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Notice to readers (see page 3 of the cover)

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2640/1999
of 15 December 1999
establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 December 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 198, 15.7.1998, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 15 December 1999 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	103,5
	204	49,2
	624	132,5
	999	95,1
0707 00 05	052	118,8
	999	118,8
0709 10 00	220	196,7
	999	196,7
0709 90 70	052	111,8
	204	100,2
	999	106,0
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	40,3
	204	45,5
	388	35,6
	999	40,5
0805 20 10	052	77,1
	204	55,4
	999	66,3
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	052	74,9
	204	53,1
	464	123,0
	999	83,7
0805 30 10	052	52,7
	600	59,4
	999	56,0
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	400	85,6
	404	76,1
	728	89,9
	999	83,9
0808 20 50	052	142,9
	064	63,7
	400	75,6
	720	70,9
	999	88,3

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2645/98 (OJ L 335, 10.12.1998, p. 22). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2641/1999**of 15 December 1999****fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for molasses in the sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

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

Whereas:

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

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 December 1999.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 145, 27.6.1968, p. 12.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

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

(in EUR)

CN code	Amount of the representative price in 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the additional duty in 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the duty to be applied to imports in 100 kg net of the product in question because of suspension as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 ⁽²⁾
1703 10 00 ⁽¹⁾	6,60	0,15	—
1703 90 00 ⁽¹⁾	7,27	0,03	—

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

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2642/1999**of 15 December 1999****fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

- (1) Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1(1)(a) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 provides that when refunds on white and raw sugar, undenatured and exported in its unaltered state, are being fixed account must be taken of the situation on the Community and world markets in sugar and in particular of the price and cost factors set out in Article 19 of that Regulation; whereas the same Article provides that the economic aspect of the proposed exports should also be taken into account;
- (3) the refund on raw sugar must be fixed in respect of the standard quality; the latter is defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 431/68 of 9 April 1968 determining the standard quality for raw sugar and fixing the Community frontier crossing point for calculating cif prices for sugar ⁽²⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 ⁽³⁾; furthermore, this refund should be fixed in accordance with Article 19(4) of Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999; candy sugar is defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2135/95 of 7 September 1995

laying down detailed rules of application for the grant of export refunds in the sugar sector ⁽⁴⁾; the refund thus calculated for sugar containing added flavouring or colouring matter must apply to their sucrose content and, accordingly, be fixed per 1 % of the said content;

- (4) the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for sugar according to destination;
- (5) in special cases, the amount of the refund may be fixed by other legal instruments;
- (6) the refund must be fixed every two weeks; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;
- (7) it follows from applying the rules set out above to the present situation on the market in sugar and in particular to quotations or prices for sugar within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be as set out in the Annex hereto;
- (8) the Management Committee for Sugar has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 December 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 89, 10.4.1968, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 349, 31.12.1994, p. 105.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 214, 8.9.1995, p. 16.

ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 15 December 1999 fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar
exported in its unaltered state**

Product code	Amount of refund
	— EUR/100 kg —
1701 11 90 9100	43,18 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 9910	43,38 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 9950	⁽²⁾
1701 12 90 9100	43,18 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9910	43,38 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9950	⁽²⁾
	— EUR/1 % of sucrose × 100 kg —
1701 91 00 9000	0,4694
	— EUR/100 kg —
1701 99 10 9100	46,94
1701 99 10 9910	49,38
1701 99 10 9950	47,16
	— EUR/1 % of sucrose × 100 kg —
1701 99 90 9100	0,4694

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

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

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2643/1999
of 15 December 1999**

**fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 20th partial invitation to tender issued
within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No
1489/1999**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

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

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

- (3) following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 20th partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted;
- (4) the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 20th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1489/1999 the maximum amount of the export refund is fixed at EUR 52,475/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 December 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 172, 8.7.1999, p. 27.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2644/1999
of 15 December 1999
prohibiting fishing for mackerel by vessels flying the flag of Denmark

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2846/98 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 53/1999 of 18 December 1998 allocating, for 1999, certain catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in Faeroese waters ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1619/1999 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down quotas for mackerel for 1999.
- (2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.
- (3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of mackerel in Faeroese waters by vessels flying the flag of Denmark or registered in Denmark

have exhausted the quota allocated for 1999. Denmark has prohibited fishing for this stock from 30 November 1999. This date should be adopted in this Regulation also,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of mackerel in Faeroese waters by vessels flying the flag of Denmark or registered in Denmark are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Denmark for 1999.

Fishing for mackerel in Faeroese waters by vessels flying the flag of Denmark or registered in Denmark is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transhipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 30 November 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 358, 31.12.1998, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 13, 18.1.1999, p. 79.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 192, 24.7.1999, p. 14.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2645/1999
of 15 December 1999
concerning applications for 'ACP' import licences for products falling within CN code 1007 00 90

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1706/98 of 20 July 1998 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP States) and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 ⁽³⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2809/98 of 22 December 1998 laying down detailed rules for the application in the cereals sector of Council Regulation (EC) No 1706/98 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP States) ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) the Commission must fix a single coefficient for reducing the quantities applied for where these quantities exceed the quantities in the annual quota, on the

third working day following submission of the applications at the latest;

- (2) applications for licences submitted on 13 December 1999 relate to 11 555 tonnes and the maximum quantity which may be imported is 4 763 tonnes at a duty reduced by 60 %; whereas the corresponding percentage reduction for import licence applications submitted on 13 December 1999 should be fixed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Applications for import licences for the 'ACP' quota at a duty reduced by 60 % for sorghum falling within CN code 1007 00 90 submitted on 13 December 1999 and forwarded to the Commission, shall be accepted for the tonnages indicated therein multiplied by a coefficient of 0,412203.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 December 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 215, 1.8.1998, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 349, 24.12.1998, p. 41.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2646/1999**of 15 December 1999****amending Regulation (EEC) No 1059/83 on storage contracts for table wine, grape must, concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organisation of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1677/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 32(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1059/83 of 29 April 1983 on storage contracts for table wine, grape must, concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1262/96 ⁽⁴⁾, fixes the aid levels. The aid levels are intended to compensate for the financial and technical costs involved in the storage of wine and for the cost of the requisite certificates of analysis. The downward movement in interest rates in the most recent period justifies a revision of the elements used to calculate the levels of storage aid. On the other hand, the abolition of distillation under the price support guarantee measures has raised the technical storage costs, given that the wines are now placed on the market after storage and must therefore be of good quality and have been carefully looked after during storage. The aid levels must

accordingly be adjusted, taking account of the changes in these calculation elements;

- (2) the management Committee for Wine has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1059/83 is hereby amended as follows:

1. in Article 12(a):
 - ECU 0,01715 is replaced by EUR 0,01544,
 - ECU 0,02524 is replaced by EUR 0,02272;
2. in Article 12(c):
 - ECU 0,02041 is replaced by EUR 0,01837,
 - ECU 0,03019 is replaced by EUR 0,02717;
3. in Article 12(d):
 - ECU 0,06835 is replaced by EUR 0,06152,
 - ECU 0,07547 is replaced by EUR 0,06792;
4. in Article 12(e), ECU 0,06738 is replaced by EUR 0,06152.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 27.3.1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 199, 30.7.1999, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 116, 30.4.1983, p. 77.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 18.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2647/1999
of 15 December 1999**

authorising the conclusion of long-term private storage contracts for table wine, grape must, concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must in respect of the 1999/2000 wine year

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organisation of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1677/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 32(5) and 83 thereof,

During the period 16 December 1999 to 15 February 2000, long-term private storage contracts may be concluded, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1059/83, for:

- table wines, provided that the conditions of Article 6(3) of that Regulation are met, and
- grape must, concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must.

Whereas:

Article 2

- (1) the forward estimate drawn up for the 1999/2000 wine year indicates that the quantities of table wine available at the beginning of the wine year exceed by more than four months' supply those normally used up over the year. The conditions for authorisation of long-term storage contracts specified in Article 32(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 are therefore met;

The minimum quality conditions that must be met by table wines which may be covered by a storage contract shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

- (2) the abovementioned forward estimate indicates the existence of surpluses of all types of table wine and of table wines which stand in close economic relationship to those types of table wine. The possibility of concluding long-term storage contracts for those types of table wine should therefore be provided for. It is necessary by the same token to open this possibility for grape must, concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must;

By derogation to Article 6(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1059/83, table wines produced in Portugal must have a reduced sugar level not greater than 4 grams per litre.

Article 3

- (3) the market for must and concentrated must for grape juice production is expanding and to promote uses of vine products other than winemaking permission should be granted for must and concentrated grape must placed under a storage contract covered by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1059/83 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1262/96 ⁽⁴⁾, that is intended for grape juice production to be sold from the fifth month of the contract onwards on simple notification by the producer to the intervention agency; whereas to promote export of these products this same possibility should apply;

Producers who, within the limits laid down in the first subparagraph of Article 5(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1059/83, wish to conclude a long-term storage contract for a table wine shall, when submitting applications for conclusion of a contract, advise the intervention agency of the total quantity of table wine they have produced during the current wine year.

For this purpose producers shall submit a copy of the production declaration(s) drawn up pursuant to Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1294/96 ⁽⁵⁾.

Article 4

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

1. For the 1999/2000 wine year, producers who have not applied for an advance pursuant to Article 14(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1059/83 may, from the first day of the fifth month of storage onwards, sell the grape must or concentrated grape must in question for exportation or for production of grape juice.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 27.3.1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 199, 30.7.1999, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 116, 30.4.1983, p. 77.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 18.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 166, 5.7.1996, p. 14.

2. In such cases producers shall inform the intervention agency in accordance with the terms of Article 1a of Regulation (EEC) No 1059/83.

The intervention agency shall check that the must or concentrated grape must is turned into grape juice or exported.

Use of the products referred to in paragraph 1 for the purposes laid down shall be regarded as total if such use covers at least 97 % of the quantities under storage contract.

Article 5

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

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

MINIMUM QUALITY CONDITIONS FOR TABLE WINES

I. White wines

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (a) minimum actual alcoholic strength: | 10,5 % vol; |
| (b) maximum volatile acidity: | 9 milli-equivalents per litre; |
| (c) maximum sulphur dioxide content: | 155 milligrams per litre. |

II. Red wines

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (a) minimum actual alcoholic strength: | 10,5 % vol; |
| (b) maximum volatile acidity: | 11 multi-equivalents per litre; |
| (c) maximum sulphur dioxide content: | 115 milligrams per litre. |

Rosé wines must comply with the conditions laid down above for red wines except as regards their sulphur dioxide content to which the same maximums as those fixed for white wines apply.

Conditions (a) and (c) do not apply to table wines of types R IIII, A II and A III.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2648/1999
of 15 December 1999
amending the import duties in the rice sector**

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⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2072/98 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1503/96 of 29 July 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 as regards import duties in the rice sector ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2831/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 4(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Import duties in the rice sector have been fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2595/1999 ⁽⁵⁾;

- (2) Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1503/96 provides that if during the period of application, the average import duty calculated differs by EUR 10 per tonne from the duty fixed, a corresponding adjustment is to be made; whereas such a difference has arisen; whereas it is therefore necessary to adjust the import duties fixed in Regulation (EC) No 2595/1999,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I and II to Regulation (EC) No 2595/1999 are hereby replaced by Annexes I and II to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 December 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 265, 30.9.1998, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 189, 30.7.1996, p. 71.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 351, 29.12.1998, p. 25.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 315, 9.12.1999, p. 34.

ANNEX I

Import duties on rice and broken rice

(EUR/t)

CN code	Duties ⁽¹⁾				
	Third countries (except ACP and Bangladesh) ⁽²⁾	ACP ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Bangladesh ⁽⁴⁾	Basmati India and Pakistan ⁽⁵⁾	Egypt ⁽⁶⁾
1006 10 21	(7)	76,44	111,06		173,10
1006 10 23	(7)	76,44	111,06		173,10
1006 10 25	(7)	76,44	111,06		173,10
1006 10 27	(7)	76,44	111,06		173,10
1006 10 92	(7)	76,44	111,06		173,10
1006 10 94	(7)	76,44	111,06		173,10
1006 10 96	(7)	76,44	111,06		173,10
1006 10 98	(7)	76,44	111,06		173,10
1006 20 11	247,09	82,14	119,21		185,32
1006 20 13	247,09	82,14	119,21		185,32
1006 20 15	247,09	82,14	119,21		185,32
1006 20 17	208,76	68,72	100,04	0,00	156,57
1006 20 92	247,09	82,14	119,21		185,32
1006 20 94	247,09	82,14	119,21		185,32
1006 20 96	247,09	82,14	119,21		185,32
1006 20 98	208,76	68,72	100,04	0,00	156,57
1006 30 21	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 23	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 25	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 27	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 42	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 44	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 46	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 48	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 61	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 63	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 65	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 67	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 92	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 94	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 96	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 30 98	(7)	146,86	212,59		341,25
1006 40 00	(7)	45,38	(7)		105,00

⁽¹⁾ The duty on imports of rice originating in the ACP States is applicable, under the arrangements laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 1706/98 (OJ L 215, 1.8.1998, p. 12) and amended Commission Regulation (EC) No 2603/97 (OJ L 351, 23.12.1997, p. 22).

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1706/98, the duties are not applied to products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and imported directly into the overseas department of Réunion.

⁽³⁾ The import levy on rice entering the overseas department of Réunion is specified in Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95.

⁽⁴⁾ The duty on imports of rice not including broken rice (CN code 1006 40 00), originating in Bangladesh is applicable under the arrangements laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3491/90 (OJ L 337, 4.12.1990, p. 1) and amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 862/91 (OJ L 88, 9.4.1991, p. 7).

⁽⁵⁾ No import duty applies to products originating in the OCT pursuant to Article 101(1) of amended Council Decision 91/482/EEC (OJ L 263, 19.9.1991, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ For husked rice of the Basmati variety originating in India and Pakistan, a reduction of EUR/t 250 applies (Article 4a of amended Regulation (EC) No 1503/96).

⁽⁷⁾ Duties fixed in the Common Customs Tariff.

⁽⁸⁾ The duty on imports of rice originating in and coming from Egypt is applicable under the arrangements laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 2184/96 (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 1) and Commission Regulation (EC) No 196/97 (OJ L 31, 1.2.1997, p. 53).

ANNEX II

Calculation of import duties for rice

	Paddy	Indica rice		Japonica rice		Broken rice
		Husked	Milled	Husked	Milled	
1. Import duty (EUR/tonne)	(¹)	208,76	455,00	247,09	455,00	(¹)
2. Elements of calculation:						
(a) Arag cif price (EUR/tonne)	—	334,25	291,06	313,81	304,42	—
(b) fob price (EUR/tonne)	—	—	—	283,92	274,53	—
(c) Sea freight (EUR/tonne)	—	—	—	29,89	29,89	—
(d) Source	—	USDA	USDA	Operators	Operators	—

(¹) Duties fixed in the Common Customs Tariff.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2649/1999
of 15 December 1999
fixing the import duties in the cereals sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 of 28 June 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards import duties in the cereals sector ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2519/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 2 (1) thereof,

- (1) Whereas Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the rates of duty in the Common Customs Tariff are to be charged on import of the products referred to in Article 1 of that Regulation; whereas, however, in the case of the products referred to in paragraph 2 of that Article, the import duty is to be equal to the intervention price valid for such products on importation and increased by 55 %, minus the cif import price applicable to the consignment in question; however, that duty may not exceed the rate of duty in the Common Customs Tariff;
- (2) Whereas, pursuant to Article 10 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, the cif import prices are calculated on the basis of the representative prices for the product in question on the world market;

- (3) Whereas Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 lays down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards import duties in the cereals sector;
- (4) Whereas the import duties are applicable until new duties are fixed and enter into force; whereas they also remain in force in cases where no quotation is available for the reference exchange referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 during the two weeks preceding the next periodical fixing;
- (5) Whereas, in order to allow the import duty system to function normally, the representative market rates recorded during a reference period should be used for calculating the duties;
- (6) Whereas application of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 results in import duties being fixed as set out in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import duties in the cereals sector referred to in Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be those fixed in Annex I to this Regulation on the basis of the information given in Annex II.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 December 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 161, 29.6.1996, p. 125.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 315, 25.11.1998, p. 7.

ANNEX I

Import duties for the products covered by Article 10(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92

CN code	Description	Import duty by land inland waterway or sea from Mediterranean, the Black Sea or Baltic Sea ports (EUR/tonne)	Import duty by air or by sea from other ports ⁽²⁾ (EUR/tonne)
1001 10 00	Durum wheat high quality	25,97	15,97
	medium quality ⁽¹⁾	35,97	25,97
1001 90 91	Common wheat seed	36,03	26,03
1001 90 99	Common high quality wheat other than for sowing ⁽³⁾	36,03	26,03
	medium quality	79,96	69,96
	low quality	92,43	82,43
1002 00 00	Rye	72,34	62,34
1003 00 10	Barley, seed	72,34	62,34
1003 00 90	Barley, other ⁽³⁾	72,34	62,34
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	99,85	89,85
1005 90 00	Maize other than seed ⁽³⁾	99,85	89,85
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	72,34	62,34

⁽¹⁾ In the case of durum wheat not meeting the minimum quality requirements for durum wheat of medium quality, referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1249/96, the duty applicable is that fixed for low-quality common wheat.

⁽²⁾ For goods arriving in the Community via the Atlantic Ocean or via the Suez Canal (Article 2(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96), the importer may benefit from a reduction in the duty of:

— EUR 3 per tonne, where the port of unloading is on the Mediterranean Sea, or

— EUR 2 per tonne, where the port of unloading is in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Finland or the Atlantic Coasts of the Iberian Peninsula.

⁽³⁾ The importer may benefit from a flat-rate reduction of EUR 14 or 8 per tonne, where the conditions laid down in Article 2(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 are met.

ANNEX II

Factors for calculating duties

(period from 1 December to 14 December 1999)

1. Averages over the two-week period preceding the day of fixing:

Exchange quotations	Minneapolis	Kansas-City	Chicago	Chicago	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
Product (% proteins at 12 % humidity)	HRS2. 14 %	HRW2. 11,5 %	SRW2	YC3	HAD2	Medium quality (*)	US barley 2
Quotation (EUR/t)	114,38	95,74	85,78	75,93	143,98 (**)	133,98 (**)	97,61 (**)
Gulf premium (EUR/t)	—	7,09	4,57	7,01	—	—	—
Great Lakes premium (EUR/t)	19,54	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*) A discount of EUR 10/t (Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96).

(**) Fob Duluth.

2. Freight/cost: Gulf of Mexico — Rotterdam: 15,05 EUR/t; Great Lakes — Rotterdam: 27,89 EUR/t.

3. Subsidy within the meaning of the third paragraph of Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96: EUR 0,00/t (HRW2)
EUR 0,00/t (SRW2).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2650/1999
of 15 December 1999
amending the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1253/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(8) thereof,

- (1) Whereas the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals was fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2402/1999 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2596/1999 ⁽⁴⁾;
- (2) Whereas, on the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, taking foreseeable developments on the market into account, the corrective amount at present applicable to the refund on cereals should be altered;

- (3) Whereas the corrective amount must be fixed according to the same procedure as the refund; whereas it may be altered in the period between fixings,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 December 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 290, 12.11.1999, p. 26.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 315, 9.12.1999, p. 37.

ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 15 December 1999 amending the corrective amount applicable to the refund
on cereals**

(EUR/t)

Product code	Destination ⁽¹⁾	Current 12	1st period 1	2nd period 2	3rd period 3	4th period 4	5th period 5	6th period 6
1001 10 00 9200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 10 00 9400	01	0	-1,00	-2,00	-3,00	-4,00	—	—
1001 90 91 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 90 99 9000	03	0	0	-1,50	-2,25	-3,75	-3,75	-3,75
	02	0	0	-1,50	-2,25	-3,75	—	—
1002 00 00 9000	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1003 00 10 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1003 00 90 9000	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1004 00 00 9200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1004 00 00 9400	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1005 10 90 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1005 90 00 9000	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1007 00 90 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1008 20 00 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 11 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 15 9100	01	0	0	-2,06	-3,08	-5,14	—	—
1101 00 15 9130	01	0	0	-1,92	-2,88	-4,80	—	—
1101 00 15 9150	01	0	0	-1,77	-2,66	-4,43	—	—
1101 00 15 9170	01	0	0	-1,64	-2,45	-4,09	—	—
1101 00 15 9180	01	0	0	-1,53	-2,30	-3,83	—	—
1101 00 15 9190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 90 9000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1102 10 00 9500	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1102 10 00 9700	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1102 10 00 9900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 10 9200	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1103 11 10 9400	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1103 11 10 9900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 90 9200	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1103 11 90 9800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ The destinations are identified as follows:

01 all third countries,

02 other third countries,

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

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

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2651/1999
of 15 December 1999
fixing the export refunds on olive oil**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1638/98 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 (3) thereof,

- (1) Whereas Article 3 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that, where prices within the Community are higher than world market prices, the difference between these prices may be covered by a refund when olive oil is exported to third countries;
- (2) Whereas the detailed rules for fixing and granting export refunds on olive oil are contained in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 616/72 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2962/77 ⁽⁴⁾;
- (3) Whereas Article 3 (3) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that the refund must be the same for the whole Community;
- (4) Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (4) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC, the refund for olive oil must be fixed in the light of the existing situation and outlook in relation to olive oil prices and availability on the Community market and olive oil prices on the world market; whereas, however, where the world market situation is such that the most favourable olive oil prices cannot be determined, account may be taken of the price of the main competing vegetable oils on the world market and the difference recorded between that price and the price of olive oil during a representative period; whereas the amount of the refund may not exceed the difference between the price of olive oil in the Community and that on the world market, adjusted, where appropriate,

to take account of export costs for the products on the world market;

- (5) Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (3) third indent, point (b) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC, it may be decided that the refund shall be fixed by tender; whereas the tendering procedure should cover the amount of the refund and may be limited to certain countries of destination, quantities, qualities and presentations;
- (6) Whereas the second indent of Article 3 (3) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that the refund on olive oil may be varied according to destination where the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets make this necessary;
- (7) Whereas the refund must be fixed at least once every month; whereas it may, if necessary, be altered in the intervening period;
- (8) Whereas it follows from applying these detailed rules to the present situation on the market in olive oil and in particular to olive oil prices within the Community and on the markets of third countries that the refund should be as set out in the Annex hereto;
- (9) Whereas the Management Committee for Oils and Fats has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (2) (c) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 December 1999.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 December 1999.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 32.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 78, 31.3.1972, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 348, 30.12.1977, p. 53.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 15 December 1999 fixing the export refunds on olive oil*(EUR/100 kg)*

Product code	Amount of refund ⁽¹⁾
1509 10 90 9100	0,00
1509 10 90 9900	0,00
1509 90 00 9100	0,00
1509 90 00 9900	0,00
1510 00 90 9100	0,00
1510 00 90 9900	0,00

⁽¹⁾ For destinations mentioned in Article 34 of amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3665/87 (OJ L 351, 14.12.1987, p. 1), as well as for exports to third countries.

NB: The product codes and the footnotes are defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 6 December 1999

on the application of Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty

(notified under document number C(1999) 3932)

(1999/829/Euratom)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Articles 37 and 124 thereof,

Having consulted the group of persons appointed in accordance with Article 31 of the Treaty by the Scientific and Technical Committee,

- (1) Whereas Article 37 requires that each Member State is to provide the Commission with such general data relating to any plan for the disposal of radioactive waste in whatever form as will make it possible to determine whether the implementation of such plan is liable to result in the radioactive contamination of the water, soil or airspace of another Member State. The Commission is to deliver its opinion within six months, after consulting the group of experts referred to in Article 31;
- (2) Considering the experience acquired in the application of the Commission Recommendations of 16 November 1960 ⁽¹⁾, 82/181/Euratom ⁽²⁾ and 91/4/Euratom ⁽³⁾ concerning the application of Article 37 of the Treaty;
- (3) Whereas the Court of Justice of the European Communities in its judgement of 22 September 1988 in Case 187/87 ⁽⁴⁾ ruled as follows: 'Article 37 of the Treaty of 25 March 1957 establishing the European Atomic Energy Community must be interpreted as meaning that the Commission of the European Communities must be provided with general data relating to any plan for the disposal of radioactive waste before such disposal is authorised by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned';
- (4) Whereas in the same judgement the Court stated that, 'Consequently, it must be acknowledged that, where a Member State makes the disposal of radioactive waste subject to authorisation, the Commission's opinion must, in order to be rendered fully effective, be brought to the notice of that State before the issue of any such authorisation';
- (5) Whereas Article 37 has as its objective to forestall any possibility of radioactive contamination of another Member State; whereas the Commission, having consulted the abovementioned group of experts, has deemed disposal of radioactive waste associated with certain operations to be not liable to result in the radioactive contamination of another Member State;

⁽¹⁾ OJ 81, 21.12.1960, p. 1893/60.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 83, 29.3.1982, p. 15.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 6, 9.1.1991, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ [1988] ECR, p. 5013.

- (6) Whereas in exceptional cases due to information received, the Commission may call for general data to be submitted for a plan for the disposal of radioactive waste, otherwise deemed not to be liable to result in the radioactive contamination of another Member State on the basis of the present Recommendation; whereas the Commission's opinion may then pertain to an authorisation which has been granted at an earlier stage;
- (7) Whereas the basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionising radiation have been revised by Directive 96/29/Euratom ⁽¹⁾ and the application of Article 37 should reflect these revisions where appropriate;
- (8) Whereas to appraise disposal plans in a consistent manner, it is necessary to specify which types of operation may result in the disposal of radioactive waste within the meaning of Article 37 of the treaty, and to specify for the different types of operation which information is to be supplied as the general data;
- (9) Whereas all Member States have now declared that they will desist from sea dumping,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

1. That the 'disposal of radioactive waste' within the meaning of Article 37 of the Treaty should cover any planned disposal or accidental release of radioactive substance associated with the operations listed below, in gaseous, liquid or solid form in or to the environment.
 1. The operation of nuclear reactors.
 2. The reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel.
 3. The mining, milling and conversion of uranium and thorium.
 4. U-235 enrichment of uranium.
 5. The fabrication of nuclear fuel.
 6. The storage of irradiated nuclear fuel in dedicated facilities ⁽²⁾.
 7. The handling and processing of radioactive substances on an industrial scale ⁽³⁾.
 8. The processing or storage of radioactive waste ⁽²⁾ arising from operations (1) to (7) and (9).
 9. The dismantling of nuclear reactors and reprocessing plants.
 10. The emplacement above or under the ground of radioactive wastes without the intention of retrieval.
 11. The sea dumping of radioactive waste ⁽⁴⁾.
 12. The sub-seabed burial of radioactive wastes ⁽⁴⁾.
 13. Work activities involving natural radiation sources and identified under the terms of Title VII of the Basic Safety Standards by the Member States involved as being of concern with regard to the resulting disposal of radioactive wastes and as requiring to be subject to prior authorisation.
 14. All other operations.
2. That 'general data' within the meaning of Article 37 of the Treaty be understood to mean:
 - for operations (1) to (8) the information set out in Annex 1
 - for operations listed under (9) the information set out in Annex 2
 - for operations listed under (10) the information set out in Annex 3

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 159, 29.6.1996, p. 1, to be implemented by May 2000.

⁽²⁾ Provided that the operation is not incorporated in a plan submitted under another heading.

⁽³⁾ Excluding industrial work activities (involving the presence of natural radiation sources) covered by Title VII of the Basic Safety Standards (Directive 26/29/Euratom).

⁽⁴⁾ At this moment no Member State intends to carry out this operation.

- for operations listed under (11) and (12) such information as will be required by the Commission on a case-by-case basis
 - for operations listed under (13) the relevant parts of the information set out in Annex 1, as required for the specific work activity (Chapters 6 and 7 are normally not applicable).
3. That operations falling within the scope of point 1 (14) are deemed not to be liable to result in the radioactive contamination of another Member State, significant from the point of view of health, unless the point of view of health, unless in any specific case the Commission calls for such general data to be provided.
4. That, if a Member State envisages modifying a plan for the disposal of radioactive waste, the submission of general data be governed by the following conditions:
- 4.1.(a) If a Member State envisages modifying a plan for the disposal of radioactive waste, on which an opinion has already been given under the terms of Article 37, a submission of general data containing at least the information set out in a standard form in Annex 4 is necessary if the authorised waste are less restrictive than in the existing plan or if the potential consequences of the reference accident(s) evaluated in the licensing procedure are increased.
- 4.1.(b) Unless the Commission calls for general data to be communicated, no submission of general data is necessary if no new authorisation or licence is required.
- or if:
- the modification of the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste envisages unchanged or more restrictive authorised limits and associated requirements than in the existing plan and
 - the potential consequences of the reference accident(s) are unchanged or decreased.
- 4.2. In the case of a plan for the disposal of radioactive waste on which no opinion has already been given under the terms of Article 37, a submission of the general data is necessary unless the Member State provides the Commission with a statement demonstrating that the conditions outlined in point 4.1.(b) are met.
5. That, the 'general data' be submitted to the Commission:
- 5.1. whenever possible one year but not less than six months
- before any authorisation for the disposal of radioactive waste is granted by competent authorities, or
 - before start-up of those operations for which no disposal authorisation is foreseen, or
 - for operations (9), if the proposed authorised limits and associated requirements for the disposal of radioactive waste are less restrictive than those in the plan for the existing installation, or if the potential consequences of reference accident(s) are increased, before any corresponding new authorisation for the disposal of radioactive waste is granted by the competent authorities, and,
- 5.2. in cases where the Commission has called for general data in accordance with point 3, no later than six months after the request, without prejudice to any authorisation duly granted by the competent authorities pending receipt of the Commission's request. Any authorisation granted before the Commission called for general data shall be reviewed in the light of the Commission's subsequent opinion.
6. That, since submission of a plan for the disposal of radioactive waste is the responsibility of the relevant Member State, that State accepts responsibility for all information submitted to the Commission in respect of such a plan.
7. That the Member State concerned informs the Commission of the actions it envisages in response to any recommendation given in an opinion of the Commission on a disposal plan.
8. That Member States communicate to the Commission for information:
- (a) the authorisation(s) for disposal of radioactive waste for comparison with the information in the general data on which its opinion was based;

- (b) preferably annually and at least every two years, a statement on the radioactive liquid and atmospheric waste discharges to the environment from nuclear power reactors and reprocessing plants and, where appropriate, revisions of the authorisation(s) for disposal of radioactive waste that occurred during the period covered. This statement should be provided within nine months of that period.

This recommendation is addressed to the Member States.

It replaces Recommendation 91/4/Euratom.

Done at Brussels, 6 December 1999.

For the Commission

Margot WALLSTRÖM

Member of the Commission

ANNEX 1

'GENERAL DATA'

applicable to Operations (1) to (8)

INTRODUCTION

- general presentation of the plan
- present stage of licensing procedure, envisaged commissioning steps.

1. The site and its surroundings**1.1. *Geographical, topographical and geological features of the site and the region with***

- a map of the region showing the location and geographical coordinates (degrees, minutes) of the site
- the relevant features of the region
- the location of the installation in relation to such other installations, the discharges from which need to be considered in conjunction with those from the installation in question
- the location of the site with regard to other Member States giving the distances from frontiers and closest conurbations, together with their populations.

1.2. *Seismology*

- the degree of seismic activity in the region; probable maximum seismic activity and designed seismic resistance of the installation.

1.3. *Hydrology*

For an installation situated near to a water body providing a potential contamination pathway to another Member State, a brief description of appropriate hydrological features, extending to the other Member State(s), for example:

- brief description of the path(s), tributaries, estuary, water abstraction, flood plains, etc.
- average, maximum and minimum water flows and their frequency of occurrence
- underground water table, levels and flows
- brief description of the littoral areas
- direction and force of currents, tides, circulation patterns, both local and regional
- flood risk and protection of the installation.

1.4. *Meteorology*

Local climatology with frequency distributions of:

- wind directions and speeds
- precipitation intensity and duration
- for each wind sector, atmospheric dispersion conditions, duration of temperature inversions.

1.5. *Natural resources and foodstuffs*

Brief description of:

- soil characteristics and ecological features of the region
- water utilisation in the region and as appropriate in neighbouring Member States
- principal food resources in the region and as appropriate in other Member States: crops, stock breeding, fishing, hunting and, for discharges into sea, data on fishing in territorial and extraterritorial waters

- foodstuff distribution system and particularly the export to other Member States from the regions concerned, in so far as they are related to the risk of exposure from discharges through the significant exposure pathways.

1.6. *Other activities in the vicinity of the site*

- where appropriate, any industrial or military activities, surface and aerial traffic and any other factors which may have an influence on the safety of the installation
- protection measures.

2. **The installation**

2.1. *Main features of the installation*

- brief description of the installation
- type, purpose and main features of the processes
- site layout plan
- safety provisions.

2.2. *Ventilation systems and the treatment of gaseous and airborne wastes*

Description of ventilation, decay, filtration and discharge systems, in normal conditions and in the case of an accident, including flow diagrams

2.3. *Liquid waste treatment*

Description of liquid waste treatment facilities, storage capacities and discharge systems, including flow diagrams

2.4. *Solid waste treatment*

Description of solid waste treatment facilities and storage capacities

2.5. *Containment*

Description including leaktightness specification and testing

2.6. *Decommissioning and dismantling*

- envisaged period of operation of the installation
- consideration given to decommissioning and dismantling
- outline of regulatory and administrative provisions for decommissioning and dismantling.

3. **Release from the installation of airborne radioactive effluents in normal conditions**

3.1. *Authorisation procedure in force*

- outline of the procedure in force
- discharge limits and associated requirements envisaged by the authorities, including the assumed radionuclide composition.

3.2. *Technical aspects*

- annual discharges foreseen
- origins of the radioactive effluents, their composition and physico-chemical forms
- management of these effluents, methods and paths of release.

3.3. *Monitoring of discharges*

- sampling, measurement and analysis of discharges, whether undertaken by the operator or by competent authorities
- principal features of the monitoring equipment
- alarm levels, intervention actions (manual and automatic).

3.4. *Evaluation of transfer to man*

3.4.1. Models and parameter values used to calculate the consequences of the releases:

- atmospheric dispersion of the effluents
- ground deposition and resuspension
- food chains, inhalation, external exposure etc.
- living habits (diet, exposure time, etc.)
- other parameter values used in the calculations.

3.4.2. Evaluation of concentration and exposure levels associated with the discharge limits cited in 3.1:

- annual average concentrations of activity in the atmosphere near the ground and surface contamination levels, for the most exposed areas in the vicinity of the installation and in other Member States
- for the reference group(s) in other Member States, corresponding annual exposure levels: effective dose to adults, children and infants, taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

3.5. *Radioactive discharges to atmosphere from other installations*

Procedures for coordination with radioactive discharges from other installations referred to in 1.1, third indent.

4. **Release from the installation of liquid radioactive effluents in normal conditions**

4.1. *Authorisation procedure in force*

- outline of the general procedure involved
- discharge limits and associated requirements envisaged by the authorities, including the assumed radionuclide composition.

4.2. *Technical aspects*

- annual discharges foreseen
- origins of the radioactive effluents, their composition and physico-chemical forms
- management of the effluents, methods and paths of release.

4.3. *Monitoring of discharges*

- sampling, measurement and analysis of discharges, whether undertaken by the operator or by competent authorities
- principal features of monitoring equipment
- alarm levels, intervention actions (manual and automatic).

4.4. *Evaluation of transfer to man*

4.4.1. Models and parameter values used to calculate the consequences of the releases:

- aquatic dispersion of the effluents
- their transfer by sedimentation and ion exchange

- food chains, inhalation of sea spray, external exposure, etc.
- living habits (diet, exposure time, etc.)
- other parameter values used in the calculations.

4.4.2. Evaluation of concentration and exposure levels associated with the discharge limits cited in 4.1:

- annual average concentrations of activity in surface waters, at the points where such concentrations are highest, in the vicinity of the installation and in other Member States
- for the reference group(s) in other Member States: effective dose to adults, children and infants, taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

4.5. *Radioactive discharges into the same receiving waters from other installations*

Procedures for coordination with discharges from other installations referred to in 1.1, third indent.

5. Disposal from the installation of solid radioactive waste

5.1. *Categories of solid radioactive waste including, where appropriate, spent fuel, and estimated amounts*

5.2. *Processing and packaging*

5.3. *Storage arrangements*

5.4. *Radiological risks to the environment, precautions taken*

5.5. *Arrangements for the movement and destinations of the different waste categories transferred off site*

5.6. *Criteria for contaminated materials to be released from the requirements of the Basic Safety Standards*

- clearance levels established by competent authorities.

6. Unplanned releases of radioactive effluents

6.1. *Review of accidents of internal and external origin which could result in unplanned releases of radioactive substances*

List of the accidents studied in the safety report.

6.2. *Reference accident(s) taken into consideration by the competent national authorities for evaluating possible radiological consequences in the case of unplanned releases*

Outline of the accident(s) considered and reasons for its (their) choice.

6.3. *Evaluation of the radiological consequences of the reference accident(s)*

6.3.1. *Entailing releases to atmosphere*

- assumptions used to calculate the releases to atmosphere
- release paths; time patterns of the releases
- amounts and physico-chemical forms of those radionuclides released which are significant from the point of view of health

- models and parameter values used to calculate for the releases their atmospheric dispersion, ground deposition, resuspension and transfer via food chains and to evaluate the maximum exposure levels via the significant exposure pathways
- maximum time-integrated concentrations of radioactivity in the atmosphere near the ground and maximum surface contamination levels (in dry and wet weather) for the most exposed areas in the vicinity of the plant and for relevant areas in other Member States
- corresponding maximum exposure levels: effective dose to adults, children and infants living in relevant areas of other Member States taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

6.3.2. Entailing releases into an aquatic environment

- assumptions used to calculate the liquid release
- release paths, time pattern of releases
- amounts and physico-chemical forms of those radionuclides released which are significant from the point of view of health
- models and parameters used to calculate for the releases their aquatic dispersion, their transfer by sedimentation and ion exchange, their transfer via food chains and to evaluate the maximum exposure levels via the significant exposure pathways
- corresponding maximum exposure levels: effective dose to adults, children and infants living in the vicinity of the plant and in relevant areas of other Member States taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

7. **Emergency plans, agreements with other Member States**

In relation to possible radiological emergencies which may affect other Member States in order to facilitate the organisation of radiological protection in these States,

Brief description of:

- intervention levels established for different types of countermeasures
- emergency planning arrangements, including the emergency planning zones adopted for the installation
- arrangements in place for the early exchange of information with other Member States, bilateral or multilateral agreements on transfrontier information, coordination of emergency plans and their implementation and mutual assistance
- emergency plan testing arrangements with particular reference to the involvement of other Member States.

8. **Environmental monitoring**

- external radiation monitoring
- monitoring of radioactivity in air, water, soil and the food chains, whether undertaken by the operator or by competent authorities.

With reference to 3.1 and 4.1, monitoring programmes as approved by the competent national authorities, organisation, sample forms and frequency, type of monitoring instruments used in normal and accident circumstances; where appropriate, any collaboration arrangements in this respect with neighbouring Member States.

ANNEX 2

'GENERAL DATA'

applicable to Operation (9)

INTRODUCTION

- general presentation of the plan
- description of the different dismantling phases envisaged
- dismantling licensing procedures.

1. The site and its surroundings

1.1. *Geographical, topographical and geological features of the site and the region with*

- a map of the region showing the location and geographical coordinates (degrees, minutes) of the site
- the relevant features of the region
- the location of the installation in relation to such installations, the discharges from which need to be considered in conjunction with those from the installation in question
- the location of the site with regard to other Member States giving the distances from frontiers and closest conurbations, together with their populations.

1.2. *Hydrology*

For an installation situated near to a water body providing a potential contamination pathway to another Member State, a brief description of appropriate hydrological features, extending to the other Member State(s), for example:

- brief description of the path(s), tributaries, estuary, water abstraction, flood plains, etc.
- average, maximum and minimum water flows and their frequency of occurrence
- underground water table, levels and flows
- brief description of the littoral areas
- direction and force of currents, tides, circulation patterns, both local and regional
- flood risk and protection of the installation.

1.3. *Meteorology*

Local climatology with frequency distributions of:

- wind directions and speeds
- precipitation intensity and duration
- for each wind sector, atmospheric dispersion conditions, duration of temperature inversions.

1.4. *Natural resources and foodstuffs*

Brief description of:

- soil characteristics and ecological features of the region
- water utilisation in the region and as appropriate in neighbouring Member States
- principal food resources in the region and as appropriate in other Member States: crops, stock breeding, fishing, hunting and, for discharges into sea, data on fishing in territorial and extraterritorial waters

- foodstuff distribution system and particularly the export to other Member States from the regions concerned, in so far as they are related to the risk of exposure from discharges through the significant exposure pathways.

2. The installation

2.1. *Brief description and history of the installation to be dismantled*

2.2. *Ventilation systems and the treatment of gaseous and airborne wastes*

Description of ventilation, decay, filtration and discharge systems, in normal conditions and in the case of an accident, including flow diagrams

2.3. *Liquid waste treatment*

Description of liquid waste treatment facilities, storage capacities and discharge systems, including flow diagrams

2.4. *Solid waste treatment*

Description of solid waste treatment facilities and storage capacities

2.5. *Containment*

Description including leaktightness specification and testing

3. Release from the installation of airborne radioactive effluents in normal conditions

3.1. *Authorisation procedure in force*

- outline of the procedure in force
- discharge limits and associated requirements envisaged by the authorities, including the assumed radionuclide composition.

3.2. *Technical aspects*

- annual discharges foreseen
- origins of the radioactive effluents, their composition and physico-chemical forms
- management of these effluents, methods and paths of release.

3.3. *Monitoring of discharges*

- sampling, measurement and analysis of discharges, whether undertaken by the operator or by competent authorities
- principal features of the monitoring equipment
- alarm levels, intervention actions (manual and automatic).

3.4. *Evaluation of transfer to man*

3.4.1. Models and parameter values used to calculate the consequences of the releases:

- atmospheric dispersion of the effluents
- ground deposition and resuspension
- food chains, inhalation, external exposure, etc.
- living habits (diet, exposure time, etc.)
- other parameter values used in the calculations.

3.4.2. Evaluation of concentration and exposure levels associated with the discharge limits cited in 3.1:

- annual average concentrations of activity in the atmosphere near the ground and surface contamination levels, for the most exposed areas in the vicinity of the installation and in other Member States
- for the reference group(s) in other Member States, corresponding annual exposure levels: effective dose to adults, children and infants in other Member States, taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

4. Release from the installation of liquid radioactive effluents in normal conditions

4.1. *Authorisation procedure in force*

- outline of the general procedure involved
- discharge limits and associated requirements envisaged by the authorities, including the assumed radionuclide composition

4.2. *Technical aspects*

- annual discharges foreseen
- origins of the radioactive effluents, their composition and physico-chemical forms
- management of the effluents, methods and paths of release.

4.3. *Monitoring of discharges*

- sampling, measurement and analysis of discharges, whether undertaken by the operator or by competent authorities
- principal features of monitoring equipment
- alarm levels, intervention actions (manual and automatic).

4.4. *Evaluation of transfer to man*

4.4.1. Models and parameter values used to calculate the consequences of the releases:

- aquatic dispersion of the effluents
- their transfer by sedimentation and ion exchange
- food chains, inhalation of sea spray, external exposure, etc.
- living habits (diet, exposure time, etc.)
- other parameter values used in the calculations.

4.4.2. Evaluation of the concentration and exposure levels associated with the discharges cited in 4.1:

- annual average concentrations of activity in surface waters, at the points where such concentrations are highest, in the vicinity of the installation and in other Member States
- for the reference group(s) in other Member States: effective dose to adults, children and infants, taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

5. **Disposal from the installation of solid radioactive waste**

5.1. *Categories of solid radioactive wastes and estimated amounts*

5.2. *Processing and packaging*

5.3. *Storage arrangements*

5.4. *Radiological risks to the environment, precautions taken*

5.5. *Arrangements for the movement and destinations of classified waste transferred off-site*

5.6. *Criteria for contaminated materials to be released from the requirements of the Basic Safety Standards, for disposal, recycling or reuse*

- clearance levels established by competent authorities.

5.7. *Envisaged types and amounts of released materials.*

6. **Unplanned releases of radioactive effluents**

6.1. *Review of accidents of internal and external origin which could result in unplanned releases of radioactive substances*

List of the accidents studied in the safety report.

6.2. *Reference accident(s) taken into consideration by the competent national authorities for evaluating possible radiological consequences in the case of unplanned releases*

Outline of the accident(s) considered and reasons for its (their) choice.

6.3. *Evaluation of the radiological consequences of the reference accident(s)*

6.3.1. Entailing releases to atmosphere

- assumptions used to calculate the releases to atmosphere
- release paths; time patterns of the releases
- amounts and physico-chemical forms of those radionuclides released which are significant from the point of view of health
- models and parameter values used to calculate for the releases their atmospheric dispersion, ground deposition, resuspension and transfer via food chains and to evaluate the maximum exposure levels via the significant exposure pathways
- maximum time-integrated concentrations of radioactivity in the atmosphere near the ground and maximum surface contamination levels (in dry and wet weather) for the most exposed areas in the vicinity of the plant and for relevant areas in other Member States
- corresponding maximum exposure levels: effective dose to adults, children and infants living in relevant areas of other Member States taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

6.3.2. Entailing releases into an aquatic environment

- assumptions used to calculate the liquid release
- release paths, time pattern of releases
- amounts and physico-chemical forms of those radionuclides released which are significant from the point of view of health
- models and parameters used to calculate for the releases their aquatic dispersion, their transfer by sedimentation and ion exchange, their transfer via food chains and to evaluate the maximum exposure levels via the significant exposure pathways
- corresponding maximum exposure levels: effective dose to adults, children and infants living in the vicinity of the plant and in relevant areas of other Member States taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

7. **Emergency plans; agreements with other Member States**

In relation to possible radiological emergencies which may affect other Member States in order to facilitate the organisation of radiological protection in these States, Brief description of:

- intervention levels established for different types of countermeasures
- emergency planning arrangements, including the emergency planning zones adopted for the installation
- arrangements in place for the early exchange of information with other Member States, bilateral or multilateral agreements on transfrontier information, coordination of emergency plans and their implementation and mutual assistance
- emergency plan testing arrangements with particular reference to the involvement of other Member States.

8. **Environmental monitoring**

- external radiation monitoring
- monitoring of radioactivity in air, water, soil and the food chains, whether undertaken by the operator or by competent authorities

With reference to 3.1 and 4.1 monitoring programmes as approved by the competent national authorities, organisation, sample forms and frequency, type of monitoring instruments used in normal and accident circumstances; where appropriate, any collaboration arrangements in this respect with neighbouring Member States.

ANNEX 3

'GENERAL DATA'

applicable to Operation (10)

INTRODUCTION

- general presentation of the plan
- present stage of project and licensing procedure, envisaged future steps
- time scale, envisaged starting date, operational period and closure date.

1. The site and its surroundings

1.1. *Geographical, topographical and geological features of the site and the region with*

- a map of the region showing the location and geographical co-ordinates (degrees, minutes) of the site
- the relevant features of the region
- the location of the repository in relation to such other installations, the discharges from which need to be considered in conjunction with those from the installation in question
- the location of the site with regard to other Member States giving the distances from frontiers and closest conurbations, together with their populations.

1.2. *Seismology*

- the degree of seismic activity in the region; probable maximum seismic activity and designed seismic resistance of the installation.

1.3. *Hydrology*

For an installation situated near to a water body providing a potential contamination pathway to another Member State, a brief description of appropriate hydrological features, extending to the other Member State(s), for example:

- brief description of the path(s), tributaries, estuary, water abstraction, flood plains, etc.
- average, maximum and minimum water flows and their frequency of occurrence
- underground water table, levels and flows
- brief description of the littoral areas
- direction and force of currents, tides, circulation patterns, both local and regional
- for geological disposal, relevant details of the hydrogeological regime, including seasonal variations
- flood risk and protection of the installation.

1.4. *Meteorology*

Local climatology with frequency distributions of:

- wind directions and speeds
- precipitation intensity and duration
- for each wind sector, atmospheric dispersion conditions, duration of temperature inversions.

1.5. *Natural resources and foodstuffs*

Brief description of:

- soil characteristics and ecological features of the region
- water utilisation in the region and as appropriate in neighbouring Member States
- principal food resources in the region and as appropriate in other Member States : crops, stock breeding, fishing, hunting and, for discharges into sea, data on fishing in territorial and extraterritorial waters

- foodstuff distribution system and particularly the export to other Member States from the regions concerned, insofar as they are related to the risk of exposure from discharges through the significant exposure pathways.

1.6. *Other activities in the vicinity of the site*

- where appropriate, any industrial or military activities, surface and aerial traffic and any other factors which may have an influence on the safety of the installation
- protection measures.

1.7. *Evolution of the site*

Anticipated evolution of the site over the time period considered for assessment of long term impact:

- the natural environment; anticipated changes in geography, topography, geology, hydrology, hydrogeology, meteorology and ecology, glacial effects, and (for coastal sites) sea level changes and coastal erosion
- the human environment; assumptions made on future population patterns, habits and food sources
- sources of information and uncertainties in data.

2. **The repository**

2.1. *Conceptual approach and design*

- main features of the repository
- location, depth and design in relation to geological strata
- emplacement methods, backfill and sealing methods, timing of backfill and sealing
- contingency plans for dealing with difficulties arising during the constructional/operational phases
- approach to retrievability of waste
- plans for closure (timing and stages)
- plans for management in post-closure period
- outline of regulatory and administrative provisions for closure and postclosure periods.

2.2. *Wastes to be disposed in repository*

- waste inventory; radionuclide concentrations and quantities and restrictions on e.g. substances, concentrations, specific radioisotopes or half lives
- types of waste packaging
- type and capacity of buffer stores to be used for incoming wastes, storage methods and conditions
- waste monitoring to ensure compliance with regulations and operators local rules.

2.3. *Ventilation systems and the treatment of gaseous and airborne wastes*

Description of ventilation, filtration and discharge systems, in normal conditions and in the case of an accident, including flow diagrams.

2.4. *Liquid waste treatment facilities*

Description of liquid waste treatment facilities, storage capacities and discharge systems, including flow diagrams

3. **Release from the installation of airborne radioactive effluents in normal conditions**

3.1. *Authorisation procedure in force*

- outline of the procedure in force
- discharge limits and associated requirements envisaged by the authorities, including the assumed radionuclide composition.

3.2. *Technical aspects*

- annual discharges foreseen
- origins of the radioactive effluents, their composition and physicochemical forms
- management of these effluents, methods and paths of release.

3.3. *Monitoring of discharges*

- sampling, measurement and analysis of discharges, whether undertaken by the operator or by competent authorities
- principal features of the monitoring equipment
- alarm levels, intervention actions (manual and automatic).

3.4. *Evaluation of transfer to man*

3.4.1. Models and parameter values used to calculate the consequences of the releases:

- atmospheric dispersion of the effluents
- ground deposition and resuspension
- food chains, inhalation, external exposure, etc.
- living habits (diet, exposure time, etc.)
- other parameter values used in the calculations.

3.4.2. Evaluation of concentration and exposure levels associated with the discharge limits cited in 3.1:

- annual average concentrations of activity in the atmosphere near the ground and surface contamination levels, for the most exposed areas in the vicinity of the installation and in other Member States
- for the reference group(s) in other Member States, corresponding annual exposure levels: effective dose to adults, children and infants, taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

3.5. *Radioactive discharges to atmosphere from other installations*

Where appropriate, procedures for coordination with radioactive discharges from other installations, where there may be an additive effect for the exposure levels.

4. **Release from the installation of liquid radioactive effluents in normal conditions**

4.1. *Authorisation procedure in force*

- outline of the general procedure involved
- discharge limits and associated requirements envisaged by the authorities, including the assumed radionuclide composition.

4.2. *Technical aspects*

- annual discharges foreseen
- origins of these radioactive effluents, their composition and physicochemical forms
- management of these effluents, methods and paths of release.

4.3. *Monitoring of discharges*

- sampling, measurement and analysis of discharges, whether undertaken by the operator or by competent authorities
- principal features of monitoring equipment
- alarm levels, intervention actions (manual and automatic).

4.4. *Evaluation of transfer to man*

4.4.1. Models and parameter values used to calculate the consequences of the releases:

- aquatic dispersion of the effluents
- their transfer by sedimentation and ion exchange
- food chains, inhalation of sea spray, external exposure, etc.
- living habits (diet, exposure time, etc.)
- exposure levels via the significant exposure pathways
- other parameter values used in the calculations.

4.4.2. Evaluation of the concentration and exposure levels associated with the discharge limits cited in 4.1:

- annual average concentrations of activity in surface waters, at the points where such concentrations are highest, in the vicinity of the installation and in other Member States
- for the reference group(s) in other Member States : effective dose to adults, children and infants, taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

4.5. *Radioactive discharges into the same receiving waters from other installations*

Where appropriate, procedures for coordination with discharges from other installations, where there may be an additive effect for the exposure levels.

5. **Disposal from the installation of solid radioactive waste**

5.1. *Categories of solid radioactive wastes and estimated amounts*

5.2. *Processing and packaging*

5.3. *Storage arrangements*

5.4. *Radiological risks to the environment, precautions taken*

5.5. *Arrangements for the movement and destinations of the different waste categories transferred off-site*

5.6. *Criteria for contaminated materials to be released from the requirements of the Basic Safety Standards*

- clearance levels established by competent authorities.

6. **Unplanned releases of radioactive effluents**

6.1. *Review of accidents of internal and external origin which could result in unplanned releases of radioactive substances*

List of the accidents studied in the safety report.

6.2. *Reference accident(s) taken into consideration by the competent national authorities for evaluating possible radiological consequences in the case of unplanned releases*

Outline of the accident(s) considered and reasons for its (their) choice.

6.3. *Evaluation of the radiological consequences of the reference accidents*

6.3.1. Entailing releases to atmosphere

- assumptions used to calculate the releases to atmosphere
- release paths; time patterns of the releases
- amounts and physico-chemical forms of those radionuclides released which are significant from the point of view of health
- models and parameter values used to calculate for the releases their atmospheric dispersion, ground deposition, resuspension and transfer via food chains and to evaluate the maximum exposure levels via the significant exposure pathways
- maximum time-integrated concentrations of radioactivity in the atmosphere near the ground and maximum surface contamination

- levels (in dry and wet weather) for the most exposed areas in the vicinity of the plant and for relevant areas in other Member States
- corresponding maximum exposure levels: effective dose to adults, children and infants living in relevant areas of other Member States taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

6.3.2. Entailing releases into an aquatic environment

- assumptions used to calculate the liquid release
- release paths, time pattern of releases
- amounts and physico-chemical forms of those radionuclides released which are significant from the point of view of health
- models and parameters used to calculate for the releases their aquatic dispersion, their transfer by sedimentation and ion exchange, their transfer via food chains and to evaluate the maximum exposure levels via the significant exposure pathways
- corresponding maximum exposure levels: effective dose to adults, children and infants living in the vicinity of the plant and in relevant areas of other Member States taking account of all significant exposure pathways.

7. **Emergency plans; agreements with other Member States**

In relation to possible radiological emergencies which may affect other Member States in order to facilitate the organisation of radiological protection in these States, brief description of:

- intervention levels established for different types of countermeasures
- emergency planning arrangements, including the emergency planning zones adopted for the installation
- arrangements in place for the early exchange of information with other Member States, bilateral or multilateral agreements on transfrontier information, coordination of emergency plans and their implementation and mutual assistance
- emergency plan testing arrangements with particular reference to the involvement of other Member States.

8. **Environmental monitoring**

- external radiation monitoring
- monitoring of radioactivity in air, water, soil and the food chains, whether undertaken by the operator or by competent authorities.

With reference to 3.1 and 4.1 monitoring programmes as approved by the competent national authorities, organisation, sample forms and frequency, type of monitoring instruments used in normal and accident circumstances; where appropriate, any collaboration arrangements in this respect with neighbouring Member States.

9. **Radiological impact during post-closure phase**

9.1. *Philosophy for assuring long term safety*

- dependence placed on respective barriers, redundancy of barriers, in respect of containment of part/all of the radionuclide inventory.

9.2. *Acceptance criteria applied to repository*

- use of quantitative and qualitative indicators of safety
- use of reference groups
- time periods considered for application of indicators.

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- 9.3. *Techniques used to evaluate long term impact of repository*
- approach to survey scenarios
 - description of scenario(s) assumed; features, events and processes taken into account, and features, events and processes deliberately omitted
 - methods used for assessment of impact
 - sources of uncertainties and approaches to managing them
 - plans for review of impact or update of safety case during the operational period up to closure.
- 9.4. *Results of assessment of long term impact of repository*
- main exposure pathways in vicinity of repository and other Member States resulting from normal evolution (see 1.7)
 - estimated amounts, of forms of those nuclides released, estimated rate and timing of release, gas and ground water return times after closure
 - corresponding maximum exposure levels: effective doses and/or estimated risks to adults, children and infants living in relevant areas of other Member States taking account of all significant exposure pathways
 - evaluation of the uncertainties in assessments.
- 9.5. *Authorisation procedure*
- outline of procedure to be put into place
 - limitations to be incorporated into authorisation.
- 9.6. *Proposals for management of site post-closure*
- monitoring proposals for site post-closure
 - form and management of records.
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ANNEX 4

STANDARD FORM

Applicable to modifications to an existing plan for the disposal of radioactive waste

1. Name and location of the facility concerned

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2. Date of the Commission's Opinion:

3. Brief description of the planned modifications

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4. Authorised discharge limits in the existing plan, and other relevant conditions

4.1. Gaseous effluents

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4.2. Liquid effluents

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4.3. Solid waste

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5. New discharge limits envisaged by the authorities, including modifications in the assumed radionuclide composition, and other relevant conditions

5.1. Gaseous effluents

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5.2. *Liquid effluents*

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5.3. *Solid waste*

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6. Consequences of the new discharge limits and associated requirements (gaseous and/or liquid effluents) in relation to the evaluation of the exposure of the population in other Member States

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7. Consequences of the modifications in relation to the disposal of solid waste:

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8. Consequences of the modifications in relation to the reference accident(s) taken into account in the previous opinion:

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9. In the case of new reference accident(s): description and evaluation of the radiological consequences

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10. Implications of the modifications in relation to the current emergency plans and the current environmental monitoring:

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NOTICE TO READERS

Subject: Monthly Indexes

The April 1999 editions of the OJ 'L' and 'C' monthly alphabetical index and the methodological table are now available.

EUR-OP aims to produce all subsequent editions rapidly, at two-week intervals, and to be up to date early in the year 2000.

We regret the long delays which were caused by internal changes in production methods, and are confident that these problems will not re-appear with the year 2000 subscriptions.

We apologise for any inconvenience caused.