 139th individual invitation to tender, under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97, shall be fixed as indicated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 186/2004 (OJ L 29, 3.2.2004, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 350, 20.12.1997, p. 3. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 186/2004.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 16 April 2004 fixing the maximum aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter for the 139th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97

(EUR/100 kg)

Formula		A		B	
Incorporation procedure		With tracers	Without tracers	With tracers	Without tracers
Maximum aid	Butter $\geq 82\%$	69	65	69	65
	Butter $< 82\%$	67	62	—	62
	Concentrated butter	86	79	85	77
	Cream	—	—	30	27
Processing security	Butter	76	—	76	—
	Concentrated butter	95	—	94	—
	Cream	—	—	33	—

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 714/2004
of 16 April 2004**

fixing the minimum selling price for skimmed-milk powder for the 58th individual invitation to tender issued under the standing invitation to tender referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2799/1999

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 10 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 26 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2799/1999 of 17 December 1999 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 as regards the grant of aid for skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and the sale of such skimmed-milk powder ⁽²⁾, intervention agencies have put up for sale by standing invitation to tender certain quantities of skimmed-milk powder held by them.
- (2) According to Article 30 of the said Regulation, in the light of the tenders received in response to each individual invitation to tender a minimum selling price shall be fixed or a decision shall be taken to make no award. The amount of the processing security shall also be fixed taking account of the difference between the market price of skimmed-milk powder and the minimum selling price.

(3) In the light of the tenders received, the minimum selling price should be fixed at the level specified below and the processing security determined accordingly.

(4) 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

For the 58th individual invitation to tender pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2799/1999, in respect of which the time limit for the submission of tenders expired on 13 April 2004, the minimum selling price and the processing security are fixed as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| — minimum selling price: | EUR 195,10/100 kg, |
| — processing security: | EUR 52,00/100 kg. |

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 186/2004 (OJ L 29, 3.2.2004, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 340, 31.12.1999, p. 3. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2132/2003 (OJ L 320, 5.12.2003, p. 4).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 715/2004**of 16 April 2004****fixing the maximum aid for concentrated butter for the 311th special invitation to tender opened under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 429/90**

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 10 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 429/90 of 20 February 1990 on the granting by invitation to tender of an aid for concentrated butter intended for direct consumption in the Community ⁽²⁾, the intervention agencies are opening a standing invitation to tender for the granting of aid for concentrated butter; Article 6 of that Regulation provides that in the light of the tenders received in response to each special invitation to tender, a maximum amount of aid is to be fixed for concentrated butter with a minimum fat content of 96 % or a decision is to be taken to make no award; the end-use security must be fixed accordingly.

- (2) In the light of the tenders received, the maximum aid should be fixed at the level specified below and the end-use security determined accordingly.

- (3) 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

For the 311th tender under the standing invitation to tender opened by Regulation (EEC) No 429/90 the maximum aid and the amount of the end-use security shall be as follows:

- maximum aid: EUR 85/100 kg,
- end-use security: EUR 94/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 186/2004 (OJ L 29, 3.2.2004, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 45, 21.2.1990, p. 8. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 124/1999 (OJ L 16, 21.1.1999, p. 19).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 716/2004**of 16 April 2004****fixing the maximum export refund for butter in the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 581/2004**

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 the third subparagraph of Article 31(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 581/2004 of 26 March 2004 opening a standing invitation to tender for export refunds concerning certain types of butter ⁽²⁾ provides for a permanent tender.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 580/2004 of 26 March 2004 establishing a tender procedure concerning export refunds for certain milk products ⁽³⁾ and following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender, it is appropriate to fix a maximum export refund for the tendering period ending on 14 April 2004.
- (3) The Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the permanent tender opened by Regulation (EC) No 581/2004, for the tendering period ending on 14 April 2004, the maximum amount of refund for the products referred to in Article 1(1) of that Regulation shall be as follows:

(EUR/100 kg)

Product	Export refund Code	Maximum amount of export refund	
		For export to the destination referred to in the first indent of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 581/2004	For export to the destinations referred to in the second indent of Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 581/2004
Butter	ex 0405 10 19 9500	—	—
Butter	ex 0405 10 19 9700	—	157,95
Butteroil	ex 0405 90 10 9000	—	197,40

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 186/2004 (OJ L 29, 3.2.2004, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 90, 27.3.2004, p. 64.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 90, 27.3.2004, p. 58.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 717/2004
of 16 April 2004**

**fixing the maximum export refund for skimmed milk powder in the framework of the standing
invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 582/2004**

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 the third subparagraph of Article 31(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 582/2004 of 26 March 2004 opening a standing invitation to tender for export refunds for skimmed milk powder ⁽²⁾ provides for a permanent tender.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 580/2004 of 26 March 2004 establishing a tender procedure concerning export refunds for certain milk products ⁽³⁾ and following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender, it is appropriate to fix a maximum export refund for the tendering period ending on 14 April 2004.

- (3) The Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the permanent tender opened by Regulation (EC) No 582/2004, for the tendering period ending on 14 April 2004, the maximum amount of refund for the product and destinations referred to in Article 1(1) of that Regulation shall be EUR 46,89/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 186/2004 (OJ L 29, 3.2.2004, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 90, 27.3.2004, p. 67.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 90, 27.3.2004, p. 58.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 718/2004
of 16 April 2004**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 2314/2003 as regards the closing date for the submission of tenders
under the last partial tendering procedure for the resale on the internal market of rye held by the
German intervention agency**

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⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2314/2003 ⁽²⁾ opens a standing invitation to tender for the resale on the internal market of rye held by the German intervention agency, for which the closing date laid down for the submission of tenders under the last partial tendering procedure is 27 May 2004.
- (2) In view of the current market situation, the date of the last partial tendering procedure should be postponed.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 2314/2003 should therefore be amended.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The third subparagraph of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2314/2003 is hereby replaced by the following:

‘The closing date for the submission of tenders for the last partial tendering procedure shall be 15 July 2004 at 09.00 (Brussels time).’

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1104/2003 (OJ L 158, 27.6.2003, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 342, 30.12.2003, p. 32. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 295/2004 (OJ L 50, 20.2.2004, p. 14).

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 719/2004
of 16 April 2004**

**fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled and parboiled long grain B rice to certain
third countries in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1877/
2003**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1877/2003 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 ⁽³⁾ allows the Commission to fix, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, a maximum export refund. In fixing this maximum, the criteria provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 must be taken into account. A contract is awarded to any tenderer whose tender is equal to or less than the maximum export refund.

(3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the rice 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

The maximum export refund on wholly milled and parboiled long grain B rice to be exported to certain third countries pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1877/2003 is hereby fixed on the basis of the tenders submitted from 12 to 15 April 2004 at 184,00 EUR/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002 (OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 20.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1948/2002 (OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 18).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 720/2004**of 16 April 2004****concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export of husked long grain B rice to the island of Réunion referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1878/2003**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10(1) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2692/89 of 6 September 1989 laying down detailed rules for exports of rice to Réunion ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 9(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1878/2003 ⁽³⁾ opens an invitation to tender for the subsidy on rice exported to Réunion.
- (2) Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2692/89 allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, to make no award.

- (3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2692/89, a maximum subsidy 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 submitted from 12 to 15 April 2004 in response to the invitation to tender referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1878/2003 for the subsidy on exports to Réunion of husked long grain B rice falling within CN code 1006 20 98.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002 (OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 261, 7.9.1989, p. 8. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1453/1999 (OJ L 167, 2.7.1999, p. 19).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 23.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 721/2004**of 16 April 2004****concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export to certain third countries of wholly milled round grain A rice issued in Regulation (EC) No 1875/2003**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1875/2003 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 ⁽³⁾ allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, to make no award.

- (3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 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 submitted from 12 to 15 April 2004 in response to the invitation to tender for the export refund on wholly milled round grain A rice to certain third countries issued in Regulation (EC) No 1875/2003.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002 (OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 14.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1948/2002 (OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 18).

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 722/2004
of 16 April 2004**

**fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled round grain, medium grain and long grain A
rice to be exported to certain third countries in connection with the invitation to tender issued in
Regulation (EC) No 1876/2003**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1876/2003 ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 ⁽³⁾ allows the Commission to fix, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, a maximum export refund. In fixing this maximum, the criteria provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 must be taken into account. A contract is awarded to any tenderer whose tender is equal to or less than the maximum export refund.

(3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the rice 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

The maximum export refund on wholly milled grain, medium grain and long grain A rice to be exported to certain third countries pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1876/2003 is hereby fixed on the basis of the tenders submitted from 12 to 15 April 2004 at 68,00 EUR/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 17 April 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 16 April 2004.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002 (OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1948/2002 (OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 18).

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 23 March 2004

fixing the allocation of performance reserve by Member States for Community Structural Funds assistance under Objectives 1, 2 and 3 and the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance outside Objective 1

(notified under document number C(2004) 883)

(2004/344/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 of 21 June 1999 laying down general provisions on the Structural Funds ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 44 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 7(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 requires that 4 % of commitment appropriations under each national indicative breakdown are to be allocated as the performance reserve in accordance with Article 44 of that Regulation. On 1 July 1999 the Commission fixed the indicative allocations by Member States for the commitment appropriations for Objectives 1 and 2 by Commission Decisions 1999/501/EC ⁽²⁾ and 1999/504/EC ⁽³⁾ respectively, for Objective 3 by Commission Decision 1999/505/EC ⁽⁴⁾ and for the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance outside Objective 1 by Commission Decision 1999/500/EC ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) Before 31 December 2003, on the basis of the monitoring indicators referred to in Article 44(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999, the Member States assessed under each objective, in close consultation with the Commission, the performance of each of their assistance documents. Based on these assessments, they have sent their proposals for the allocation of the performance reserve to the Commission.
- (3) The performance reserve should therefore be allocated to the operational programmes or single programming document or the priorities of the latter which are considered to be successful.

- (4) This decision will be complemented by a Commission Decision on each operational programme or single programming document in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999, and respecting the Berlin profile of annual allocation of funds,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The allocation of the performance reserve by Member State for Objective 1 shall be as set out in Annex 1.

Article 2

The allocations of the performance reserve by Member State for Objective 2 shall be as set out in Annex 2.

Article 3

The allocations of the performance reserve by Member State for Objective 3 shall be as set out in Annex 3.

Article 4

The allocations of the performance reserve by Member State for the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance outside Objective 1 shall be as set out in Annex 4.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 161, 26.6.1999, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1105/2003 (OJ L 158, 27.6.2003, p. 3).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 194, 27.7.1999, p. 49.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 194, 27.7.1999, p. 60.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 194, 27.7.1999, p. 63.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 194, 27.7.1999, p. 47.

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2004.

For the Commission

Michel BARNIER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX 1

Objective 1 and Objective 1 transitional performance reserve amounts

(in EUR)

Belgium				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999BE161DO001	Programme of transitional support for Hainaut			
	1. Expanding the productive base	0	9 800 000	9 800 000
	2. Promoting growth through the knowledge economy	0	2 000 000	2 000 000
	3. Developing the potential of agriculture, forestry and aquaculture	0	1 900 000	1 900 000
	4. Making the region more attractive through restoration work and by improving its image	0	6 000 000	6 000 000
	5. Improving access to the labour market	0	4 399 721	4 399 721
	6. Facilitating reintegration into working life and promoting social integration	0	3 900 279	3 900 279
	7. Technical Assistance	0	0	0
Total Objective 1 Belgium		0	28 000 000	28 000 000

Note: The grey area means that there is no distinction between Objective 1 and transitional support at priority level, (the distinction only takes place at programme level).

(in EUR)

Germany				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999DE161PO001	East Berlin	0	29 433 000	29 433 000
	1. Support for competitiveness			1 000 000
	2. Improvement of infrastructure			679 000
	3. Environmental protection and improvement			0
	4. Action to create jobs and guarantee equality of opportunity			27 472 000
	5. Rural development			282 000
	6. Technical Assistance			0
1999DE161PO002	Thuringia	125 000 000	0	125 000 000
	1. Promotion of business competitiveness, especially for SMEs			27 000 000
	2. Infrastructural measures			45 100 000
	3. Protection and improvement of the environment			11 700 000
	4. Promotion of human resources and equal opportunities			16 000 000

(in EUR)

Germany				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
	5. Promotion of rural development			23 000 000
	6. Technical Assistance			2 200 000
1999DE161PO003	Programme for Saxony-Anhalt	146 000 000	0	146 000 000
	1. Aid to enterprises			83 000 000
	2. Infrastructure development			0
	3. Environment			0
	4. Human resources			31 000 000
	5. Rural development			32 000 000
	6. Technical Assistance			0
1999DE161PO004	Programme for Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	106 560 000	0	106 560 000
	1. Promotion of business competitiveness especially for SMEs			8 330 000
	2. Infrastructure			39 450 000
	3. Protection and improvement of the environment			32 580 000
	4. Promotion of human resources			24 710 000
	5. Rural development			0
	6. Technical Assistance			1 490 000
1999DE161PO005	Brandenburg Objective 1 programme	135 000 000	0	135 000 000
	1. Promotion of business competitiveness, especially for SMEs			36 600 000
	2. Infrastructural measures			58 900 000
	3. Protection and improvement of the environment			0
	4. Promotion of human resources and equal opportunities			25 200 000
	5. Promotion of rural development			14 300 000
	6. Technical Assistance			0

(in EUR)

Germany				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999DE161PO006	Programme for Saxony	212 000 000	0	212 000 000
	1. Promotion of business competitiveness, especially for SMEs			45 420 000
	2. Infrastructural measures			96 580 000
	3. Protection and improvement of the environment			70 000 000
	4. Promotion of human resources and equal opportunities			0
	5. Promotion of rural development			0
	6. Technical Assistance			0
2000DE161PO001	Transport infrastructure Objective 1 programme	69 000 000	0	69 000 000
	1. Railway infrastructure			69 000 000
	2. Road infrastructure			0
	3. Waterway infrastructure			0
	4. Telematics and inter-modal transport			0
	5. Technical Assistance			0
2000DE051PO007	Federal OP ESF	70 000 000	2 567 000	72 567 000
	1. Active and preventive labour market policies			36 067 902
	2. Society without exclusion			26 991 142
	3. Vocational and general education, LLL (structures and systems)			0
	4. Adaptability and entrepreneurship			0
	5. Equal opportunities for men and women			9 507 956
	6. Local social capital			0
	7. Technical assistance			0

(in EUR)

Germany				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999DE141PO001	Fisheries OP	3 440 000	0	3 440 000
	1. adjustment of fishing effort			0
	2. fleet renewal and modernisation			0
	3. protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing			3 440 000
	4. other measures			0
	5. technical assistance			0
Total Objective 1 Germany		867 000 000	32 000 000	899 000 000

(in EUR)

Greece				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
2000GR051PO001	Employment promotion and vocational training	126 565 971	0	126 565 971
2000GR051PO002	Education and initial vocational training	166 481 293	0	166 481 293
2000GR051PO003	Health and prevention	0	0	0
2000GR141PO001	Fisheries	21 137 556	0	21 137 556
2000GR061PO021	Rural development and rural restructuring	49 336 740	0	49 336 740
2000GR161PO001	Technical Assistance	0	0	0
2000GR161PO002	Attica	0	0	0
2000GR161PO003	Peloponnese	0	0	0
2000GR161PO004	Western Greece	28 707 055	0	28 707 055
2000GR161PO005	Continental Greece	0	0	0
2000GR161PO006	Thessaly	0	0	0
2000GR161PO007	Epirus	0	0	0
2000GR161PO008	Crete	41 788 604	0	41 788 604
2000GR161PO009	North Aegean	0	0	0

(in EUR)

Greece				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
2000GR161PO010	South Aegean	14 888 753	0	14 888 753
2000GR161PO011	Ionian Islands	9 787 397	0	9 787 397
2000GR161PO012	East Macedonia	29 333 997	0	29 333 997
2000GR161PO013	West Macedonia	14 886 837	0	14 886 837
2000GR161PO014	Central Macedonia	36 135 157	0	36 135 157
2000GR161PO016	Competitiveness	79 068 216	0	79 068 216
2000GR161PO019	Railways, airports and urban transport	0	0	0
2000GR161PO020	Road axes, ports and urban development	287 597 399	0	287 597 399
2000GR161PO023	Information Society	0	0	0
2000GR161PO026	Culture	39 285 025	0	39 285 025
2000GR161PO027	Environment	0	0	0
		945 000 000	0	945 000 000

(in EUR)

Spain				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
2000ES051PO014	Vocational training system	0	0	0
2000ES051PO015	Entrepreneurial initiative and continuous training	68 306 178	610 681	68 916 859
2000ES051PO016	Fight against discrimination	14 098 464	0	14 098 464
2000ES051PO017	Employment development	149 636 006	1 594 667	151 230 673
2000ES061PO028	Improving agrarian structures and production systems	65 643 005	0	65 643 005
2000ES141PO001	Fisheries	65 635 511	689 503	66 325 014
2000ES161PO002	Programme for Cantabria	0	13 105 149	13 105 149
2000ES161PO003	Regional programme for Andalusia	345 607 509	0	345 607 509
2000ES161PO004	Regional programme for Asturias	59 018 755	0	59 018 755
2000ES161PO005	Regional programme for the Canary Islands	81 377 763	0	81 377 763
2000ES161PO006	Regional programme for Castile-La Mancha	92 863 890	0	92 863 890
2000ES161PO007	Regional programme for Castile-Leon	139 097 914	0	139 097 914

(in EUR)

Spain				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
2000ES161PO008	Regional programme for Ceuta	3 398 632	0	3 398 632
2000ES161PO009	Regional programme for Valencia	120 978 017	0	120 978 017
2000ES161PO010	Regional programme for Extremadura	93 945 267	0	93 945 267
2000ES161PO011	Regional programme for Galicia	151 197 858	0	151 197 858
2000ES161PO012	Regional programme for Melilla	2 574 287	0	2 574 287
2000ES161PO013	Regional programme for Murcia	50 132 218	0	50 132 218
2000ES161PO014	Improving competitiveness and developing production structures	78 700 108	0	78 700 108
2000ES161PO015	Research, development and innovation	71 490 496	0	71 490 496
2000ES161PO016	Local development	47 298 122	0	47 298 122
2000ES161PO017	Technical assistance	0	0	0
2000ES161PO029	Information Society	0	0	0
		1 701 000 000	16 000 000	1 717 000 000

(in EUR)

France				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999FR161DO001	Programme for Reunion	72 100 305	0	72 100 305
1999FR161DO002	Nord/Pas-de-Calais	0	16 675 595	16 675 595
1999FR161DO003	Programme of transitional support for Corsica	0	7 324 405	7 324 405
2000 FR161DO004	Programme national informatique PRESAGE	0	0	0
2000FR161DO001	Programme for Guadeloupe	25 910 582	0	25 910 582
2000FR161DO002	Programme for French Guiana	18 980 232	0	18 980 232
2000FR161DO003	Programme for Martinique	30 008 881	0	30 008 881
2000FR161DO005	National programme for technical assistance	0	0	0
		147 000 000	24 000 000	171 000 000

(in EUR)

Ireland				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
2000IE051PO001	Employment/HRD Ireland	0	0	0
2000IE161PO002	Productive sector operational programme	0	0	0
2000IE161PO003	Technical assistance operational programme	0	0	0
2000IE161PO004	Economic and social infrastructure operational programme (ESOP)	55 000 000	79 000 000	134 000 000
2000IE161PO005	Southern and Eastern region operational programme	0	0	0
2000IE161PO006	Border, midland and western region operational programme	0	0	0
		55 000 000	79 000 000	134 000 000

(in EUR)

Italy				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999IT141PO001	Fisheries	6 140 000	0	6 140 000
1999IT161PO001	Technical assistance	15 630 000	0	15 630 000
1999IT161PO002	Local development	99 580 000	0	99 580 000
1999IT161PO003	Research	71 150 000	0	71 150 000
1999IT161PO004	Security	28 420 000	0	28 420 000
1999IT161PO005	Transport	41 380 000	0	41 380 000
1999IT161PO006	Calabria	57 440 000	0	57 440 000
1999IT161PO007	Campania	183 105 000	0	183 105 000
1999IT161PO008	Molise	0	8 000 000	8 000 000
	1. Natural resources	0	2 450 000	2 450 000
	2. Cultural resources	0	843 000	843 000
	3. Human resources	0	520 000	520 000
	4. Local development systems	0	2 536 000	2 536 000

(in EUR)

Italy				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
	6. Networks and service hubs	0	1 576 000	1 576 000
	7. Technical assistance	0	75 000	75 000
1999IT161PO009	Puglia	132 105 000	0	132 105 000
1999IT161PO010	Sardinia	92 180 000	0	92 180 000
1999IT161PO011	Sicily	191 400 000	0	191 400 000
1999IT161PO012	Basilicata	35 370 000	0	35 370 000
1999IT051PO0013	Education	34 100 000	0	34 100 000
		988 000 000	8 000 000	996 000 000

(in EUR)

Netherlands				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999NL161DO001	I. Objective 1 programme of transitional support for Flevoland			
	1. Developing urban areas	0	2 750 000	2 750 000
	2. Developing rural areas	0	1 080 000	1 080 000
	3. Improving production facilities	0	2 170 000	2 170 000
	4. Social cohesion and the labour market	0	0	0
	5. Technical assistance	0	0	0
		0	6 000 000	6 000 000

(in EUR)

Austria				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999AT161DO001	Burgenland			
	1. Commercial and industrial activities	4 277 690	0	4 277 690
	2. Research, technology and development	952 331	0	952 331
	3. Tourism and culture	2 397 248	0	2 397 248
	4. Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and nature conservation	1 869 742	0	1 869 742

(in EUR)

Austria				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
	5. Human resources	2 502 989	0	2 502 989
	6. Technical Assistance	0	0	0
		12 000 000	0	12 000 000

(in EUR)

Portugal				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999PT161PO015	Lisbon and Tagus Valley operational programme (PORLVT)	0	72 222 055	72 222 055
1999PT051PO001	Education	48 189 314	10 017 651	58 206 965
1999PT051PO002	Employment, training and social development	80 083 221	0	80 083 221
1999PT061PO007	Agriculture	36 974 718	8 314 433	45 289 151
1999PT141PO018	Fisheries (continent)	5 493 886	1 102 842	6 596 728
1999PT161PO003	Science, technology and innovation operational programme (POCTI)	12 804 535	4 404 308	17 208 843
1999PT161PO004	Information Society operational programme (POSI)	0	0	0
1999PT161PO005	Health operational programme	14 925 017	2 707 611	17 632 628
1999PT161PO006	Culture operational programme	9 805 398	2 025 192	11 830 590
1999PT161PO008	Economy operational programme (POE)	88 591 741	12 707 012	101 298 753
1999PT161PO009	Accessibility and transport operational programme (POAT)	53 725 449	15 498 896	69 224 345
1999PT161PO010	Environment (POA)	0	0	0
1999PT161PO011	Azores (PRODESA)	42 602 101	0	42 602 101
1999PT161PO012	Algarve (PROALGARVE)	22 603 359	0	22 603 359
1999PT161PO013	Alentejo	54 280 121	0	54 280 121
1999PT161PO014	Centre	85 286 072	0	85 286 072
1999PT161PO016	Madeira (POPRAM)	35 136 621	0	35 136 621
1999PT161PO017	North (ON — Operação Norte)	135 498 447	0	135 498 447
2000PT161PO001	Technical assistance operational programme	0	0	0
		726 000 000	129 000 000	855 000 000

(in EUR)

Finland				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999FI161DO001	Programme for North Finland	13 900 000	0	13 900 000
1999FI161DO002	Programme for East Finland	27 100 000	0	27 100 000
		41 000 000	0	41 000 000

(in EUR)

Sweden				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999SE161DO001	Programme for Upper Norrland	16 653 973	0	16 653 973
1999SE161DO002	Programme for Södra Skogslän	15 346 028	0	15 346 028
		32 000 001	0	32 000 001

(in EUR)

United Kingdom				
England				
CCI No	Objective 1	Objective 1	Objective 1 transitional	Total
1999GB161DO001	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Objective 1 programme	25 653 500	0	25 653 500
1999GB161DO002	Merseyside Objective 1 programme	55 822 300	0	55 822 300
1999GB161DO003	South Yorkshire Objective 1 programme	49 008 700	0	49 008 700
Wales				
1999GB161DO004	West Wales and the Valleys Objective 1 programme	80 515 500	0	80 515 500
	1. Developing and expanding the SME base			6 000 000
	2. Developing innovation and the knowledge-based economy			15 500 000
	3. Community economic regeneration			0
	4. Developing people			27 500 000
	5. Rural development and the sustainable use of natural resources			10 015 500
	6. Strategic infrastructure development			21 500 000
	7. Technical assistance			0

Northern Ireland				
1999GB161PO007	Northern Ireland transitional Objective 1 programme 'Building sustainable prosperity'	0	38 620 400	38 620 400
	1. Economic growth and competitiveness			25 000 000
	2. Employment			5 000 000
	3. Urban and social revitalisation			0
	4. Agriculture, rural development, forestry and fisheries			0
	5. The environment			8 620 400
	6. Technical assistance			0
Scotland				
1999GB161DO005	Highlands and Islands special transitional Objective 1 programme	0	13 379 600	13 379 600
	1. Increasing business competitiveness, creating employment and increasing incomes			8 543 000
	2. Creating the conditions for regional competitiveness			0
	3. Developing the region's human resources			2 607 386
	4. Assisting rural development and fisheries			2 229 214
	5. Technical assistance			0
		211 000 000	52 000 000	263 000 000

ANNEX 2

Objective 2 and Objective 2 transitional performance reserve amounts*(in EUR)*

Belgium				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000BE162DO001	Brussels Region	1 955 000	0	1 955 000
	1: Economic revitalisation	1 466 250	0	1 466 250
	2: Framework for sustainable urban development	488 750	0	488 750
	3: Technical assistance	0	0	0
2000BE162DO002	Limburg	3 384 246	512 308	3 896 554
2000BE162DO003	Province of Antwerp	1 644 594	310 215	1 954 809
2000BE162DO004	West Flanders	1 121 021	241 908	1 362 929
2000BE162DO006	East Flanders	446 139	109 569	555 708
2000BE162DO008	Meuse-Vesdre basin (Liege)	7 997 179	0	7 997 179
2000BE162DO009	Provinces of Namur and Luxembourg	451 821	826 000	1 277 821
		17 000 000	2 000 000	19 000 000

Note: The grey area means that there is no distinction between Objective 2, and transitional support at priority level (the distinction only takes place at programme level).

(in EUR)

Denmark				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000DK162DO001	Denmark Objective 2 programme			
	1. Development of the region			6 012 389
	2. Business development			0
	3. Development of competencies			1 605 249
	4. Technical assistance			382 362
		6 000 000	2 000 000	8 000 000

(in EUR)

Germany				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000DE162DO001	Rheinland-Pfalz	5 373 000	2 148 000	7 521 000
	1. Promoting business infrastructure and tourism infrastructure			2 148 000
	2. Promoting business, tourism and the service sector			3 385 200
	3. Promoting technological development, technology transfer and the development of the Information Society			1 450 800
	4. Environment and sustainability			0
	5. Modernising employment by integrated measures to develop human resources			515 520
	6. Technical assistance			21 480
2000DE162DO002	West Berlin	14 783 000	2 057 000	16 840 000
	1. Promoting the competitiveness of the industrial economy, especially SMEs			8 443 000
	2. Measures for the infrastructure			7 997 000
	3. Protection and enhancement of the environment			0
	4. Technical assistance			400 000
2000DE162DO003	Saarland	7 020 000	458 000	7 478 000
	1. Modern infrastructures			3 474 000
	2. Converting the economy: alternatives to coal and steel			878 000
	3. Towns fit to live in			2 668 000
	4. Promoting regions receiving transitional support			458 000
	5. Technical assistance			0

(in EUR)

Germany				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000DE162DO004	North Rhine-Westphalia	38 395 000	4 069 000	42 464 000
	1. Business and start-up finance			0
	2. Innovation and development of competences			42 464 000
	3. Innovation-related infrastructure			0
	4. Support for particular target groups			0
	5. Technical assistance			0
2000DE162DO005	Hessen	7 122 000	914 000	8 036 000
	1. Enterprise related infrastructure			2 225 972
	2. Promoting innovation of enterprise			0
	3. Promoting business			4 974 284
	4. Tourism			835 744
	5. Disadvantaged urban areas			0
	6. Technical assistance			0
2000DE162DO006	Schleswig-Holstein	10 956 000	320 000	11 276 000
	1. Modernisation of the means of production: technology and innovation			2 405 000
	2. Strengthening of commercial competitiveness, particularly by SMEs: establishment and development of SMEs			1 551 000
	3. Promotion of regional development: urban development, vocational training, environmental issues, tourism and culture			7 320 000
	4. Improving capacity for competition in the region: logistical and business-related infrastructures			0
	5. Technical assistance			0

(in EUR)

Germany				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000DE162DO007	Bavaria	12 483 000	11 337 000	23 820 000
	1. Completing infrastructures			8 856 000
	2. Competitive businesses and jobs with a future			0
	3. Research, technology, information and development of competence			0
	4. Promotion of tourism			0
	5. City structures for enhanced living conditions and productive country areas			14 964 000
	6. Technical assistance			0
2000DE162DO008	Baden-Württemberg	3 295 000	1 006 000	4 301 000
	1. Development of economic infrastructure			1 969 000
	2. Support for SMEs			1 658 000
	3. Restructuring inner-city problem areas			674 000
	4. Technical assistance			0
2000DE162DO009	Bremen	4 928 000	0	4 928 000
	1. Diversifying the economic structure			0
	2. Strengthening the service sector			0
	3. Environmental protection, land redevelopment			4 928 000
	4. Urban areas in difficulty			0
	5. Technical assistance			0

(in EUR)

Germany				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000DE162DO010	Lower Saxony	30 375 000	1 691 000	32 066 000
	1. Supporting the competitiveness of the economy with special emphasis on SMEs, research and development, technology and Information Society			3 991 000
	2. Support for tourism and culture			0
	3. Support for local actions and indigenous development potential			0
	4. Urban problem areas			0
	5. Economic infrastructure			28 075 000
	6. Technical assistance			0
2000DE162DO011	Hamburg	270 000	0	270 000
	1. Promotion of entrepreneurial activity and its foundations, for the purpose of the creation and preservation of jobs			270 000
	2. Technical assistance			0
		135 000 000	24 000 000	159 000 000

(in EUR)

Spain				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000ES162DO002	Aragon	12 903 000	365 440	13 268 440
2000ES162DO003	Balearic Islands	3 680 000	230 120	3 910 120
2000ES162DO004	Catalonia	51 876 500	1 637 320	53 513 820
2000ES162DO005	Rioja	1 805 500	42 520	1 848 020
2000ES162DO006	Madrid	16 157 500	918 480	17 075 980
2000ES162DO007	Navarre	3 588 000	320 920	3 908 920
2000ES162DO008	Basque Country	24 989 500	485 200	25 474 700
		115 000 000	4 000 000	119 000 000

(in EUR)

France				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000FR162DO001	Alsace Region	1 575 175	292 941	1 868 116
2000FR162DO002	Auvergne	5 367 961	623 426	5 991 387
2000FR162DO003	Lorraine Region	12 244 289	1 119 781	13 364 070
2000FR162DO004	Limousin Region	2 578 889	172 363	2 751 252
2000FR162DO005	Pays de la Loire	18 546 586	3 986 468	22 533 054
2000FR162DO006	Poitou-Charentes	14 426 126	1 781 144	16 207 270
2000FR162DO007	Basse-Normandie	8 244 348	1 389 070	9 633 418
2000FR162DO008	Haute-Normandie	9 874 749	1 124 471	10 999 220
2000FR162DO009	Languedoc-Roussillon	15 328 658	1 771 052	17 099 710
2000FR162DO010	Champagne-Ardenne	11 831 650	787 833	12 619 483
2000FR162DO011	Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur	9 319 576	1 158 427	10 478 003
2000FR162DO012	Franche-Comté	8 858 621	1 179 083	10 037 704
2000FR162DO013	Aquitaine	8 500 750	994 835	9 495 585
2000FR162DO014	Bretagne	13 400 593	2 055 975	15 456 568
2000FR162DO015	Bourgogne	13 730 619	1 127 119	14 857 738
2000FR162DO016	Centre Region	11 144 905	593 663	11 738 568
2000FR162DO017	Ile-de-France	4 375 624	0	4 375 624
2000FR162DO018	Midi-Pyrenees	21 790 561	1 536 500	23 327 061
2000FR162DO019	Picardy	15 509 303	1 497 962	17 007 265
2000FR162DO020	Rhône-Alpes	12 614 396	1 817 180	14 431 576
2000FR162DO021	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	25 042 604	2 911 391	27 953 995
2000FR162DO022	National Informatics Programme PRESAGE	694 017	79 316	773 333
2000FR162DO023	National programme for technical assistance	0	0	0
		245 000 000	28 000 000	273 000 000

(in EUR)

Italy				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000IT162DO001	Tuscany	10 906 860	3 030 374	13 937 234
2000IT162DO002	Abruzzi region	8 073 294	0	8 073 294
2000IT162DO003	Autonomous Province of Trento	565 974	163 306	729 280
2000IT162DO004	Autonomous Province of Bolzano	1 093 262	307 690	1 400 952
2000IT162DO005	Veneto	9 722 714	2 641 812	12 364 526
2000IT162DO006	Liguria	6 689 103	1 661 077	8 350 180
2000IT162DO007	Piedmont	17 739 684	3 416 235	21 155 919
2000IT162DO008	Valle d'Aosta	529 084	165 306	694 390
2000IT162DO009	Lazio	14 454 563	1 663 789	16 118 352
2000IT162DO010	Umbria	5 766 846	759 736	6 526 582
2000IT162DO011	Marche	4 600 944	825 403	5 426 347
2000IT162DO012	Emilia-Romagna	5 080 124	253 233	5 333 357
2000IT162DO013	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3 652 110	532 943	4 185 053
2000IT162DO014	Lombardy	8 125 438	579 096	8 704 534
		97 000 000	16 000 000	113 000 000

(in EUR)

Luxembourg				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000LU162DO001	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg			
	1. Promoting the development of the endogenous potential of the regions			3 000 000
	2. Integrating the industrial wastelands in an economic and space sustainable development policy and improving the deteriorated living environment			0
	3. Promoting research, innovation and technological progress			0
	4. Promoting natural environmental protection			0
	5. Technical assistance			0
		3 000 000	0	3 000 000

(in EUR)

Netherlands				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000NL162DO001	North Netherlands	14 000 000	700 000	14 700 000
2000NL162DO002	Urban areas Netherlands	8 500 000	0	8 500 000
2000NL162DO003	South Netherlands	3 400 000	3 000 000	6 400 000
2000NL162DO004	East Netherlands	4 100 000	2 300 000	6 400 000
		30 000 000	6 000 000	36 000 000

(in EUR)

Austria				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000AT162DO001	Carinthia	3 473 000	314 000	3 787 000
	1. Commerce, industry and production-related services			2 890 000
	2. Tourism and regional development			708 000
	3. Training and industry			189 000
	4. Technical assistance			0
2000AT162DO002	Lower Austria	6 712 000	1 088 000	7 800 000
	1. Mobilising endogenous potential for regional development, business infrastructure and lead projects			4 102 000
	2. Developing business/industry, innovation/technology			2 910 000
	3. Developing tourism and the leisure industry			788 000
	4. Technical assistance			0
2000AT162DO003	Upper Austria	4 088 000	1 205 000	5 293 000
	1. Business infrastructure			3 995 400
	2. Development of business, industry, services and tourism			1 057 600
	3. Sustainable regional economic development			240 000
	4. Technical assistance			0

(in EUR)

Austria				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000AT162DO004	Salzburg	590 000	180 000	770 000
	1. Tourism and leisure			585 869
	2. Manufacturing sector and related services			184 131
	3. Cross sector regional development			0
	4. Technical assistance			0
2000AT162DO005	Vorarlberg	709 000	270 000	979 000
	1. Developing sustainable enterprises			270 000
	2. Developing competitive regions			709 000
	3. Technical assistance			0
2000AT162DO006	Steiermark	8 943 000	650 000	9 593 000
	1. The manufacturing and service sectors			4 058 000
	2. The information society			4 653 000
	3. Integrated regional development, tourism and culture			777 000
	4. Technical assistance			0
	5. Employment and human resources			105 000
2000AT162DO007	Tyrol	1 672 000	293 000	1 965 000
	1. Aid to enterprises, increasing the attractiveness of the region for businesses			0
	2. Tourism, leisure and quality of life			1 965 000
	3. Innovative solutions for regional and environmental problems			0
	4. Technical assistance			0

(in EUR)

Austria				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000AT162DO008	Vienna	813 000	0	813 000
	1. Developing the local urban structure			813 000
	2. Competitive business as the condition for job creation			0
	3. Society and human resources			0
	4. Technical assistance			0
		27 000 000	4 000 000	31 000 000

(in EUR)

Finland				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
1999FI162DO001	South Finland	9 267 000	519 000	9 786 000
1999FI162DO002	West Finland	11 532 000	1 481 000	13 013 000
2000FI162DO001	Åland Islands	201 000	0	201 000
		21 000 000	2 000 000	23 000 000

(in EUR)

Sweden				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000SE162DO001	Öarna	1 216 218	0	1 216 218
2000SE162DO002	Västra	3 729 729	1 226 416	4 956 145
2000SE162DO003	Norra	7 500 000	0	7 500 000
2000SE162DO004	Södra	2 554 053	773 584	3 327 637
		15 000 000	2 000 000	17 000 000

(in EUR)

United Kingdom				
England				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000GB162DO001	Gibraltar	363 600	0	363 600
2000GB162DO002	West Midlands	30 003 600	5 306 000	35 309 600
2000GB162DO003	Yorkshire and the Humber	18 610 200	2 220 000	20 830 200
2000GB162DO004	East Midlands	15 429 400	1 934 300	17 363 700
2000GB162DO005	North-east England	27 832 300	1 819 400	29 651 700

(in EUR)

United Kingdom				
England				
CCI No	Objective 2	Objective 2	Objective 2 transitional	Total
2000GB162DO006	North-west England	26 797 100	6 309 300	33 106 400
2000GB162DO007	Eastern England	7 215 600	1 195 300	8 410 900
2000GB162DO008	South-east England	1 387 000	741 000	2 128 000
2000GB162DO009	London	13 293 800	716 600	14 010 400
2000GB162DO010	South West England	9 117 200	1 021 800	10 139 000
Wales				
2000GB162DO014	East Wales	3 540 600	1 780 500	5 321 100
	1. Developing competitive and sustainable SMEs			3 821 100
	2. Sustainable rural development			1 500 000
	3. Urban community regeneration			0
	4. Technical assistance			0
Scotland				
2000GB162DO011	South of Scotland	3 097 800	85 400	3 183 200
2000GB162DO012	East of Scotland	7 327 800	3 678 700	11 006 500
2000GB162DO013	Western Scotland	15 984 000	5 191 700	21 175 700
United Kingdom total		180 000 000	32 000 000	212 000 000

ANNEX 3

Objective 3: Performance reserve amounts

(in EUR)

Belgium		
CCI No	Single Programming Documents Priorities	Amount
1999BE053DO001	Brussels Region	1 028 239
	Facilitate and improve access to the labour market	198 540
	Preventive measures	372 375
	Equal opportunities	457 324
	Developing coherence of labour market policy	0
	Improvement of structures and systems	0
	Technical assistance	0
1999BE053DO002	Federal Ministry of Employment	2 999 037
	Coherence of NAP-ESF	0
	Socioeconomic inclusion	1 499 518
	Employment consolidation	1 199 519
	Equal opportunities for men and women	300 000
	Technical assistance	0
1999BE053DO003	Flanders	16 323 320
	Improvement of employability (preventive)	7 884 164
	Improvement of employability (curative)	3 378 927
	Develop entrepreneurship	0
	Promote the adaptability of enterprises and employees	0
	Reinforce equal opportunities for men and women	0
	Accompanying and supportive measures	4 407 296
	Technical assistance	652 933
1999BE053DO004	Walloon Region and Brussels	12 388 156
	Preventive approach towards the labour market	0
	Improve employment reintegration and social inclusion	11 780 022
	Improving accompanying systems and measures	368 326
	Support and accompanying measures to the mainstream in favour of equal opportunities	0
	Technical assistance	239 808
1999BE053DO005	German-speaking Community	464 848
	Active labour market policy	92 970

(in EUR)

Belgium		
CCI No	Single Programming Documents Priorities	Amount
	Social integration	371 878
	Extension of general and professional education	0
	Adaptability of workforce entrepreneurship and innovation	0
	Positive employment measures for woman	0
	Technical assistance	0
		33 203 600

(in EUR)

Denmark		
CCI No	Single Programming Document Priorities	Amount
1999DK053DO001	Denmark Objective 3 SPD	16 444 200
	Active labour market policy	0
	Equal access to the labour market	5 310 133
	Competence development	6 215 765
	Entrepreneurship and innovation	4 918 302
	Technical assistance	0
		16 444 200

(in EUR)

Germany		
CCI No	Single Programming Document Priorities	Amount
1999DE053DO001	Germany Objective 3 SPD	206 385 000
	Active and preventive labour market policies	118 465 362
	Society without exclusion	58 737 010
	Vocational and general education, lifelong learning (structures and systems)	0
	Adaptability and entrepreneurship	0
	Equal opportunities for men and women	29 182 628
	Local social capital	0
	Technical assistance	0
		206 385 000

(in EUR)

Spain		
CCI No	Operational Programmes	Amount
2000ES053PO301	Aragon	5 334 537
2000ES053PO302	Balearic Islands	2 740 976
2000ES053PO303	Catalonia	18 810 219
2000ES053PO304	Madrid	20 265 092
2000ES053PO305	Navarre	5 638 742
2000ES053PO306	Basque Country	19 296 740
2000ES053PO307	Rioja	1 226 720
2000ES053PO310	Vocational training system	0
2000ES053PO311	Entrepreneurship and continuing education	19 762 136
2000ES053PO312	Fight against discrimination	3 336 938
2000ES053PO313	Employment promotion	0
2000ES053PO315	Technical assistance	0
		96 412 100

(in EUR)

France		
CCI No	Single Programming Document Priorities	Amount
1999FR053DO001	France Objective 3 SPD	204 537 800
	Active policies for the labour market	40 907 600
	Equal opportunities and social inclusion	40 907 600
	Lifelong learning policy	61 361 200
	Adaptation of workers, entrepreneurship, research, innovation and technology	20 453 800
	Specific measures to improve access and participation of women in the labour market	20 453 800
	Horizontal actions	20 453 800
		204 537 800

(in EUR)

Italy		
CCI No	Operational Programmes	Amount
1999IT053PO002	Marche	3 157 306
1999IT053PO003	Piedmont	27 842 699
1999IT053PO004	Emilia Romagna	34 706 428
1999IT053PO005	Tuscany	18 419 612

(in EUR)

Italy		
CCI No	Operational Programmes	Amount
1999IT053PO006	Bolzano	5 390 160
1999IT053PO007	Ministry of Labour	3 842 830
1999IT053PO008	Trento	2 454 638
1999IT053PO009	Valle d'Aosta	952 829
1999IT053PO010	Lombardy	41 364 149
1999IT053PO011	Umbria	2 280 030
1999IT053PO012	Abruzzi	4 243 028
1999IT053PO013	Liguria	3 510 877
1999IT053PO014	Veneto	8 715 299
1999IT053PO015	Friuli Venezia Giulia	4 020 254
1999IT053PO016	Lazio	7 775 961
		168 676 100

(in EUR)

Luxembourg		
CCI No	Single Programming Document Priorities	Amount
1999LX053DO001	Luxembourg Objective 3 SPD	1 712 000
	Prevention of unemployment and active labour market policies	0
	Social inclusion and equal opportunities for all	0
	Lifelong learning, promotion of adaptability and entrepreneurship	0
	Equal opportunities between women and men	1 712 000
	Technical assistance and evaluation	0
		1 712 000

(in EUR)

Netherlands		
CCI No	Single Programming Document Priorities	Amount
1999NL053DO001	Netherlands Objective 3 SPD	75 958 300
	Activation of job seekers and disabled	0
	Employability of the labour force	63 425 200
	Lifelong learning in vocational education and training	12 533 100
	Technical assistance	0
		75 958 300

(in EUR)

Austria		
CCI No	Single Programming Document Priorities	Amount
1999AT053DO001	Austria Objective 3 SPD	23 787 600
	Combating adult and youth unemployment	23 787 600
	Equal opportunities for everybody — Handicapped persons	0
	Encouragement of lifelong learning and reinforcement of the labour potential in research, science and technology	0
	Flexibility on the labour market	0
	Equal opportunities between women and men	0
	Territorial Employment Pacts	0
	Technical assistance	0
		23 787 600

(in EUR)

Finland		
CCI No	Single Programming Documents Priorities	Amount
1999FI053DO001	Mainland Finland Objective 3 SPD	18 043 500
	Exploitation of the demand for labour and promotion of employability	5 304 700
	Promotion of equality and equal opportunities in working life	4 420 600
	Improvement of the quality and effectiveness of education and training, promotion of occupational mobility and strengthening the integration between education and working life	3 536 500
	Development of human capital to support entrepreneurship and quality of working life and exploitation of research results and technology	4 420 600
	Technical assistance	361 100
1999FI053DO002	####land Islands Objective 3 SPD	112 600
	Vocational Skills through lifelong learning	107 500
	Technical assistance	5 100
		18 156 100

(in EUR)

Sweden		
CCI No	Single Programming Document Priorities	Amount
1999SE053DO001	Sweden Objective 3 SPD	32 437 800
	Competence development of employed	30 815 910
	Increased employability and entrepreneurship	0
	Integration, equal opportunities and diversity	0
	Local development	0
	Technical assistance	1 621 890
		32 437 800

(in EUR)

United Kingdom		
CCI No	Operational Programmes Priorities	Amount
1999GB053PO001	Wales	5 737 685
	Developing active labour market policies to prevent and combat unemployment	0
	Equal opportunities for all and promoting social inclusion	5 737 685
	Lifelong learning	0
	Promoting business competitiveness	0
	Promoting gender equality within the labour market	0
	Technical assistance	0
1999GB053PO002	Scotland	21 660 376
	Raising employability	0
	Addressing social exclusion	21 660 376
	Lifelong learning	0
	Towards a competitive economy	0
	Addressing gender imbalance	0
	Technical assistance	0
1999GB053PO003	England	178 401 239
	Active labour market policies	49 436 433
	Equal opportunities for all and promoting social inclusion	48 812 555
	Lifelong learning	55 138 570
	Adaptability and entrepreneurship	25 013 681
	Improving the participation of women in the labour market	0
	Technical assistance	0
		205 799 300

ANNEX 4

Fisheries programmes outside Objective 1 performance reserve amounts

(in EUR)

Austria		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000AT14FDO001	Fisheries	300 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	0
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	300 000
	4. Other measures	0
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

Belgium		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000BE14FDO001	Fisheries	750 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	0
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	0
	4. Other measures	750 000
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

Germany		
CCI No	Title	Total
1999DE14FDO001	Fisheries	2 350 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	0
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	2 350 000
	4. Other measures	0
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

Denmark		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000DK14FDO001	Fisheries	8 800 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	6 000 000
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	0
	4. Other measures	2 800 000
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

Spain		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000ES14FDO001	Fisheries	9 100 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	1 365 000
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	455 000
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	6 370 000
	4. Other measures	910 000
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

France		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000FR14FDO001	Fisheries	10 100 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	4 100 000
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	2 500 000
	4. Other measures	3 500 000
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

Finland		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000FI14FDO001	Fisheries	1 400 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	0
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	0
	4. Other measures	1 400 000
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

Italy		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000IT14FDO001	Fisheries	4 400 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	2 200 000
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	2 200 000
	4. Other measures	0
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

Netherlands		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000NL14FDO001	Fisheries	1 400 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	0
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	1 400 000
	4. Other measures	0
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

Sweden		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000SE14FDO001	Fisheries	2 700 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	1 350 000
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	675 000
	4. Other measures	675 000
	5. Technical assistance	0

(in EUR)

United Kingdom		
CCI No	Title	Total
2000SE14FDO001	Fisheries	5 600 000
	1. Adjustment of fishing effort	0
	2. Fleet renewal and modernisation	0
	3. Protection and development of aquatic resources, aquaculture, fishing port facilities, processing, marketing and inland fishing	0
	4. Other measures	5 600 000
	5. Technical assistance	0

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION
of 6 April 2004
on enforcement in the field of road safety
(Text with EEA relevance)

(2004/345/EC)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 211 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Every year, approximately 40 000 people are killed on the roads of the European Union. In the White Paper on European transport policy for 2010: time to decide⁽¹⁾, the Commission has set as its overall objective in terms of road safety that this number of fatalities needs to be halved by 2010.
- (2) The main causes of fatal accidents are speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol (hereafter referred to as drink-driving) and non-use of a seat belt. Cutting back these causes of deaths on the roads would achieve more than half of the intended 50 % reduction in fatalities.
- (3) It appears from research that enforcement is an important and effective way of preventing and reducing accidents, deaths and injuries.
- (4) The areas of speeding, drink-driving and non-use of seat belts are well documented and analysed by several research and study projects which provide information on what is best practice in enforcement of the traffic violations concerned.
- (5) An impact assessment study carried out concerning proposals in line with the measures provided in this Recommendation has found that the best enforcement practices that it seeks to introduce in all EU Member States have a considerable positive benefit-cost result.
- (6) These best practices are, with respect to speeding: the use of automated speed enforcement systems, followed up by procedures that have the necessary capacity to cope with a large number of violations; with respect to drink-driving: the application of random breath testing with alcohol screening devices and the use of evidential breath test devices; and with respect to seat belt use: intensive enforcement actions of a certain duration and which take place several times a year.
- (7) From the same scientific sources it appears that enforcement actions are only optimally effective if they are combined with actions to make the public aware of such enforcement actions and of the reasons why they are being held.
- (8) In order to make an effective planning of the measures to be taken following the Recommendation, Member States should establish a national enforcement plan which they should evaluate at regular intervals and if necessary adapt.
- (9) Because of the potential serious consequences of the violations dealt with by the Recommendation, Member States should apply as a general policy that violations are followed-up with effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions and not, as is currently sometimes the case, for instance with respect to non-use of seat belts, with only a warning.
- (10) Acts which aim at hindering or undermining enforcement should also be subject to effective sanctions.
- (11) In some cases, imposing a remedial measure can be appropriate, alongside or instead of a sanction; this can for example be the case where an individual has a structural drinking problem.
- (12) In order to enable effective sanctioning also in cases of serious and/or repeated violations that are committed in another Member State than the Member State where the car is registered, the Recommendation provides for a mechanism for cross-border enforcement.
- (13) With a view to identifying how effectively the Recommendation is being implemented, Member States should fill in a standard form with relevant information on the details of the enforcement and information actions they have carried out and, with a view to getting a better picture of the situation on drugs-driving, also relevant information in that area.. The information should be sent to the Commission and exchanged between the Member States. They should also provide information concerning cross-border enforcement actions in which they were involved.

⁽¹⁾ COM (2003) 370 of 12.9.2001.

- (14) The Commission should draw up a report every two years on the basis of this information provided by the Member States.
- (15) This Recommendation forms, together with the proposed Directive on minimum conditions for the implementation of Directive 2002/15/EC and Council Regulations (EEC) 3820/85 and (EEC) 3821/85 concerning social legislation relating to road transport activities⁽¹⁾, an enforcement package that aims at considerably improving road safety in the European Union and reducing the number of road fatalities and injuries.
- (16) This Recommendation aims at improving road safety and reducing the number of deaths and injuries on the roads in the European Union, through the implementation of national enforcement plans of the Member States which contain measures of best practice in enforcement and information of the public in the field of speeding, drink-driving and non-use of seat belts,
6. ensure the application of random breath testing with an alcohol screening device as a leading principle for surveillance of drink-driving and in such a way as to guarantee its effectiveness; with a view to this, in any event ensure that random breath testing is carried out regularly in places where and at times when non-compliance occurs regularly and where this brings about an increased risk of accidents, and ensure that officers carrying out random breath testing checks use evidential breath test devices whenever they suspect drink-driving;
7. ensure that intensive enforcement actions concerning the non-use of seat belts with a duration of at least two weeks take place at least three times a year, in places where non-use occurs regularly and where there is an increased risk of accidents, and ensure that the use of seat belts is enforced in every individual case where non-use is observed and the car is being stopped; these enforcement actions may take place in combination with other traffic enforcement actions, such as those concerning speeding and drink-driving;

HEREBY RECOMMENDS THAT MEMBER STATES:

1. set up a national enforcement plan containing the measures they intend to take for the implementation of this Recommendation and provide the Commission with this national enforcement plan, which should contain the information described in chapter I of the standard form laid down in the annex;
2. evaluate regularly and may adapt the national enforcement plan in accordance with relevant developments and provide the Commission with information concerning such adaptations;
3. ensure that enhanced enforcement actions described in recommendations 4 to 7 will be combined with information of the public, which will be given in the form of publicity campaigns aiming at making the public conscious of the subject concerned, which shall be held for each of the three subjects of enhanced enforcement actions separately, and in the form of roadside information concerning concrete enforcement actions carried out on that road;
4. ensure that automated speed enforcement equipment is used to check speeding on motorways, secondary roads and urban roads and ensure that the checks are carried out in such a way as to guarantee their effectiveness, namely that they are carried out regularly on stretches of roads where non-compliance occurs regularly and where this brings about an increased risk of accidents;
5. provide for procedures assuring that all speeding violations registered by the automated speed enforcement equipment are followed-up;
6. apply as a general policy that violations detected in the course of the enhanced enforcement actions prescribed in recommendations 4 to 7 are followed-up by the infliction and execution of a sanction and/or a remedial measure and ensure that sanctions applicable to speeding, drink-driving and non-use of seat belts are effective, proportionate and dissuasive, that acts which aim at hindering or circumventing enforcement are subject to sanctions based on the same principles, that sanctions are more severe in the case of repeated serious violations committed by the same offender and that sanctions include the possibility of suspension or withdrawal of the driving licence and of immobilisation of the vehicle for serious violations;
7. assist one another in order to give proper effect to this recommendation for which purpose every Member State will designate an enforcement coordination point and provide each other and the Commission with the coordinates of this coordination point; the enforcement coordination points will be used for exchange of best enforcement practices applied by Member States in the fields covered by this recommendation and will also carry out the task of communicating the information to the Commission as described in recommendation 12, and shall moreover send the same information to the coordination points of the other Member States;
8. ensure that serious or repeated offences jeopardising road safety committed by a non-resident driver are reported to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the vehicle is registered, through the enforcement coordination point concerned mentioned in recommendation 9, which will keep record of such communications between Member States;

⁽¹⁾ This proposal for a Directive (COM(2003) 628 final) is meant to replace Directive 88/599/EEC on standard checking procedures for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 3820/85 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport and Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 on recording equipment in road transport.

11. ensure that the competent authorities of the Member State in which such serious or repeated offences have been recorded will ask the competent authorities of the Member State in which the vehicle is registered for appropriate measures to be taken with regard to the offender and ensure that in such cases, the latter Member State will inform the first Member State about the follow up it has given to the request, and ensure that the coordination points mentioned in recommendation 9 will be used for these contacts between Member States;
 12. communicate the information on the implementation of this recommendation and developments in the fields in question to the Commission every two years, in accordance with Chapter II of the standard form laid down in the Annex; the first year covered by this report from Member States will be the first full calendar year after the date of publication of this recommendation; the information will reach the Commission not later than 30 September following the date on which the two-year period covered by this report expires;
 13. examine, at the end of the first two-year period mentioned in recommendation 12, the effectiveness of existing national measures taken subsequent to this recommendation and inform the Commission of their findings.
2. to make the information mentioned in recommendation 2 available to all Member States;
 3. to produce a report every two years on the implementation of this recommendation by Member States and developments in the fields in question, based on the information from Member States mentioned in recommendation 12 and forward the report to the Council and the European Parliament within 13 months after the end of the two-year period covered by the report;
 4. to evaluate, before the end of the third year after the date of publication of this Commission recommendation, on the basis of the information mentioned in recommendation 12, whether improvements have been achieved in road safety to the extent that, if such improvements continue, the objective of reducing the annual number of road deaths in the EU by 50 % in the year 2010 is likely to be achieved;
 5. to submit a proposal for a directive aiming at achieving the objective of 50 % reduction, in the event that the improvements described in the previous paragraph are not achieved.

Done at Brussels, 6 April 2004.

THE COMMISSION HEREWITH COMMITS ITSELF:

1. to make the national enforcement plans mentioned in recommendation 1 available to all Member States;

For the Commission
Loyola DE PALACIO
Vice-President

ANNEX

STANDARD FORM MENTIONED IN RECOMMENDATION 1

I. **The national enforcement plan**

The national enforcement plan mentioned in recommendation 1 will at least contain the following information:

1. *With respect to the planning of speed enforcement:*

- (a) an inventory of all the stretches of road in the Member State where non-compliance with the maximum speed limit occurs regularly and where this brings about an increased risk of accidents; this inventory shall include the relevant national high-risk road sections as defined in the proposed Directive on the setting of national guidelines for road infrastructure safety and their implementation on the Trans-European Road Network, from the transposition date of that Directive;
- (b) a planning of the application of automated speed enforcement equipment to the stretches of road contained in this inventory containing the following information:
 - the dates on which the use of such equipment will start for different stretches included in the inventory in 1(a)
 - the date when all the stretches included in the inventory will be covered by such equipment.

2. *With respect to the planning of random breath testing:*

- (a) a generic description of the places in the Member State where and the times when non-compliance with the maximum blood alcohol level occurs regularly and where this brings about an increased risk of accidents; in this description, due account will be taken of the specific risk of accidents that exists on rural roads;
- (b) a planning of the application of random breath testing in accordance with recommendation 5 in the places and at the times described in 1(a), above, containing the following information:
 - the frequency with which random breath testing will take place in the places and at the times described in 1(a) above,

3. *With respect to the planning of enforcement of restraint use:*

- (a) a generic description of the places in the Member State where non-use occurs regularly and where there is an increased risk of accidents; in this respect, due account will be taken of towns and urban agglomerations;
- (b) a planning of the application of intensive enforcement actions in the places described in 1(a), above, in accordance with recommendation 6, containing the following information:
 - the places where intensive enforcement actions will be held, their duration and the number of times per year that they will be held.

II. **Information to be communicated following recommendation 12**

Member States shall provide the Commission with the following information, for each of the two reporting years separately ⁽¹⁾:

1. *Information with respect to speed enforcement*

1.1. Automated speed enforcement equipment (recommendation 4)

- (a) number, kind and type of the equipment, applied to motorways, secondary roads and urban roads respectively, and whether it is meant to be visible for drivers or not;
- (b) number of hours, and periods during which checking was carried out with this equipment on the different types of road;
- (c) stretches of road where the equipment is applied.

⁽¹⁾ Where possible, the information should also be broken down between private and commercial vehicles.

1.2. Violations

- (a) number of speeding violations registered by automated equipment;
- (b) number of violations referred to in (a) committed by drivers of foreign-registered cars;
- (c) total number of speeding violations registered (including those registered by other enforcement methods);
- (d) total number of violations meant in (c) committed by drivers of foreign-registered cars.

1.3. Sanctions

- (a) number of sanctions imposed for speeding violations registered by automated equipment;
- (b) numbers of different types of such sanctions (e.g. fines, reduction/addition of points, suspension/withdrawal of driving licence, immobilisation of vehicle, etc.), and further details, such as amount of the fines, number of points, period of suspension, and for which violations;
- (c) the information mentioned in (a) and (b) on such sanctions imposed on drivers of foreign-registered cars;
- (d) the information mentioned in (b) and (c) with respect to sanctions imposed for speeding violations registered by other enforcement methods;
- (e) the information mentioned in (a), (b), (c) and (d) on sanctions effectively executed.

1.4. Information with respect to the procedures described in recommendation 5

- (a) description in detail of the process of detection, prosecution and sanctioning of the speeding violations and how far they are carried out through automated procedures; how long does it take for offenders to receive a summons for paying a fine; what is the deadline for paying the fine; period and procedure for appeal (if possible);
- (b) does a fixed set of sanctions apply in such procedures; if so, which;
- (c) who is liable to pay the fine: the owner of the car, the driver, or both, and in which order;
- (d) is there still a role for the court in the procedure; if so, which;
- (e) how long does it take for the entire procedure including execution of the sanction (average, minimum and maximum duration);
- (f) information concerning special challenges Member States have met with respect to the implementation of the provisions concerning procedures of recommendation 5;
- (g) any other information that Member States consider relevant for the implementation of these provisions.

1.5. Court decisions

The same information as mentioned in 1.3 with respect to court decisions concerning sanctions for speeding violations.

1.6. Changes in the rules on speeding

Detailed information on any changes in the national rules on speed limits that came into effect during the reporting period.

1.7. Other information

Any other information that Member States consider relevant for the implementation of the provisions on speeding enforcement including special challenges they have met with respect to the implementation of the provisions concerned.

2. *Information with respect to enforcement in the field of drink-driving*

2.1. Random breath testing and evidential breath testing (recommendation 6)

- (a) information concerning the places where and the times when random breath testing took place;
- (b) number, kind and type of alcohol screening devices used for random breath testing;
- (c) number of checks and periods during which random breath checking took place;
- (d) the number of checks carried out with an evidential breath test device; information on the number, kind and type of these devices available for the enforcement actions;
- (e) information on number/percentage of the information of (b),(d) and (f) with respect to drivers not resident in the Member State concerned;
- (f) information on other ways of testing the blood-alcohol level, e.g. blood tests;
- (g) information on drink-driving enforcement actions other than random checking actions, giving where possible similar details as requested in the questions above.

2.2. Violations

- (a) number of drink-driving violations registered in the course of random drink-driving enforcement actions; numbers according to the equipment used for establishing the violations (alcohol screening device, evidential breath test device or other, e.g. blood test);
- (b) numbers of such violations committed by non-resident drivers.
- (c) total number of drink-driving violations registered (including those registered in the course of other enforcement actions);
- (d) total number of such violations committed by non-resident drivers;

2.3. Sanctions

- (a) number of sanctions imposed for drink-driving violations registered in the course of random drink-driving enforcement actions;
- (b) numbers of different types of such sanctions (e.g. fines, reduction/addition of points, suspension/withdrawal of driving licence, immobilisation of vehicle), and further details such as amount of the fines, number of points, period of suspension, and for which violations;
- (c) the information mentioned in (a) and (b) on such sanctions imposed on non-resident drivers;
- (d) the information mentioned in (b) and (c) on sanctions imposed for drink-driving violations registered in the course of other enforcement actions;
- (e) information on sanctions imposed in cases where the driver refused to submit to a test;
- (f) the information mentioned in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) on sanctions effectively executed.

2.4. Court decisions

The same information as mentioned in 2.3 with respect to court decisions concerning sanctions for drink-driving violations.

2.5. Changes in the rules on drink-driving

Detailed information on any changes in the national legal regime on drink-driving that came into effect during the reporting period.

2.6. Other information

Any other information that Member States consider relevant for the implementation of the provisions on enforcement in the field of drink-driving, including special challenges they have met with respect to the implementation of the provisions concerned.

3. *Information with respect to enforcement of restraint use (recommendation 7)*

3.1. Intensive enforcement actions

- (a) number of checks carried out in the intensive enforcement actions on the different types of road; also for different types of checks (e.g. visual, camera);
- (b) duration of the intensive enforcement actions, number of times per year and periods during which they were held;
- (c) whether or not the intensive enforcement actions were combined with enforcement of other traffic rules and if so, which ones (e.g. speeding; drink-driving).

3.2. Violations

- (a) number of seat belt and child restraint violations registered during intensive enforcement actions;
- (b) number of such violations committed by drivers and passengers of foreign-registered cars;
- (c) total number of seat belt and child restraint violations registered (including those registered at other occasions than intensive enforcement actions);
- (d) total number of such violations committed by drivers and passengers of foreign-registered cars.

3.3. Sanctions

- (a) number of sanctions imposed for seat belt and child restraint violations registered during intensive enforcement actions;
- (b) numbers of different types of such sanctions and further details, such as amount of fines, number of reduced/added points, and for which violations;
- (c) the information mentioned in (b) on such sanctions imposed on drivers and passengers of foreign-registered cars;
- (d) the information mentioned in (b) on sanctions imposed for seat belt and child restraint violations registered at other occasions than intensive enforcement actions;
- (e) the information mentioned in (d) on sanctions imposed on drivers and passengers of foreign-registered cars;
- (f) the information mentioned in (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) on sanctions effectively executed.

3.4. Court decisions

The same information as mentioned in 3.3 with respect to court decisions concerning seat belt and child restraint violations.

3.5. Changes in the rules on restraint use

Detailed information on any changes in the national rules on restraint use that came into effect during the reporting period.

3.6. Other information

Any other information that Member States consider relevant for the implementation of the provisions on restraint use enforcement, including special challenges they have met with respect to the implementation of the provisions concerned.

4. *Information with respect to information of the public (recommendation 3)*

4.1. Information on publicity campaigns

- (a) number, duration and contents of publicity campaigns for each of the different types of enhanced enforcement actions, periods during which, places where they were held and/or communication media used;
- (b) authorities in charge of the campaigns mentioned in a) and others involved in their creation and preparation.

4.2. Information on enforcement information at the road side

- (a) detailed relevant information with respect to these information actions, e.g. concerning their places (alongside which types of road), numbers, contents, periods during which they are placed;
- (b) authorities in charge of information actions mentioned in a) and others involved in their creation and preparation;
- (c) information about enforcement actions in the three fields concerned on which the public is not informed (e.g. hidden, unmarked cameras).

4.3. Other information

Any other information that Member States consider relevant for the implementation of the provisions on information of the public, including special challenges they have met with respect to the implementation of the provisions concerned.

5. *Information on the effects of the intensive enforcement actions*

Numbers of accidents, road fatalities and road injuries before and after intensive enforcement and information actions conducted in accordance with this Recommendation and, where possible, the influence of the separate types of enforcement and/or information actions on these numbers.

6. *Information with respect to drugs-driving*

6.1. Information on the national situation

Any information about the legal and factual situation: national rules on drugs-driving, including drugs covered, legal limits, testing methods, sanctions and enforcement practice; also rules not specifically on drugs-driving but which can have a similar effect (e.g. provisions on the driving capability more in general).

6.2. Information on actions undertaken

Detailed information about concrete actions and best practice with respect to drugs-driving: (examples of such actions are: applying standard tests for drugs and medicines on drivers who are involved in fatal accidents and registering and monitoring the resulting data, conducting information or publicity campaigns about the potential dangers of drugs-driving).

6.3. Challenges

Special challenges that Member States encounter in this field.

6.4. Other information

Any other information that Member States consider relevant in this respect.

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Decision 2004/203/EC of 18 February 2004 establishing a model health certificate for non-commercial movements from third countries of dogs, cats and ferrets**

(Official Journal of the European Union L 65 of 3 March 2004)

On page 17, Veterinary certificate for domestic dogs, cats and ferrets entering the European Community for non-commercial movements, shall be replaced by the following:

**'VETERINARY CERTIFICATE
FOR DOMESTIC DOGS, CATS AND FERRETS ENTERING THE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
FOR NON-COMMERCIAL MOVEMENTS
(Regulation (EC) No 998/2003)**

COUNTRY of dispatch of the animal: _____

Serial number of the Certificate:

--

I. OWNER/RESPONSIBLE PERSON ACCOMPANYING THE ANIMAL

First name:	Surname:
Address:	
Postcode:	City:
Country:	Telephone:

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ANIMAL

Species	Breed:
Sex:	Coat (colour and type):
Date of birth:	

III. IDENTIFICATION OF THE ANIMAL

Microchip number:	
Location of microchip:	Date of microchipping:
Tattoo number:	Date of tattooing:

IV. VACCINATION AGAINST RABIES

Manufacturer and name of vaccine:		
Batch number:	Vaccination date:	Valid until:

V. RABIES SEROLOGICAL TEST (when required)

I have seen an official record of the result of a serological test for the animal, carried out on a sample taken on (dd/mm/yyyy) _____, and tested in an EU-approved laboratory, which states that the rabies neutralising antibody titre was equal to or greater than 0,5 IU/ml.

OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN OR VETERINARIAN AUTHORISED BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY (*) (in the latter case, the competent authority must endorse the certificate)

First name:		Surname:
Address:	SIGNATURE, DATE & STAMP:	
Postcode:		
City:		
Country:		
Telephone:		
(*) Delete as applicable		

ENDORSEMENT BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY (Not necessary when the certificate is signed by an official veterinarian)

DATE & STAMP:

VI. TICK TREATMENT (when required)

Manufacturer and name of product:

Date and time of treatment (dd/mm/yyyy + 24-hour clock):

Name of veterinarian:

Address:	SIGNATURE, DATE & STAMP:
Postcode:	
City:	
Country:	
Telephone:	

VII. ECHINOCOCCUS TREATMENT (when required)

Manufacturer and name of product:

Date and time of treatment (dd/mm/yyyy + 24-hour clock):

Name of veterinarian:

Address:	SIGNATURE, DATE & STAMP:
Postcode:	
City:	
Country:	
Telephone:	

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

1. Identification of the animal (tattoo or microchip) must have been verified before any entries are made on the certificate.
2. The rabies vaccine used must be an inactivated vaccine produced in accordance with OIE standards.
3. The certificate is **valid for 4 months after signature** by the official veterinarian or endorsement by the competent authority, or until the date of expiry of the vaccination shown in Part IV, whichever is earlier.
4. Animals from, or prepared in, third countries not listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003, may not enter Ireland, Sweden or the United Kingdom, either directly or via another country listed in Annex II unless brought into conformity with national rules.

CONDITIONS APPLYING (Regulation (EC) No 998/2003)**(A) ENTRY IN A MEMBER STATE OTHER THAN IRELAND, SWEDEN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM**

- (1) from a third country listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003:
Parts I, II, III, and IV must be completed (and VII for Finland)
In case of a subsequent movement to Finland, Part VII and to Ireland, Sweden or the United Kingdom, Parts V, VI and VII must be completed in compliance with national rules, and may be completed in a country listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003
- (2) from a third country not listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003:
Parts I, II, III, IV and V must be completed (and VII for Finland). The sample referred to in Part V must have been taken more than three months before the entry. For subsequent movement to Ireland, Sweden or the United Kingdom — See Note 4. In case of a subsequent movement to Finland, Part VII must be completed (see (A)(1) above)

(B) ENTRY IN IRELAND, SWEDEN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

- (1) from a third country listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003:
Parts I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII must be completed (parts III, V, VI and VII complying with national rules)
- (2) from a third country not listed in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 998/2003: The certificate is not valid — See note 4'