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Legislation

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2250/2000
of 11 October 2000
establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and
vegetables**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 October 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 198, 15.7.1998, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 October 2000 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	103,9
	064	68,9
	999	86,4
0707 00 05	628	132,0
	999	132,0
0709 90 70	052	71,7
	999	71,7
0805 30 10	052	70,5
	388	61,2
	524	61,9
	528	63,7
0806 10 10	999	64,3
	052	98,9
	064	80,2
	400	228,1
	632	65,7
	999	118,2
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	039	84,3
	388	55,5
	400	57,4
	800	158,8
	804	64,2
	999	84,0
0808 20 50	052	85,0
	064	64,2
	999	74,6

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

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2251/2000
of 11 October 2000**

**fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 11th partial invitation to tender issued
within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No
1531/2000**

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⁾, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1527/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 18(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1531/2000 of 13 July 2000 on a standing invitation to tender to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar ⁽³⁾, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1531/2000 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 11th 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 11th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1531/2000 the maximum amount of the export refund is fixed at 39,766 EUR/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 October 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 59.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 69.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2252/2000**of 11 October 2000****fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for molasses in the sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 of 13 September 1999 on the common organisation of the market in sugar ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Commission Regulation 1527/2000 ⁽²⁾,

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 ⁽³⁾, 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 ⁽⁴⁾. 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 12 October 2000.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 59.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ 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, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission
 Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

fixing the representative prices and additional import duties 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⁾	9,40	—	0
1703 90 00 ⁽¹⁾	9,98	—	0

⁽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 2253/2000**of 11 October 2000****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⁾, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1527/2000 ⁽²⁾, 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 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 ⁽⁴⁾; 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 ⁽⁵⁾; 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 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 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 12 October 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 59.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 89, 10.4.1968, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 349, 31.12.1994, p. 105.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 214, 8.9.1995, p. 16.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 October 2000 fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refund
1701 11 90 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	33,78 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 9910	A00	EUR/100 kg	29,46 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 9950	A00	EUR/100 kg	⁽²⁾
1701 12 90 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	33,78 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9910	A00	EUR/100 kg	29,46 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9950	A00	EUR/100 kg	⁽²⁾
1701 91 00 9000	A00	EUR/1 % of sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,3672
1701 99 10 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	36,72
1701 99 10 9910	A00	EUR/100 kg	36,72
1701 99 10 9950	A00	EUR/100 kg	36,72
1701 99 90 9100	A00	EUR/1 % of sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,3672

⁽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).

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2543/1999 (OJ L 307, 2.12.1999, p. 46).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2254/2000
of 10 October 2000
establishing unit values for the determination of the customs value of certain perishable goods

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 955/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1602/2000 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 173 (1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Articles 173 to 177 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 provide that the Commission shall periodically establish

unit values for the products referred to in the classification in Annex 26 to that Regulation.

- (2) The result of applying the rules and criteria laid down in the abovementioned Articles to the elements communicated to the Commission in accordance with Article 173 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 is that unit values set out in the Annex to this Regulation should be established in regard to the products in question,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The unit values provided for in Article 173 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 are hereby established as set out in the table in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 October 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 October 2000.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 119, 7.5.1999, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 188, 26.7.2000, p. 1.

ANNEX

Code	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg						
	Species, varieties, CN code	a) b) c)	EUR FIM SEK	ATS FRF BEF/LUF	DEM IEP GBP	DKK ITL	GRD NLG	ESP PTE
1.10	New potatoes 0701 90 50	a) b) c)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
1.30	Onions (other than seed) 0703 10 19	a) b) c)	9,23 54,91 78,75	127,07 60,57 372,51	18,06 7,27 5,55	68,81 17 880,29	3 133,60 20,35	1 536,47 1 851,33
1.40	Garlic 0703 20 00	a) b) c)	124,36 739,42 1 060,59	1 711,24 815,75 5 016,71	243,23 97,94 74,79	926,74 240 796,47	42 200,66 274,06	20 691,93 24 932,14
1.50	Leeks ex 0703 90 00	a) b) c)	45,99 273,44 392,22	632,84 301,67 1 855,23	89,95 36,22 27,66	342,72 89 049,06	15 606,25 101,35	7 652,09 9 220,17
1.60	Cauliflowers 0704 10 00	a) b) c)	55,28 328,68 471,44	760,67 362,61 2 229,99	108,12 43,54 33,25	411,95 107 037,01	18 758,72 121,82	9 197,82 11 082,64
1.80	White cabbages and red cabbages 0704 90 10	a) b) c)	21,46 127,59 183,01	295,28 140,76 865,65	41,97 16,90 12,91	159,91 41 550,22	7 281,86 47,29	3 570,46 4 302,12
1.90	Sprouting broccoli or calabrese (<i>Brassica oleracea</i> <i>L. convar. botrytis</i> (L.) Alef var. <i>italica</i> Plenck) ex 0704 90 90	a) b) c)	74,29 441,71 633,57	1 022,25 487,31 2 996,85	145,30 58,51 44,68	553,61 143 845,50	25 209,57 163,71	12 360,82 14 893,81
1.100	Chinese cabbage ex 0704 90 90	a) b) c)	84,62 503,13 721,66	1 164,40 555,07 3 413,56	165,50 66,64 50,89	630,59 163 847,17	28 714,95 186,48	14 079,58 16 964,79
1.110	Cabbage lettuce (head lettuce) 0705 11 00	a) b) c)	152,67 907,73 1 302,02	2 100,79 1 001,45 6 158,69	298,60 120,24 91,82	1 137,70 295 610,34	51 807,04 336,44	25 402,15 30 607,59
1.130	Carrots ex 0706 10 00	a) b) c)	20,46 121,65 174,49	281,54 134,21 825,35	40,02 16,11 12,30	152,47 39 616,08	6 942,90 45,09	3 404,26 4 101,86
1.140	Radishes ex 0706 90 90	a) b) c)	129,01 767,06 1 100,24	1 775,22 846,25 5 204,25	252,32 101,60 77,59	961,38 249 798,19	43 778,25 284,30	21 465,46 25 864,18
1.160	Peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>) 0708 10 00	a) b) c)	326,78 1 942,94 2 786,86	4 496,57 2 143,53 13 182,21	639,12 257,36 196,52	2 435,15 632 731,21	110 888,98 720,12	54 371,35 65 513,19

Code	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg						
	Species, varieties, CN code	a) b) c)	EUR FIM SEK	ATS FRF BEF/LUF	DEM IEP GBP	DKK ITL	GRD NLG	ESP PTE
1.170	Beans:							
1.170.1	Beans (<i>Vigna</i> spp., <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) ex 0708 20 00	a) b) c)	495,60 2 946,70 4 226,62	6 819,60 3 250,92 19 992,43	969,31 390,32 298,05	3 693,21 959 614,06	168 176,67 1 092,16	82 460,79 99 358,74
1.170.2	Beans (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp., <i>vulgaris</i> var. <i>Compressus</i> Savi) ex 0708 20 00	a) b) c)	143,29 851,99 1 222,06	1 971,78 939,95 5 780,49	280,26 112,85 86,18	1 067,83 277 457,23	48 625,62 315,78	23 842,23 28 728,01
1.180	Broad beans ex 0708 90 00	a) b) c)	157,74 937,88 1 345,25	2 170,55 1 034,71 6 363,22	308,51 124,23 94,86	1 175,48 305 427,23	53 527,49 347,61	26 245,73 31 624,03
1.190	Globe artichokes 0709 10 00	a) b) c)	141,89 843,64 1 210,08	1 952,45 930,74 5 723,83	277,51 111,75 85,33	1 057,36 274 737,35	48 148,95 312,68	23 608,51 28 446,39
1.200	Asparagus:							
1.200.1	— green ex 0709 20 00	a) b) c)	394,90 2 347,95 3 367,79	5 433,89 2 590,35 15 930,08	772,35 311,01 237,49	2 942,77 764 625,86	134 004,11 870,24	65 705,22 79 169,60
1.200.2	— other ex 0709 20 00	a) b) c)	356,63 2 120,43 3 041,46	4 907,35 2 339,35 14 386,47	697,51 280,87 214,48	2 657,62 690 534,29	121 019,23 785,91	59 338,44 71 498,14
1.210	Aubergines (eggplants) 0709 30 00	a) b) c)	101,12 601,20 862,34	1 391,38 663,27 4 078,98	197,76 79,63 60,81	753,51 195 786,52	34 312,47 222,83	16 824,17 20 271,80
1.220	Ribbed celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i> L., var. <i>dulce</i> (Mill.) Pers.) ex 0709 40 00	a) b) c)	74,07 440,40 631,69	1 019,23 485,87 2 987,98	144,87 58,33 44,55	551,97 143 419,52	25 134,91 163,23	12 324,21 14 849,70
1.230	Chantarelles 0709 51 30	a) b) c)	501,91 2 984,22 4 280,44	6 906,43 3 292,31 20 246,99	981,65 395,29 301,85	3 740,23 971 832,69	170 318,04 1 106,06	83 510,75 100 623,86
1.240	Sweet peppers 0709 60 10	a) b) c)	98,07 583,10 836,37	1 349,47 643,30 3 956,12	191,81 77,24 58,98	730,82 189 889,42	33 278,97 216,12	16 317,43 19 661,21
1.270	Sweet potatoes, whole, fresh (intended for human consumption) 0714 20 10	a) b) c)	57,10 339,47 486,92	785,65 374,52 2 303,21	111,67 44,97 34,34	425,47 110 551,72	19 374,69 125,82	9 499,84 11 446,56
2.10	Chestnuts (<i>Castanea</i> spp.), fresh ex 0802 40 00	a) b) c)	176,48 1 049,30 1 505,07	2 428,42 1 157,63 7 119,19	345,16 138,99 106,14	1 315,13 341 712,93	59 886,72 388,91	29 363,80 35 381,06
2.30	Pineapples, fresh ex 0804 30 00	a) b) c)	68,84 409,31 587,09	947,27 451,56 2 777,02	134,64 54,22 41,40	513,00 133 293,79	23 360,34 151,70	11 454,10 13 801,28

Code	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg						
	Species, varieties, CN code	a) b) c)	EUR FIM SEK	ATS FRF BEF/LUF	DEM IEP GBP	DKK ITL	GRD NLG	ESP PTE
2.40	Avocados, fresh ex 0804 40 00	a) b) c)	236,20 1 404,40 2 014,42	3 250,23 1 549,39 9 528,43	461,97 186,03 142,05	1 760,19 457 353,94	80 153,33 520,52	39 300,97 47 354,57
2.50	Guavas and mangoes, fresh ex 0804 50 00	a) b) c)	100,19 595,71 854,46	1 378,66 657,21 4 041,71	195,96 78,91 60,26	746,63 193 997,41	33 998,92 220,79	16 670,43 20 086,55
2.60	Sweet oranges, fresh:							
2.60.1	— Sanguines and semi-sanguines 0805 10 10	a) b) c)	47,17 280,46 402,28	649,07 309,41 1 902,83	92,26 37,15 28,37	351,51 91 333,86	16 006,67 103,95	7 848,43 9 456,74
2.60.2	— Navels, navelines, navelates, salustianas, vernas, Valencia lates, Maltese, shamoutis, ovalis, trovita and hamlins 0805 10 30	a) b) c)	43,87 260,84 374,14	603,66 287,77 1 769,71	85,80 34,55 26,38	326,92 84 944,16	14 886,85 96,68	7 299,35 8 795,15
2.60.3	— Others 0805 10 50	a) b) c)	42,07 250,14 358,79	578,90 275,96 1 697,10	82,28 33,13 25,30	313,51 81 458,88	14 276,03 92,71	6 999,86 8 434,28
2.70	Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas), fresh; clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids, fresh:							
2.70.1	— Clementines ex 0805 20 10	a) b) c)	138,53 823,66 1 181,43	1 906,21 908,70 5 588,29	270,94 109,10 83,31	1 032,33 268 231,48	47 008,77 305,28	23 049,45 27 772,77
2.70.2	— Monreales and satsumas ex 0805 20 30	a) b) c)	120,91 718,90 1 031,16	1 663,76 793,12 4 877,50	236,48 95,22 72,72	901,02 234 114,41	41 029,60 266,45	20 117,73 24 240,28
2.70.3	— Mandarines and wilkings ex 0805 20 50	a) b) c)	134,14 797,56 1 143,99	1 845,81 879,90 5 411,19	262,36 105,64 80,67	999,61 259 731,26	45 519,07 295,61	22 319,02 26 892,66
2.70.4	— Tangerines and others ex 0805 20 70 ex 0805 20 90	a) b) c)	102,95 612,12 878,00	1 416,63 675,31 4 153,02	201,35 81,08 61,91	767,19 199 340,55	34 935,32 226,87	17 129,57 20 639,78
2.85	Limes (<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> , <i>Citrus latifolia</i>), fresh ex 0805 30 90 ex 0805 90 00	a) b) c)	144,94 861,75 1 236,05	1 994,35 950,71 5 846,67	283,47 114,15 87,16	1 080,06 280 633,68	49 182,31 319,40	24 115,19 29 056,90
2.90	Grapefruit, fresh:							
2.90.1	— white ex 0805 40 00	a) b) c)	18,71 111,22 159,53	257,41 122,71 754,61	36,59 14,73 11,25	139,40 36 220,64	6 347,83 41,22	3 112,48 3 750,30
2.90.2	— pink ex 0805 40 00	a) b) c)	56,67 336,95 483,30	779,80 371,73 2 286,09	110,84 44,63 34,08	422,31 109 729,58	19 230,60 124,89	9 429,19 11 361,44
2.100	Table grapes 0806 10 10	a) b) c)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —

Code	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg						
	Species, varieties, CN code	a) b) c)	EUR FIM SEK	ATS FRF BEF/LUF	DEM IEP GBP	DKK ITL	GRD NLG	ESP PTE
2.110	Water melons 0807 11 00	a) b) c)	25,46 151,38 217,13	350,34 167,01 1 027,05	49,80 20,05 15,31	189,73 49 297,43	8 639,60 56,11	4 236,19 5 104,27
2.120	Melons (other than water melons):							
2.120.1	— Amarillo, cuper, honey dew (including cantalene), onteniente, piel de sapo (including verde liso), rochet, tendral, futuro ex 0807 19 00	a) b) c)	53,52 318,22 456,44	736,45 351,07 2 159,00	104,68 42,15 32,19	398,83 103 629,56	18 161,54 117,94	8 905,01 10 729,84
2.120.2	— other ex 0807 19 00	a) b) c)	126,04 749,42 1 074,93	1 734,39 826,79 5 084,55	246,52 99,27 75,80	939,27 244 052,70	42 771,33 277,76	20 971,74 25 269,29
2.140	Pears							
2.140.1	Pears — nashi (<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>), Pears — Ya (<i>Pyrus bretschneideri</i>) ex 0808 20 50	a) b) c)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
2.140.2	Other ex 0808 20 50	a) b) c)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
2.150	Apricots 0809 10 00	a) b) c)	172,85 1 027,72 1 474,12	2 378,47 1 133,82 6 972,75	338,07 136,13 103,95	1 288,08 334 684,27	58 654,92 380,91	28 759,82 34 653,31
2.160	Cherries 0809 20 95 0809 20 05	a) b) c)	300,97 1 789,49 2 566,76	4 141,44 1 974,23 12 141,10	588,65 237,03 181,00	2 242,83 582 759,18	102 131,16 663,25	50 077,19 60 339,07
2.170	Peaches 0809 30 90	a) b) c)	331,83 1 972,95 2 829,91	4 566,02 2 176,63 13 385,82	648,99 261,33 199,56	2 472,77 642 504,15	112 601,73 731,25	55 211,15 66 525,08
2.180	Nectarines ex 0809 30 10	a) b) c)	175,67 1 044,51 1 498,20	2 417,32 1 152,34 7 086,65	343,59 138,35 105,65	1 309,12 340 151,13	59 613,01 387,13	29 229,59 35 219,35
2.190	Plums 0809 40 05	a) b) c)	163,19 970,29 1 391,74	2 245,55 1 070,46 6 583,10	319,17 128,52 98,14	1 216,10 315 981,45	55 377,17 359,63	27 152,66 32 716,82
2.200	Strawberries 0810 10 00	a) b) c)	394,59 2 346,13 3 365,18	5 429,68 2 588,34 15 917,72	771,75 310,76 237,31	2 940,48 764 032,78	133 900,17 869,56	65 654,25 79 108,19
2.205	Raspberries 0810 20 10	a) b) c)	462,37 2 749,13 3 943,23	6 362,35 3 032,95 18 651,96	904,32 364,15 278,07	3 445,58 895 273,16	156 900,64 1 018,93	76 931,89 92 696,86
2.210	Fruit of the species <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> 0810 40 30	a) b) c)	1 822,37 10 835,32 15 541,72	25 076,36 11 953,96 73 514,22	3 564,25 1 435,23 1 095,97	13 580,30 3 528 600,36	618 403,04 4 015,97	303 216,85 365 352,38
2.220	Kiwi fruit (<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> Planch.) 0810 50 00	a) b) c)	144,22 857,46 1 229,91	1 984,44 945,99 5 817,62	282,06 113,58 86,73	1 074,69 279 239,18	48 937,92 317,81	23 995,36 28 912,51

Code	Description	Amount of unit values per 100 kg						
	Species, varieties, CN code	a) b) c)	EUR FIM SEK	ATS FRF BEF/LUF	DEM IEP GBP	DKK ITL	GRD NLG	ESP PTE
2.230	Pomegranates ex 0810 90 85	a) b) c)	139,95 832,13 1 193,58	1 925,82 918,04 5 645,76	273,73 110,22 84,17	1 042,94 270 990,09	47 492,23 308,42	23 286,50 28 058,40
2.240	Khakis (including sharon fruit) ex 0810 90 85	a) b) c)	286,26 1 702,01 2 441,30	3 939,00 1 877,73 11 547,63	559,87 225,45 172,16	2 133,20 554 273,16	97 138,86 630,83	47 629,36 57 389,62
2.250	Lychees ex 0810 90 30	a) b) c)	390,78 2 323,50 3 332,72	5 377,31 2 563,38 15 764,19	764,31 307,77 235,02	2 912,12 756 663,53	132 608,68 861,17	65 021,00 78 345,18

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2255/2000
of 11 October 2000
amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2505/96 regarding an increase of certain autonomous
Community tariff quotas

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2505/96 of 20 December 1996 opening and providing for the administration of autonomous Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural and industrial products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The quota amount for certain autonomous Community tariff quotas is insufficient to meet the needs of the Community industry. Consequently, the quota amount for ferro-chromium (order No 09.2711), motors (order No 09.2976) and glass face-plates (order No 09.2979) should be increased taking into account the provisions of Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 2505/96. That Regulation should be amended accordingly, with effect from 1 January 2000, so as to insure uninterrupted use of these quotas.

- (2) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Customs Code Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the quota period from 1 January to 31 December 2000, Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2505/96 shall be amended as follows:

- order No 09.2711: the amount of the tariff quota shall be altered to 600 000 tonnes,
- order No 09.2976: the amount of the tariff quota shall be altered to 1 200 000 units,
- order No 09.2979: the amount of the tariff quota shall be altered to 300 000 units.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Frederik BOLKESTEIN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 345, 31.12.1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 172, 12.7.2000, p. 11.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2256/2000
of 11 October 2000**

derogating, as regards the list of double-zero (00) colza and rape seed varieties and variety associations, from Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 of 17 May 1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1672/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 4(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1454/2000 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down that Member States must limit eligibility for area payments for rape and colza to areas sown with certified seed of double-zero (00) varieties, i.e. those with a maximum glucosinolate content of 25 µmol/g and an erucic acid content of 2 % of the total fatty acid content. Those varieties must be notified and entered as such in the common catalogue of varieties established by Council Directive 70/457/EEC ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Directive 98/96/EC ⁽⁶⁾.
- (2) Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 lays down that, for the 2000/01 marketing year, varieties and variety associations listed in Annex II to Commission Regulation (EC) No 658/96 ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 897/2000 ⁽⁸⁾, are also eligible. The purpose of that provision was to permit updating of the common catalogue of varieties during the marketing year. However, it proved impossible to update the cata-

logue before the deadline laid down and rape and colza for harvest in 2001 are sown from the end of August.

- (3) Consequently, in the interests of clarity and the exchange of information, a derogation should be made from Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 and a new Community list of double-zero (00) colza and rape seed varieties and variety associations should be established for the 2001/02 marketing year on the basis of the most recent information sent by the Member States.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 2001/02 marketing year and notwithstanding Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999, areas sown with certified seed of double-zero (00) colza and rape seed varieties and variety associations listed in the Annex hereto shall be eligible for the area payments provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following 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, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 13.
⁽³⁾ OJ L 280, 30.10.1999, p. 43.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 163, 4.7.2000, p. 28.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 225, 12.10.1970, p. 1.
⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 25, 1.2.1999, p. 27.
⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 91, 12.4.1996, p. 46.
⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 104, 29.4.2000, p. 62.

ANNEX

The following is an alphabetical list of double-zero (00) colza and rape seed varieties and variety associations. Associations are indicated by the letters 'VA' in brackets followed by the constituent double-zero (00) varieties and the percentages concerned. Where a constituent variety is a male sterile variety, this is indicated by the letters 'MS'. Where a variety is known by more than one name, alternate names are given in brackets after the '=' sign.

45W32 (= Explorer),

46A75,

Accord,

Acrobat,

Acropolis,

Activ,

Adder,

Adelie (VA: 80 % ISH 95/11 (MS), 20 % Falcon),

Agat,

Agena,

Agenda (VA: 80 % CPBT SHR 9 (MS), 20 % Panther),

Agenor,

Akamar,

Aladin,

Alamo (VA: 70 % Floreal (MS), 30 % Apex),

Alaska,

Alba,

Alberta,

Alexandra,

Alexis,

Alice,

Aligator,

Alpine,

Altona,

Amador,

Amanda,

Amber,

Ambra,

Amica,

Amor,

Andol,

Andy,

Angkor,

Ankla,

Annette,

Apex (= Lady = Goéland),

Arabella,

Arawak,

Arcol,

Aries,

Arietta,

Arkada,

Artus,

Ascona,

Atlanta,

Atlas,

Attila,

Aurore,

Avant,

Aviso,

Aztec,

Balti,

Banjo,

Basun,

Bellini,

Belmondo PHP (VA: 75 % Belmondo (MS), 25 % Oxident),

Beryl,

Bingo,

Bolero,
Boni,
Boomerang,
Booster,
Boris,
Boston,
Briol,
Bristol,
Britta,
Bruno,
Buffalo,
Bullet,

Calgari (VA: 80 % Calgari CMS (MS), 10 % CSPOL 1, 10 % CSPOL 2),
Calibra,
Campus,
Canary,
Canasta,
Canberra,
Cando,
Cannon VA 75 (VA: 75 % Cannon (MS), 12,5 % Impala, 12,5 % Gazelle),
Canyon,
Capitol,
Caprice,
Capricorn,
Captain,
Carmen (= Kabel),
Carolus,
Caruso,
Casanova,
Casino,
Catinka,
Caviar,
CCW 08 (VA: 80 % CSH 08 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 10 % Symbol),
CCW 09 (VA: 80 % CSH 09 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 10 % MLCH 034),
CCW 10 (= Life) (VA: 70 % CCW 10 (MS), 15 % Bristol, 15 % Capitol),
Ceres,
Challenger,
Cheyenne,
Chiquero,
Cleo,
Cobalt,
Cobra,
Cocktail (VA: 80 % CSH 01 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 10 % Symbol),
Coccon (VA: 70 % CSH 08 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 10 % Capitol),
Cohort,
Colay (VA: 70 % CSHP 005 (MS), 10 % Pactol, 20 % Liaison),
Colibri,
Colonel (VA: 75 % CSH 17 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 15 % Capitol),
Colosse (VA: 75 % CSH 18 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 15 % Capitol),
Colstar (VA: 70 % CSHP 003 (MS), 10 % Pactol, 20 % Spok),
Columbus,
Colvert,
Colyse (VA: 70 % CSH 01 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 20 % Capitol),
Comando (VA: 70 % CSH 07 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 20 % Capitol),
Comet,
Commanche,
Comodor,
Complex (VA: 80 % ISH 95/1 (MS), 20 % Artus),
Complice (VA: 70 % CSH 23 (MS), 15 % Carolus, 15 % Capitol),
Concept (VA: 75 % CSHP 001 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 15 % Capitol),
Concorde (VA: 75 % CSH 21 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 15 % Capitol),
Consort,
Constant (VA: 70 % CSH 23, 10 % Bristol, 20 % Capitol),
Consul (VA: 70 % VDH 9043-97, 15 % Aligator, 15 % Toucan),
Contact,
Context,

Cordial (VA: 70 % CSH 26 (MS), 10 % Captain, 20 % Capitol),
Corigan (VA: 70 % CSH 20 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 20 % Capitol),
Corinto (VA: 80 % CSHP 001 (MS), 10 % Pactol, 10 % Licolly),
Corlee,
Corniche,
Corona,
Coronet,
Corporal,
Corrida (VA: 80 % CSH 07 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 10 % Capitol),
Corrus (VA: 80 % CSH 11 (MS), 10 % Bristol, 10 % Symbol),
Corsair (VA: 70 % CSHP 001 (MS), 10 % Pactol, 10 % Liaison),
Cosmic,
Creci 99 (VA: 80 % Creci (MS), 10 % Verdi, 10 % Atlanta),
Credit,
Cristo Va 65 (VA: 65 % Cristo (MS), 20 % Silex, 15 % Tivoli),
Cspol 1,
Cspol 2,
Cymbal,

Dakini,
Dalco PHP-SH96017 (VA: 80 % Dalco (MS), 10 % Orkan, 10 % Amor),
Debut,
Decathlon,
Deister,
Desiree,
Dexter,
Diana,
Diego,
Dorado,
Doublol,
Drakkar,
Dubla,
Duet (VA: 70 % SH 96026 (MS), 15 % Apex, 15 % Orkan),

Ebonite (VA= 50 % SPE 520 (MS), 50 % Elite),
Ebony,
Ebro (VA: 75 % RPO 533, 25 % Orphee),
Ecudor,
Ecusson (VA: 60 % SPE 520 (MS), 40 % Elvis),
Eden,
Elena,
Eliot (VA: 75 % SPE 520 (MS), 25 % Cheyenne),
Elite,
Elpaso,
Elvis,
Email,
Embleme,
Emeraude,
Enrico,
Envol,
Eol,
Eperon (VA: 80 % Navajo, 20 % Tomahawk),
Epik (VA: 80 % SPE 420, 20 % Grenat),
Erik (VA: 80 % SPE 410, 10 % Aztec, 10 % Navajo),
Ermes 99 (VA: 80 % Hermes (MS), 20 % Cheyenne),
Escort,
Espace,
Ester,
Esterel,
Estrade,
Etalon,
Ethno,
Eurol,
Everest VA 75 (VA: 75 % Everest (MS), 25 % Tivoli),
Evita,
Evora (VA: 80 % RPC 550 (MS), 15 % Nickel, 5 % Commanche),
Explorer (= 45w32),
Express,
Exprime,
Extra,

Fabiola,
Fakir,
Falcon,
Fanfare
Faro,
Felicita,
Felix,
Fidelio,
Filius,
Flamingo,
Fleche,
Focus,
Folk,
Fornax,
Forte,
Fortress,
Fresco,

Garrison,
Gazelle,
Gemini (VA: 80 % WH 2-112 (MS), 20 % Artus),
Geronimo,
Glen (VA: 50 % RPGP 720-27 (MS), 50 % RPGP 703),
Global,
Goéland (= Apex),
Golda,
Grenat,
Gringo,

Hansen,
Harmoni,
Harp,
Haydn,
Hektor,
Helios,
Hera,
Herald,
Heros,
Hilda,
Homer,
Honk,
Horizont,
Huron,
Hybridol,
Hymac,
Hyola 38,
Hyola 330,
Hyola 401,
Hysyn 110,

Ibrix (VA: 75 % SPE 420, 25 % Felix),
Idol,
Ilona,
Impala,
Impulse,
Inca,
Iris,
Isabella,

Jaguar,
Jazz,
Jesper,
Jessica,
Jetton,
Jockey,
Joker,
Jura (VA: 80 % Jura (MS), 20 % Olindigo),

Kabel, (= Carmen)

Kanela,

Kansas,

Kapitan,

Karat,

Karibe,

Karla,

Karola,

Kasimir,

Kastan,

Kimber (VA: 80 % H 5 (MS), 10 % Optima, 10 % Unica),

Kintol,

Kometa,

Konda,

Kongo,

Korea,

Kova,

Kreta,

Krimea,

Kristina,

Kronos,

Kulta,

Kumbre,

Kunto,

Kutiba,

Kvintett,

Lady, (= Apex)

Laika,

Lambada,

Lara,

Laser,

Lenzo,

Liaison,

Libelle,

Liberator,

Liberty,

Libranca,

Libravo,

Licandy,

Liceo,

Licolly,

Licondor,

Licongo,

Licontra,

Licord,

Licosmos,

Licrown,

Life (= CCW 10) (VA: 70 % CCW 10 (MS), 15 % Bristol, 15 % Capitol),

Liga,

Lightning,

Lila,

Limaster,

Limpet,

Lincoln,

Linfort,

Link,

Lipan (VA: 80 % Lipan M/S (MS), 10 % Limpet, 10 % Lisabeth),

Lipton,

Liquido (VA: 70 % Liquido MS (MS), 20 % Licosmos, 10 % Pactol),

Lirabon,

Lirajet,

Liratun,

Lirawell,

Liropa,

Lisabeth,

Lisonne,
Lizard,
Lombard,
Longbow,
Lorbas,
Loreto,
Lucia,
Lutin,

Madras,
Madrigal,
Magnet,
Magnum,
Maja,
Mamba (VA: 75 % SH 96017 (MS), 12,5 % Apex, 12,5 % Orkan),
Mammut,
Mandarin,
Manix,
Manta,
Marinka,
Mars,
Maskot,
Master,
Max,
Maximus VA 75 (VA: 75 % Maximus (MS), 15 % Impala, 10 % Gazelle),
Maxol,
Melodi,
Merit,
Merlin,
Meteor,
Milena,
Milord,
Minerva (VA: 80 % H 6 (MS), 10 % Optima, 10 % Unica),
Miro,
Mistral (VA: 75 % ISH 97-1P (MS), 12,5 % ISL 97.2 P, 12,5 % Tanto),
Mohican,
Mondea,
Moneta,
Morgan (VA: 80 % VDH 9018-95, 20 % Alaska),
Mozart,
Mustang (VA: 80 % VDH 9016-95, 20 % VDH 1460-88),

Navajo,
Nepal,
Niagara,
Nickel,
Nimbus,

Oberon,
Obulus,
Okapi,
Olara (VA: 80 % SPE 410(MS), 10 % Nickel, 10 % Tomahawk),
Olbel,
Ole,
Olindigo,
Olivia (VA: 80 % SPE 410, 10 % Agenor, 10 % Tomahawk)
Olpro (VA: 60 % SPE 420 (MS), 40 % Elvis)
Olsen,
Olymp,
Olympia,
Optima,
Orakel,
Orelia,
Orient,
Orion,
Orkan,
Orlando,
Orphee,
Oxidant,

Pactol,
Pako,
Pallas,
Paloma,
Panther,
Parade (= Triumph) VA: 70 % VDH 9041-97 (MS), 15 % Aligator, 15 % Toucan),
Partner,
Pascador,
Passat (VA: 80 % BE 2096 (MS), 10 % Lara, 10 % Tanto),
Pastell,
Paula,
Pegasus,
Phoenix,
Pilgrim,
Plenty,
Pluchino,
Pluto,
Pollen,
Praska,
Prestol,
Profitol,
Progress,
Pronto,
Puma,
Pyramid,

Quantum,

Rafaela,
Ramiro,
Rapid,
Rebel,
Rialto,
Riina,
Rimbaud (VA: 70 % Rimbaud CMS (MS), 30 % RPC 684),
Roby,
Rock,
Roller,
Rosette,
Rosko,
Rubis,
Rudolf,

Sabrina,
Salut,
Samourai,
Samsine (VA: 80 % PF 7410/94 (MS), 20 % Orakel),
Sandra,
Santana,
Savoy VA 75 (VA: 75 % Savoy (MS), 10 % Miro, 15 % Dakini),
Senator,
Senta,
Silex,
Silvia,
Sioux,
Sisu,
Skampi,
Skye,
Smart,
Spok,
Sponsor,

Spirit,
Sputnik,
Star,
Starlight,
Status,
Summit,
Superior,
Superol,
Susanna,
Symbol,
Synergy (= Sinergie) (VA: 80 % ISH 93-2 (MS), 20 % Falcon),
Taifun,
Talent,
Tanto,
Tarok,
Tenor,
Tivoli,
Tomahawk,
Topas,
Tornado,
Tosca,
Toucan,
Tracia,
Tradition,
Triangle,
Triolo (VA: 80 % ISH 94-3 P (MS), 20 % Tanto),
Tritop,
Triumph (VA: 70 % VDH 9041-97 (MS), 15 % Aligator, 15 % Toucan) (= Parade),
Troika (VA: 85 % H 3 (MS), 7,5 % Optima, 7,5 % Spok),
Tuli,
Turner,
Twister,
Tyrol,
Unica,
Valle de Oro,
Valo,
Verdi,
Vivol,
Volcano VA 75 (VA: 75 % Volcano (MS), 12,5 % Marinka, 12,5 % Dakini),
Walker,
Wotan,
Zebra,
Zenith,
Zeus,
Zorro.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2257/2000
of 11 October 2000**

amending Regulation (EC) No 1451/2000 increasing to 200 000 tonnes the quantity of common wheat of breadmaking quality held by the French intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export to certain ACP countries has been opened

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1630/2000 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down the procedures and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1451/2000 ⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2022/2000 ⁽⁶⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 100 000 tonnes of common wheat of breadmaking quality held by the French intervention agency. France informed the Commission of the intention of its intervention agency to increase by 100 000 tonnes the quantity for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened. The total quantity of common wheat of breadmaking quality held by the French intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened should be increased to 200 000 tonnes.
- (3) This increase in the quantity put out to tender makes it necessary to alter the list of regions and quantities in

store. Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1451/2000 must therefore be amended.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1451/2000 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 1(1) is replaced by the following:
'1. A standing invitation to tender is hereby issued for the export of 200 000 tonnes of common wheat of breadmaking quality, held by the French intervention agency.'
2. Article 1(3) is replaced by the following:
'3. The regions in which the 200 000 tonnes of French common wheat of breadmaking quality are stored listed in Annex II.'
3. Annex II is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 191, 31.7.1995, p. 76.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 187, 26.7.2000, p. 24.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 163, 4.7.2000, p. 20.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 242, 27.9.2000, p. 3.

ANNEX

ANNEX II

(tonnes)	
Place of storage	Quantity
Amiens	37 000
Châlons	36 000
Orléans	68 000
Paris	15 000
Rouen	44 000'

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2258/2000
of 11 October 2000**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 1760/98 increasing to 3 094 900 tonnes the quantity of barley held
by the French intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been
opened**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1630/2000 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down the procedures and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1760/98 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2022/2000 ⁽⁶⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 3 060 000 tonnes of barley held by the French intervention agency. France informed the Commission of the intention of its intervention agency to increase by 34 900 tonnes the quantity for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened. The total quantity of barley held by the French intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened should be increased to 3 094 900 tonnes.
- (3) This increase in the quantity put out to tender makes it necessary to alter the list of regions and quantities in

store. Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1760/98 must therefore be amended.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1760/98 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 2 is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

1. The invitation to tender shall cover a maximum of 3 094 900 tonnes of barley to be exported to all third countries with the exception of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

2. The regions in which the 3 094 900 tonnes of barley are stored are stated in Annex I to this Regulation.'

2. Annex I is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 191, 31.7.1993, p. 76.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 187, 26.7.2000, p. 24.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 221, 8.8.1998, p. 13.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 242, 27.9.2000, p. 3.

ANNEX

ANNEX I

(tonnes)

Place of storage	Quantity
Amiens	163 400
Châlons	332 000
Clermont	10 000
Dijon	217 000
Lille	630 100
Nancy	83 000
Nantes	50 800
Orléans	556 400
Paris	164 200
Poitiers	240 300
Rouen	646 300
Toulouse	1 400'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2259/2000
of 11 October 2000
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 organisation of the market in oils and fats ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2702/1999 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) 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) 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) Article 3(3) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that the refund must be the same for the whole Community.
- (4) 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. 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. 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) 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. The tendering procedure should cover the amount of the refund and may be limited to certain countries of destination, quantities, qualities and presentations.
- (6) 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) The refund must be fixed at least once every month. It may, if necessary, be altered in the intervening period.
- (8) 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) 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 12 October 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 72, 30.9.1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 327, 21.12.1999, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 78, 31.3.1972, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 348, 30.12.1977, p. 53.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 October 2000 fixing the export refunds on olive oil

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refund
1509 10 90 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	0,00
1509 10 90 9900	A00	EUR/100 kg	0,00
1509 90 00 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	0,00
1509 90 00 9900	A00	EUR/100 kg	0,00
1510 00 90 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	0,00
1510 00 90 9900	A00	EUR/100 kg	0,00

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2543/1999 (OJ L 307, 2.12.1999, p. 46).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2260/2000**of 11 October 2000****amending the rates of the refunds applicable to certain products from the sugar sector exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 of 13 September 1999 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1527/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 18(5)(a) and (15) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The rates of the refunds applicable from 1 October 2000 to the products listed in the Annex, exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty, were fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2068/2000 ⁽³⁾.

- (2) It follows from applying the rules and criteria contained in Regulation (EC) No 2068/2000 to the information at present available to the Commission that the export refunds at present applicable should be altered as shown in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The rates of refund fixed by Regulation (EC) No 2068/2000 are hereby altered as shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 October 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 October 2000 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable to certain products in the sugar sector exported in the form of goods not covered by Annex I to the Treaty

Product	Rate of refund in EUR/100 kg	
	In case of advance fixing of refunds	Other
White sugar:	36,72	36,72

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 59.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 246, 30.9.2000, p. 23.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2261/2000
of 11 October 2000
fixing 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 1667/2000 ⁽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) Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 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 a certain percentage according to whether it is husked or milled rice, minus the cif import price provided that duty does not exceed the rate of the Common Customs Tariff duties.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 12(3) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95, the cif import prices are calculated on the basis of the representative prices for the product in question on the world market or on the Community import market for the product.

- (3) Regulation (EC) No 1503/96 lays down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 as regards import duties in the rice sector.
- (4) 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 from the source referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1503/96 during the two weeks preceding the next periodical fixing.
- (5) In order to allow the import duty system to function normally, the market rates recorded during a reference period should be used for calculating the duties.
- (6) Application of Regulation (EC) No 1503/96 results in import duties being fixed as set out in the Annexes to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import duties in the rice sector referred to in Article 11(1) and (2) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 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 12 October 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 189, 30.7.1996, p. 71.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 351, 29.12.1998, p. 25.

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)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 23	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 25	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 27	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 92	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 94	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 96	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 98	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 20 11	193,97	63,55	92,65		145,48
1006 20 13	193,97	63,55	92,65		145,48
1006 20 15	193,97	63,55	92,65		145,48
1006 20 17	210,41	69,30	100,86	0,00	157,80
1006 20 92	193,97	63,55	92,65		145,48
1006 20 94	193,97	63,55	92,65		145,48
1006 20 96	193,97	63,55	92,65		145,48
1006 20 98	210,41	69,30	100,86	0,00	157,80
1006 30 21	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 23	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 25	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 27	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 42	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 44	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 46	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 48	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 61	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 63	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 65	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 67	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 92	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 94	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 96	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 98	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 40 00	(7)	41,18	(7)		96,00

⁽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)	210,41	416,00	193,97	416,00	(¹)
2. Elements of calculation:						
(a) Arag cif price (EUR/tonne)	—	326,62	273,21	366,93	328,27	—
(b) fob price (EUR/tonne)	—	—	—	340,77	302,11	—
(c) Sea freight (EUR/tonne)	—	—	—	26,16	26,16	—
(d) Source	—	USDA and operators	USDA and operators	Operators	Operators	—

(¹) Duties fixed in the Common Customs Tariff.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2262/2000
of 11 October 2000
amending the export refunds on syrups and certain other sugar sector products exported in the
natural state

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 of 13 September 1999 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1527/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the third indent of Article 18(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The refunds on syrups and certain other sugar products were fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2058/2000 ⁽³⁾;
- (2) It follows from applying the rules, criteria and other provisions contained in Regulation (EC) No 2058/2000 to the information at present available to the Commis-

sion that the export refunds at present in force should be altered as shown in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The refunds to be granted on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (d), (f) and (g) of Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999, exported in the natural state, as fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2058/2000 are hereby altered to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 12 October 2000.

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

Done at Brussels, 11 October 2000.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 59.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 246, 30.9.2000, p. 3.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 11 October 2000 fixing the export refunds on syrups and certain other sugar products exported in the natural state

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refund
1702 40 10 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg dry matter	36,72 ⁽²⁾
1702 60 10 9000	A00	EUR/100 kg dry matter	36,72 ⁽²⁾
1702 60 80 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg dry matter	69,77 ⁽⁴⁾
1702 60 95 9000	A00	EUR/1 % sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,3672 ⁽¹⁾
1702 90 30 9000	A00	EUR/100 kg dry matter	36,72 ⁽²⁾
1702 90 60 9000	A00	EUR/1 % sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,3672 ⁽¹⁾
1702 90 71 9000	A00	EUR/1 % sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,3672 ⁽¹⁾
1702 90 99 9900	A00	EUR/1 % sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,3672 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾
2106 90 30 9000	A00	EUR/100 kg dry matter	36,72 ⁽²⁾
2106 90 59 9000	A00	EUR/1 % sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,3672 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ The basic amount is not applicable to syrups which are less than 85 % pure (Regulation (EC) No 2135/95). Sucrose content is determined in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 2135/95.

⁽²⁾ Applicable only to products referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2135/95.

⁽³⁾ The basic amount is not applicable to the product defined under point 2 of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 3513/92 (OJ L 355, 5.12.1992, p. 12).

⁽⁴⁾ Applicable only to products defined under Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 2135/95.

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2543/1999 (OJ L 307, 2.12.1999, p. 46).

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 26 September 2000

amending Decision 96/603/EC establishing the list of products belonging to Classes A 'No contribution to fire' provided for in Decision 94/611/EC implementing Article 20 of Council Directive 89/106/EEC on construction products

(notified under document number C(2000) 2640)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2000/605/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products⁽¹⁾, as amended by Directive 93/68/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 20 thereof,

Decision 96/603/EC is hereby amended as follows:

1. in Article 1, the first paragraph is replaced by the following:

Whereas:

The materials, and products made from them, that are listed in the Annex to this Decision, shall, on account of their low level of combustibility and subject to the conditions also set out in the Annex, be classified in Classes A1 and Class A1_{FL} as provided for in Tables 1 and 2 of the Annex to Decision 2000/147/EC⁽³⁾;

(1) Commission Decision 96/603/EC⁽³⁾ established a list of products belonging to Classes A 'No contribution to fire' provided for in Tables 1 and 2 of the Annex to Commission Decision 94/611/EC⁽⁴⁾, which described the European classification system for expressing the reaction-to-fire performance of construction products.

2. the Annex is amended as follows:

(2) Decision 94/611/EC has been replaced by Commission Decision 2000/147/EC⁽⁵⁾, which does not refer to Classes A, thus necessitating an amendment to Decision 96/603/EC.

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'Materials to be considered as reaction to fire Classes A1 and A1_{FL} as provided for in Decision 2000/147/EC without the need for testing';

(3) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Construction,

(b) the general notes are amended as follows:

(i) in the first and third paragraphs, 'Classes A' is replaced by 'Class A1 and Class A1_{FL}'.

(ii) in the first and fourth paragraphs '(whichever is the lower)' is replaced by '(whichever is the more onerous)'.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 220, 30.8.1993, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 267, 19.10.1996, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 241, 16.9.1994, p. 25.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 50, 23.2.2000, p. 14.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 26 September 2000.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 26 September 2000

on the procedure for attesting the conformity of construction products pursuant to Article 20(2) of Council Directive 89/106/EEC as regards six products for European Technical Approvals without Guideline

(notified under document number C(2000) 2641)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2000/606/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products⁽¹⁾, as amended by Directive 93/68/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Commission is required to select, as between the two procedures under Article 13(3) of Directive 89/106/EEC for attesting the conformity of a product, the least onerous possible procedure consistent with safety. This means that it is necessary to decide whether, for a given product, the existence of a factory production control system under the responsibility of the manufacturer is a necessary and sufficient condition for an attestation of conformity, or whether, for reasons related to compliance with the criteria set out in Article 13(4), the intervention of an approval certification body is required.
- (2) Article 13(4) requires that the procedure thus determined shall be indicated in the mandates and in the technical specifications. It is therefore desirable to identify the products referred to in the technical specifications.
- (3) The two procedures provided for in Article 13(3) are described in detail in Annex III to Directive 89/106/EEC. It is therefore necessary to specify clearly the methods by which the two procedures shall be implemented, by reference to Annex III, for each product, since Annex III gives preference to certain systems.
- (4) The procedure referred to in point (a) of Article 13(3) corresponds to the systems set out in the first possibility, without continuous surveillance, and the second and third possibilities of point (ii) of Section 2 of Annex III. The procedure referred to in point (b) of Article 13(3) corresponds to the systems set out in point (i) of Section

2 of Annex III, and in the first possibility, with continuous surveillance, of point (ii) of Section 2 of Annex III.

- (5) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Construction,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The products set out in Annex I shall have their conformity attested by a procedure whereby the manufacturer has under its sole responsibility a factory production control system ensuring that the product is in conformity with the relevant technical specifications.

Article 2

The products set out in Annex II shall have their conformity attested by a procedure whereby, in addition to a factory production control system operated by the manufacturer, an approved certification body is involved in assessment and surveillance of the production control or of the product itself.

Article 3

The procedure for attesting conformity as set out in Annex III shall be indicated in the relevant European technical approvals.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 26 September 2000.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 220, 30.8.1993, p. 1.

ANNEX I

Internal covering system of gypsum fibre boards (EOTA ref. 05.04/01):

For uses except those subject to reaction to fire regulations for products made of materials falling into classes A1 (), A2 (*), B (*), C (*).*

Prefabricated cavity trays (EOTA ref. 06.04/05)

ANNEX II

Internal covering system of gypsum fibre boards (EOTA ref. 05.04/01):

For uses subject to reaction to fire regulations for products made of materials falling into classes A1 (), A2 (*), B (*), C (*).*

Couplings and sleeves for standardised reinforcing bars (EOTA ref. 03.01/02)

Corrugated steel reinforcement sheets (for composite structural floor systems) (EOTA ref. 05.02/02)

Pile joint (connection device for load-bearing pre-cast concrete piles) (EOTA ref. 01.03/09)

Rock shoe (anchoring device for load-bearing pre-cast concrete piles) (EOTA ref. 01.03/09)

(*) Products/materials for which a clearly identifiable stage in the production process results in an improvement of the reaction to fire classification (e.g. an addition of fire retardants or a limiting of organic material).

ANNEX III

ATTESTATION OF CONFORMITY

Note: for products/kits having more than one of the intended uses specified in the following tables, the tasks for the approved body, derived from the relevant systems of attestation of conformity, are cumulative.

SIX PRODUCTS FOR EUROPEAN TECHNICAL APPROVALS (TABLE 1/3)

Systems of attestation of conformity

For the product(s) and intended use(s) listed below, EOTA is requested to specify the following system(s) of attestation of conformity in the relevant European technical approval:

Product	Intended use	Level or class	Attestation of conformity system
Couplings and sleeves for standardised reinforcing bars (EOTA ref. 03.01/02)	For reinforcing uses	—	1 +
Corrugated steel reinforcement sheets (for composite structural floor systems) (EOTA ref. 05.02/02)	For use inside buildings	—	2 +
Pile joint (connection device for load-bearing pre-cast concrete piles) (EOTA ref. 01.03/09) Rock shoe (anchoring device for load-bearing pre-cast concrete piles) (EOTA ref. 01.03/09)	For structural uses	—	2 +
Internal covering system of gypsum fibre boards (EOTA ref. 05.04/01)	For non-structural use inside buildings	—	3
Prefabricated cavity trays (EOTA ref. 06.04/05)	For use in masonry walls	—	3

System 1+: See Directive 89/106/EEC, Annex III(2)(i), with audit-testing of samples taken at the factory.

System 2+: See Directive 89/106/EEC, Annex III(2)(ii), first possibility, including certification of the factory production control by an approved body on the basis of initial inspection of factory and of factory production control as well as of continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of factory production control.

System 3: See Directive 89/106/EEC, Annex III(2)(ii), second possibility.

The specification for the system should be such that it can be implemented even where performance does not need to be determined for a certain characteristic, because at least one Member State has no legal requirement at all for such a characteristic (see Article 2(1) of Directive 89/106/EEC and, where applicable, clause 1.2.3 of the Interpretative Documents). In those cases, the verification of such a characteristic must not be imposed on the manufacturer if he does not wish to declare the performance of the product in that respect.

SIX PRODUCTS FOR EUROPEAN TECHNICAL APPROVALS (TABLE 2/3)

Systems of attestation of conformity

For the product(s) and intended use(s) listed below, EOTA is requested to specify the following system(s) of attestation of conformity in the relevant European technical approval:

Product	Intended use	Level or class	Attestation of conformity system
Internal covering system of gypsum fibre boards (EOTA ref. 05.04/01)	For uses subject to reaction to fire regulations	A1 (*), A2 (*), B (*), C (*) _____	1 _____
		A1 (**), A2 (**), B (**), C (**), D, E _____	3 _____
		(A1 to E) (***), F _____	4 _____

System 1: See Directive 89/106/EEC, Annex III(2)(i), without audit-testing of samples.

System 3: See Directive 89/106/EEC, Annex III(2)(ii), second possibility.

System 4: See Directive 89/106/EEC, Annex III(2)(ii), third possibility.

(*) Products/materials for which a clearly identifiable stage in the production process results in an improvement of the reaction to fire classification (e.g. an addition of fire retardants or a limiting of organic material).

(**) Products/materials not covered by footnote (*).

(***) Products/materials that do not require to be tested for reaction to fire (e.g. Products/materials of Classes A1 according to Commission Decision 96/603/EC, as amended).

The specification for the system should be such that it can be implemented even where performance does not need to be determined for a certain characteristic, because at least one Member State has no legal requirement at all for such a characteristic (see Article 2(1) of Directive 89/106/EEC and, where applicable, clause 1.2.3 of the Interpretative Documents). In those cases, the verification of such a characteristic must not be imposed on the manufacturer if he does not wish to declare the performance of the product in that respect.

SIX PRODUCTS FOR EUROPEAN TECHNICAL APPROVALS (TABLE 3/3)

Systems of attestation of conformity

For the product(s) and intended use(s) listed below, EOTA is requested to specify the following system(s) of attestation of conformity in the relevant European technical approval:

Product	Intended use	Level or class	Attestation of conformity system
Internal covering system of gypsum fibre boards (EOTA ref. 05.04/01)	For uses subject to resistance to fire regulations	any	3

System 3: See Directive 89/106/EEC, Annex III(2)(ii), second possibility.

The specification for the system should be such that it can be implemented even where performance does not need to be determined for a certain characteristic, because at least one Member State has no legal requirement at all for such a characteristic (see Article 2.1 of Directive 89/106/EEC and, where applicable, clause 1.2.3 of the Interpretative Documents). In those cases, the verification of such a characteristic must not be imposed on the manufacturer if he does not wish to declare the performance of the product in that respect.

COMMISSION DECISION
of 27 September 2000
amending the list of areas of Austria eligible under Objective 2 of the Structural Funds in the
period 2000 to 2006

(notified under document number C(2000) 2730)

(Only the German text is authentic)

(2000/607/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

- (1) A list of areas eligible for Objective 2 was established by Commission decision 2000/289/EC of 25 February 2000 ⁽²⁾ for the 2000 to 2006 programming period.
- (2) A technical error involving the names of the eligible Objective 2 areas in the municipality of Landeck appeared in the Decision of 25 February 2000,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The list of areas eligible for Objective 2 in the period 2000 to 2006 as established on the basis of Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 is hereby amended for the municipality of Landeck, part of the NUTS III region of Tiroler Oberland. The amendment is as follows:

In the case of the municipality of Landeck, read as:

Landeck (ohne Zählsprengel
70614001 Öd-Trams-Sud
(nur Andreas-Hofer-Straße
Bahnhofstraße,
Brixner Straße,
Fischerstraße (Teil),
Kreuzühelgasse,
Ödweg,
Paschegasse (Teil),
Salurner Straße,

Urichstraße (Teil),
Urtlweg (Teil),
Venetweg;
70614002 — Perjen (nur
Adamhofgasse,
Fritz-Zelle-Weg,
Josef-Stapf Straße,
Kirchenstraße,
Lötzweg,
Obere Feldgasse,
Pax-Siedlung,
Perjener Weg,
Riefengasse,
Römerstraße,
Schrofensteinstraße,
Siedlergasse,
Untere Feldgasse);
70614003 — Bruggen (nur
Burgweg,
Flirstraße,
Leitenweg,
Lochbödele,
Prandtauersiedlung,
Prandtauernweg);
70614005 — Öd-Trams-Nord).

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Austria.

Done at Brussels, 27 September 2000.

For the Commission

Michel BARNIER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 161, 26.6.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 99, 19.4.2000, p. 1.

COMMISSION DECISION
of 27 September 2000
concerning the guidance notes for risk assessment outlined in Annex III of Directive 90/219/EEC
on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms

(notified under document number C(2000) 2736)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2000/608/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Directive 90/219/EEC on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Council Directive 98/81/EC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 paragraph 2 thereof,

When an assessment of the contained uses of genetically modified micro-organisms is made under Article 5 of Directive 90/219/EEC, the annexed guidance notes for risk assessment shall be used to supplement Annex III of the Directive.

Whereas:

Article 2

(1) According to Article 5(2) of this Directive, the user is required to carry out an assessment of the contained uses of genetically modified micro-organisms (GMMs), using as a minimum the principles set out in Annex III supplemented by guidance notes.

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

(2) Annex III requires that these guidance notes be developed by the Commission in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 21.

Done at Brussels, 27 September 2000.

(3) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established under Article 21 of Directive 90/219/EEC,

For the Commission

Margot WALLSTRÖM

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 117, 8.5.1990, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 330, 5.12.1998, p. 13.

ANNEX

GUIDANCE NOTES FOR RISK ASSESSMENT OUTLINED IN ANNEX III OF COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 90/219/EEC ON THE CONTAINED USE OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED MICRO-ORGANISMS**1. INTRODUCTION**

The elements of the risk assessment outlined in points 1 and 2 of Annex III requires consideration of potentially harmful effects to human health and the environment. Potentially harmful effects are defined as those effects which may give rise to disease, render prophylaxis or treatment ineffective, promote establishment and/or dissemination in the environment which gives rise to harmful effects on organisms or natural populations present or harmful effects arising from gene transfer to other organisms. The assessment requires that the risk of these potentially harmful effects are considered for each activity and allocated to a class as defined in Article 5, taking into account both the nature and scale of operations, to determine the final containment facilities required. The degree of risk arising from contained uses with a genetically modified micro-organism (GMM), and their construction, is determined by consideration of the severity of the potential harmful effects, to human health or the environment, with the possibility of those effects occurring. The risk assessment considers the exposure of humans or the environment to GMMs during the operation of, or possible unintended release from, a contained use facility. The classification level determined by the risk assessment defines the containment requirements for the activities involving GMMs in accordance with Annex IV.

2. RISK ASSESSMENT

The full risk assessment process consists of two procedures outlined below:

2.1. Procedure 1

Identify potential harmful properties (hazard) of the GMM and allocate the GMM to an initial class (class 1 to class 4) taking into account the severity of the potential harmful effects.

and

Assessment of possibility of harmful effects occurring by consideration of exposure (both human and environmental) taking into account the nature and scale of the work, with containment measures appropriate to the initial class allocated.

2.2. Procedure 2

Determination of final classification and containment measures required for the activity. Confirm final classification and containment measures are adequate by revisiting Procedure 1.

3. PROCEDURE 1**3.1. Identification of harmful properties (hazard) of the GMM**

The risk assessment process requires the identification of any potentially harmful properties of the GMM as a result of the genetic modification or any alteration of the recipient organisms' existing properties. Potentially harmful properties associated with the GMM must be determined. This should be done by consideration of the recipient organism, the donor organism, the characteristics and location of the inserted genetic material and any vector. It is important to appreciate that the genetic modification of a micro-organism can affect its ability to cause harm to human health and the environment. Genetic modifications can result in a decreased, unchanged or increased ability to cause harm.

3.2. Aspects that should be considered where relevant are:**3.2.1. *The recipient organism***

- nature of pathogenicity and virulence, infectivity, allergenicity, toxicity and vectors of disease transmission,
- nature of indigenous vectors and adventitious agents, where they could mobilise the inserted genetic material, and the frequency of mobilisation,
- nature and stability of disabling mutations, if any,
- any prior genetic modifications,
- host range (if relevant),
- any significant physiological traits which may be altered in the final GMM and if relevant their stability,
- natural habitat and geographic distribution,
- significant involvement in environmental processes (such as nitrogen fixation or pH regulation);

- interaction with, and effects on, other organisms in the environment (including likely competitive, pathogenic or symbiotic properties)
- ability to form survival structures (such as spores or sclerotia).

3.2.2. *The donor organism (for fusion experiments or 'shotgun' experiments where the insert is not well characterised)*

- nature of pathogenicity and virulence, infectivity, toxicity and vectors of disease transmission,
- nature of indigenous vectors:
 - sequence,
 - frequency of mobilisation and specificity,
 - presence of genes which confer resistance to anti-microbials including antibiotics
- host range,
- other relevant physiological traits.

3.2.3. *The insert*

- specific identity and function of the insert (genes),
- level of expression of inserted genetic material,
- source of the genetic material, identity of the donor organism(s) and characteristics where appropriate,
- history of prior genetic modifications if appropriate,
- location of inserted genetic material (possibility of insertional activation/deactivation of host genes).

3.2.4. *The vector*

- nature and source of the vector,
- structure and amount of any vector and/or donor nucleic acid remaining in the final construction of the modified micro-organism,
- if present in the final GMM frequency of mobilisation of inserted vector and/or capability for transfer of genetic material.

3.2.5. *The resulting GMM*

3.2.5.1. Human health considerations

- expected toxic or allergenic effects of the GMM and/or its metabolic products,
- comparison of the modified micro-organism to the recipient or (where appropriate) parental organism regarding pathogenicity,
- expected capacity for colonisation,
- if the micro-organism is pathogenic to humans who are immunocompetent:
 - diseases caused and mechanism of transmission including invasiveness and virulence,
 - infective dose,
 - possible alteration of route of infection or tissue specificity,
 - possibility of survival outside of human host,
 - biological stability,
 - antibiotic-resistance patterns,
 - allergenicity,
 - toxigenicity,
 - availability of appropriate therapies and prophylactic measures.

3.2.5.2. Environmental considerations

- ecosystems to which the micro-organism could be unintentionally released from the contained use,
- expected survivability, multiplication and extent of dissemination of the modified micro-organism in the identified ecosystems,
- anticipated result of interaction between the modified micro-organism and the organisms or micro-organisms which might be exposed in case of unintentional release into the environment,
- known or predicted effects on plants and animals such as pathogenicity, toxicity, allergenicity, vector for a pathogen, altered antibiotic-resistance patterns, altered tropism or host specificity, colonisation,
- known or predicted involvement in biogeochemical processes.

3.3. Initial classification of the GMM

Points 3 to 5 of Annex III indicate that the first stage of the risk assessment process for a GMM is to identify the potential harmful properties of the GMM, to determine an initial classification for the GMM. This is achieved by the identification of hazards associated with the recipient, donor organism, vector and insert where appropriate. This process can be aided by taking into account the general characteristics for class 1 set out in point 4 of Annex III and appropriate up to date national and international classification schemes (including Directive 90/679/EEC ⁽¹⁾ and amendments thereof). The corresponding set of containment and other protection measures indicated in Annex IV are used as a reference set of measures to determine whether more stringent containment and control measures are required to control identified harmful effects.

The risk of harm arising from any harmful property of the GMM is obtained by the consideration of the severity of the harm and any biological properties (e.g. disabling mutations) which limit the possibility of harm occurring. The estimation of the severity of the harmful effects is performed independently of the possibility of the harmful effect occurring. The severity of any possible harm is determined by considering what the result could be, not whether it is likely to occur in the particular case. For instance, for a pathogen you would estimate how serious the disease would be assuming that the susceptible species was infected. The allocation of the GMM to an initial class includes consideration of severity. Classification schemes, such as that in Directive 90/679/EEC, take severity into account. However many schemes are based only on either human health or environmental considerations. Care must be taken to ensure that the severity of harmful effects on human health and the environment from the GMM have been fully considered.

3.4. Assessment of possibility of harmful effects occurring

The key factor that affects the possibility of a harmful event occurring is the level and nature of exposure of humans or the environment to a particular GMM. Exposure is, in most cases, of primary importance to risk assessment as it will often determine whether a harmful effect could occur. The possibility of humans or the environment being exposed to a GMM depends upon what operations are being carried out (for example the scale of the operations) and the containment measures appropriate to the initial classification as determined in points 5 and 6 applied to the work.

Points 7(ii) and (iii) of Annex III requires that the characteristics of the operation be taken into account when making the final classification and selection of control measures. The nature and scale of the activity need to be considered in order to estimate the possibility of exposure of humans and the environment and will also affect the choice of appropriate risk management procedures.

The characteristics of the operation that could affect the risk assessment and so should be taken into account as appropriate include the actual activities to be undertaken, work practices, scale and containment measures applied.

The assessment should especially take into account the question of disposal of waste and effluents. Where appropriate, the necessary safety measures should be implemented in order to protect human health and the environment.

3.4.1. *Nature of activities to be undertaken*

The degree of risk and application of control measures to reduce that risk from the GMM to an appropriate level will be influenced by the nature of the activities to be undertaken, since these will affect human and environmental exposure and hence possibility of harm occurring.

The nature of the activities will also determine which table in Annex IV has the most appropriate containment and control measures to be considered.

In practice, for laboratory scale work where the effect of standard laboratory procedures on exposure are well known, detailed risk assessment of each individual procedure would be unlikely to be required unless a highly hazardous organism was being used. More detailed consideration however may be necessary for non-routine procedures or procedures which might have a significant effect on the degree of risk, for example, procedures which generate aerosols.

3.4.2. *Concentration and scale*

The density of a culture can lead to a risk of exposure to high concentrations of the GMM, particularly in downstream processing operations. The effect of concentration on the possibility of a harmful event occurring must be considered.

Scale is also a factor that must be taken into account in the risk assessment. Scale may be in terms of the absolute volume of a single operation or the frequent repetition of a process, because both could give rise to an increased possibility of exposure if the containment and control measures failed and thus affect the possibility of a harmful event occurring.

⁽¹⁾ JO L 374 du 31.12.1990, p. 1.

While large scale does not necessarily mean high risk, increased scale may lead to an increased possibility of exposure both in terms of the number of humans and the amount of environmental exposure that might occur in the event of containment failure.

Scale will also influence which table in Annex IV has the most appropriate containment and control measures to be considered.

3.4.3. *Culture conditions*

In many contained use activities, the culture conditions are rigorously contained to protect the work, however, the nature and design of the growth vessels or other culture equipment will also influence the degree of risk to human health and the environment. Highly engineered and sealed fermentation vessels can significantly reduce exposure and hence risk from a GMM. Consideration of reliability and possible failure rates for such equipment is important where failure could lead to high levels of exposure to harmful GMMs. Where such loss is reasonably foreseeable, additional containment measures may be required. The standard operating procedures of individuals undertaking work with cultured GMMs such as centrifugation or sonication will have a significant impact on the effectiveness of any containment measures employed.

In combination with physical culture conditions that act as containment measures, both biological and chemical measures that are employed to protect the work can also contribute significantly to the containment measures that may be required. Examples of biological containment could well be auxotrophic mutants that require specific growth factors to be supplied to grow. Examples of chemical containment measures could be disinfectant solutions maintained in drainage systems.

Point 7(i) of Annex III requires that the characteristics of the environment likely to be exposed and the severity of the effect be taken into account when assessing the possibility of harmful effects occurring and their severity.

There are a number of aspects to this consideration of the environment that are important, such as the extent and nature of environmental exposure and whether there are biota which can be adversely affected by the particular GMM in the area exposed.

The following factors should be considered, as appropriate, when assessing how the characteristics of the receiving environment will affect the possibility that the potentially harmful effect will be realised and hence the level of risk and selection of control measures.

3.4.3.1. Environment likely to be exposed

The environment likely to be exposed will in most cases probably be limited to the workplace environment and the area immediately surrounding the facility, but depending on the specific characteristics of the contained use and the facility, a wider environment may need to be considered. The extent of the environmental exposure may be influenced by the nature and scale of the activity, but consideration should also be given to all possible modes of transmission into the wider environment. These can include physical modes (such as local drains, water-courses, waste disposal, air movement) and biological vectors (such as movement of infected animals and insects).

3.4.3.2. Presence of susceptible species

The possibility of harm actually occurring will depend on whether there are susceptible species, including humans, animals or plants, in the environment that is likely to be exposed.

3.4.3.3. Whether the environment can support the survival of the GMM

The extent to which the GMM can survive and persist in the environment is a strong consideration in the risk assessment. The possibility of harm occurring will be significantly reduced if a GMM cannot survive in the environment to which it might gain access.

3.4.3.4. Effects on the physical environment

In addition to direct harmful effects of a GMM, indirect harmful effects from significantly altering the physico-chemical properties and/or ecological balance of the soil or water components of the environment must be considered.

4. PROCEDURE 2

4.1. **Determination of final classification and containment measures**

When all potentially harmful characteristics have been reviewed for their severity and possibility of occurrence, with the effect of the containment and control measures indicated by the initial classification of the recipient considered, the final classification and containment measures for the GMM can be determined. In considering the final classification and containment measures, the initial classification should be revisited to determine if it was correct bearing in mind the activities and characteristics of the operations proposed. A comparison of the initial classification and associated containment measures with the final class and containment requirements can give rise to three results:

- there are harmful effects which are not adequately taken into account in the initial classification, these would not be adequately contained by the provisional containment considered under Procedure 1. This would require the application of additional containment measures and possibly revision of the classification of the activity,
- the initial classification was correct and the attendant containment measures adequately prevent or minimise harm to human health and the environment,
- the initial classification is higher than the activity warrants and accordingly a lower classification with its attendant containment conditions would be appropriate.

4.2. **Confirmation of adequacy of final containment measures**

Once the proposed final classification and containment conditions have been determined, the level of human and environmental exposure should be reassessed (Procedure 1). This should confirm that the possibility of any harmful effects occurring, taking into account the nature and scale of the work and the proposed containment conditions are acceptably low. When this has been done the risk assessment process has been completed.

In accordance with Article 6(2) of the Directive, if the nature or scale of the work changes significantly or new scientific or technical knowledge becomes available, such that the risk assessment is no longer adequate, the risk assessment must be reviewed in the light of the changes. Any alteration in containment conditions indicated as a result of the review of the risk assessment must be applied forthwith to maintain adequate protection for human health and the environment.

The classification and the containment and control measures identified in the risk assessment as required to adequately contain the GMM during the proposed operations, leads to the classification of the contained use activities into classes 1 to 4. The containment and control measures for each class of contained use are detailed in Annex IV of the Directive.

The classification of the contained use activities for the GMM defines the administration requirements.

If there are any uncertainties in the final classification and containment conditions, it is advisable to contact the competent authority.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 29 September 2000

**laying down animal and public health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of farmed
ratite meat amending Decision 94/85/EC drawing up a list of third countries from which the
Member States authorise imports of fresh poultry meat**

(notified under document number C(2000) 2885)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2000/609/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/494/EEC of 26 June 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade and imports from third countries of fresh poultrymeat ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 1999/89/EC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 9(1), 11(1), 12, 14(1) and 14a thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 92/118/EEC of 17 December 1992 laying down animal health and public health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of products not subject to the said requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(1), to Directive 89/662/EEC and, as regards pathogens, to Directive 90/425/EEC ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Directive 97/79/EC ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Ratites are 'poultry' according to Article 2 of Directive 91/494/EEC as well as 'farmed game' according to Article 2 of Council Directive 91/495/EEC of 27 November 1990 concerning public health and animal health problems affecting the production and placing on the market of rabbit meat and farmed game meat ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) Ratite meat can be imported from third countries if at least the animal health requirements of Chapter III of Directive 91/494/EEC and, according to Annex I Chapter 11 of Directive 92/118/EEC, the public health requirements of Chapter III of Directive 91/495/EEC are fulfilled.
- (3) By the effect of this Decision Article 17 of Directive 91/495/EEC will become obsolete for fresh meat of farmed ratites.
- (4) Neither Commission Decision 94/984/EC of 20 December 1994 laying down animal health conditions and veterinary certificates for the importation of fresh

poultry meat from third countries ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Decision 2000/352/EEC ⁽⁷⁾, nor Commission Decision 97/219/EC of 28 February 1997 laying down animal and public health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of farmed game meat and rabbit meat from third countries ⁽⁸⁾, as amended by Commission Decision 2000/160/EC ⁽⁹⁾, are applicable to ratite meat because of these birds is excluded from the scopes of these Decisions.

- (5) It is necessary to lay down the animal and public health conditions and veterinary certification for import of farmed ratite meat into the Community accordingly.
- (6) Commission Decision 96/659/EC of 22 November 1996, concerning protective measures in relation to Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever ⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Decision 97/183/EC ⁽¹¹⁾, authorises Member States to import ratite meat provided that extra guarantees are given in relation to Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever; these guarantees should be taken into consideration.
- (7) The Czech Republic, Israel and Switzerland are not free from Newcastle disease, however, they apply measures to control Newcastle disease which are at least equivalent to those laid down in Council Directive 92/66/EEC ⁽¹²⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden.
- (8) It is appropriate on this basis to allow the importation of farmed ratite meat from the mentioned countries.
- (9) Some third countries are not free from Newcastle disease and do not apply measures, which are at least equivalent to those laid down in Directive 92/66/EEC. These countries, however, should have the possibility to export fresh ratite meat to the European Union provided that their measures to control the said disease offer animal health guarantees at least equivalent to those offered by Chapter II of Directive 91/494/EEC.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 35.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 300, 23.11.1999, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 62, 15.3.1993, p. 49.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 31.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 41.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 378, 31.12.1994, p. 11.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 124, 25.5.2000, p. 64.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 88, 3.4.1997, p. 45.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 51, 24.2.2000, p. 37.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 302, 26.11.1996, p. 27.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ L 76, 18.3.1997, p. 32.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ L 260, 5.9.1992, p. 1.

- (10) Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe have given the necessary guarantees referred to above to allow imports of farmed ratite meat under the conditions laid down in the certificate in Annex II, Part 2, Model B in this Decision and have submitted to the Commission a satisfactory statistically based sampling plan for surveillance for Newcastle disease on holdings from which farmed ratites will be sent for slaughter for export to the EU.
- (11) Council Directive 93/119/EC of 22 December 1993, laying down requirements on the protection of animals at the time of slaughter or killing ⁽¹⁾, should be taken into consideration when establishing the import conditions for ratite meat from third countries.
- (12) Council Directive 96/22/EC of 29 April 1996 concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostatic action and of beta-agonists, and repealing Directives 81/602/EEC, 88/146/EEC and 88/299/EEC ⁽²⁾ and Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC ⁽³⁾ have to be taken into consideration when public health requirements are established for the importation of ratite meat.
- (13) A list of third countries allowed to use the certificates for imports of ratite meat must be established to achieve complete harmonisation of the conditions for import of ratite meat.
- (14) This list must be based on the principal list of third countries from which Member States authorise imports of fresh poultry meat as it is drawn up by Commission Decision 94/85/EC ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Decision 96/2/EC ⁽⁵⁾.
- (15) Tunisia has given the necessary guarantees to be included in the list drawn up by Decision 94/85/EC.
- (16) The measures provided for in this Decision have followed the notification procedure of the Agreement on the Application of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Meas-

ures (SPS) laid down within the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Member States shall authorise the importation of fresh meat of farmed ratites only from third countries or parts of third countries listed in Annex I, provided that it meets the requirements of the corresponding health certificate set out in Annex II and that it is accompanied by such a certificate, duly completed and signed. The certificate shall include the general part conforming to Annex II, Part 1, and one of the specific health attestations conforming to Annex II, Part 2, according to the required model (A or B) as specified in Annex I.

Article 2

In the Annex of Decision 94/85/EC the following new line is inserted in accordance with the alphabetic order of the ISO code:

'TN		Tunisia		x		'
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Article 3

This Decision shall apply for consignments certified as from 1 October 2000.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 29 September 2000.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 340, 31.12.1993, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 10.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 44, 17.2.1994, p. 31.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 1, 3.1.1996, p. 6.

ANNEX I

List of third countries or parts of third countries which are allowed to export farmed ratite meat to the European Union

ISO Code	Country	Parts of the territory	Model certificate to be used (A or B)
AR	Argentina		A
AU	Australia		A
BG	Bulgaria		A
BR-1	Brazil	The States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul	A
CA	Canada		A
CH	Switzerland		A
CL	Chile		A
CY	Cyprus		A
CZ	Czech Republic		A
HR	Croatia		A
HU	Hungary		A
IL	Israel		A
LT	Lithuania		A
NA	Namibia		B
NZ	New Zealand		A
PL	Poland		A
RO	Romania		A
SI	Slovenia		A
SK	Slovakia		A
TH	Thailand		A
TN	Tunisia		A
US	United States of America		A
ZA	South Africa		B
ZW	Zimbabwe		B

ANNEX II

PART 1

ANIMAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR FRESH MEAT FROM FARMED RATITES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION ⁽¹⁾

Note for the importer: This certificate is only for veterinary purposes and the original has to accompany the consignment until it reaches the border inspection post.

1. Consignor (name and address in full):	2. Health certificate No Original
4. Consignee (name and address in full):	3. Country of origin: 3.1. Region ⁽²⁾ :
8. Place of loading:	5. Competent authority (central level): 5.1. Ministry: 5.2. Service:
9.1. Means of transport ⁽³⁾ : 9.2. Number of the seal ⁽⁴⁾ :	6. Competent authority (local level):
10.1. Member State of destination: 10.2. Final destination:	7. Address of establishment(s): 7.1. Slaughterhouse: 7.2. Cutting plant ⁽⁵⁾ : 7.3. Cold store ⁽⁵⁾ :
12.1. Ratite species: 12.2. Nature of cuts:	11. Approval number(s) of establishment(s): 11.1. Slaughterhouse: 11.2. Cutting plant ⁽⁵⁾ : 11.3. Cold store ⁽⁵⁾ :
13.1. Nature of the packaging: 13.2. Consignment identification details:	14. Quantity: 14.1. Net weight (kg): 14.2. Number of packages:

Note: A separate certificate must be provided for each consignment of farmed ratite meat.

⁽¹⁾ Fresh ratite meat means any parts, excluding offal, of farmed ratites which are fit for human consumption and which have not undergone any treatment other than cold treatment to ensure the preservation; vacuum wrapped meat or meat wrapped in a controlled atmosphere must also be accompanied by a certificate according to this model.

⁽²⁾ Only to be completed if the authorisation to export to the Community is restricted to certain regions of the third country concerned.

⁽³⁾ Indicate means of transport and registration marks or registered name, as appropriate.

⁽⁴⁾ Optional.

⁽⁵⁾ Delete if not applicable.

PART 2

Model A**Health attestation**

I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify:

I. *Animal health certification*

1. That ⁽¹⁾, region ⁽²⁾,
is free from:
 - 1.1. avian influenza, as defined in the International Animal Health Code of the OIE;
 - 1.2. Newcastle disease, as defined in the International Animal health Code of the OIE ⁽³⁾;
2. That the meat described above is obtained from farmed ratites:
 - 2.1. which have, without interruption, been held in the territory of ⁽¹⁾,
region ⁽²⁾,
for at least three months before being slaughtered or since hatching;
 - 2.2. which come from holdings:
 - 2.2.1. which receive regular veterinary inspections to diagnose diseases transmissible to humans or animals;
 - 2.2.2. which are not under animal health restrictions in connection with any disease to which ratites and/or other poultry are susceptible;
 - 2.2.3. around which, within a radius of 10 kilometres including where appropriate the territory of a neighbouring country, there have been no outbreaks of avian influenza or Newcastle disease for at least 30 days;
 - 2.3. which, if they originate from countries in Asia or Africa:
 - 2.3.1. were isolated in tick-proofed surroundings with an officially approved programme for rodent control for at least 14 days prior to slaughter;
 - 2.3.2. were, before moving to the tick-proofed surroundings ⁽⁴⁾:
 - ☐ examined to verify that they are tick-free, or
 - ☐ have undergone a treatment to ensure that all ticks on them are destroyed
 Specification of the treatment:
This treatment does not result in any detectable residues in the ratite meat
 - 2.3.3. were checked for the presence of ticks on arrival in the slaughterhouse (each batch), with negative results;
 - 2.4. which were not slaughtered in the context of any animal health scheme for the control or eradication of poultry and/or ratite diseases;
 - 2.5. which were/were not ⁽⁵⁾ vaccinated against Newcastle Disease using a live vaccine during the 30 days preceding slaughter;
 - 2.6. which, during transport to the slaughterhouse, did not come into contact with poultry and/or ratites infected with avian influenza or Newcastle disease;
 - 2.7. which were handled prior to slaughter and slaughtered under conditions meeting those laid down in Directive 93/119/EC.
3. That the meat described above:
 - 3.1. comes from approved slaughterhouses which, at the time of slaughter, are not under restrictions due to a suspect or confirmed outbreak of avian influenza or Newcastle disease and around which, within a radius of 10 kilometres, there have been no outbreaks of avian influenza or Newcastle disease for at least 30 days;
 - 3.2. has not been in contact, at any time of slaughter, cutting, storage or transport with ratites or meat which do not fulfil the requirements of Directive 91/494/EEC.

⁽¹⁾ Name of the country of origin.

⁽²⁾ Only to be completed if the authorisation to export to the Community is restricted to certain regions of the third country concerned.

⁽³⁾ Point 1.2 is not applicable for the Czech Republic, Israel or Switzerland.

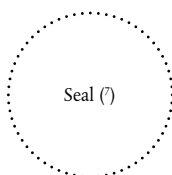
⁽⁴⁾ Tick and fill in as appropriate.

⁽⁵⁾ Delete the unnecessary reference. If the ratites have been vaccinated within 30 days before slaughter, the consignment cannot be sent to Member States or regions thereof which have been recognised free from Newcastle disease in accordance with Article 12 of Directive 90/539/EEC (currently Denmark, Finland and Sweden).

II. *Public health certification*

4. That the guarantees on live animals and products thereof provided by the residue plans submitted according to Article 29 of Directive 96/23/EC are fulfilled.
5. That the meat described above is obtained from ratites which:
 - either, were accompanied on arrival at the slaughterhouse by a veterinary certificate issued by the veterinarian responsible for the holding of origin, stating that they had passed a veterinary ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC on the holding of origin within 72 hours prior to loading, or
 - passed a veterinary ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC at the approved slaughterhouse in the 72 hours immediately prior to slaughter.
6. That the slaughtering of the ratites took place in a slaughterhouse approved according to Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC provided that this establishment is suitably equipped for this purpose.
7. That the establishments used for slaughtering, handling or cutting were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before being used for the production of the meat referred to in this certificate.
8. That the meat described above:
 - 8.1. was handled under conditions of hygiene meeting the conditions of Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC;
 - 8.2. has undergone a post-mortem inspection in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC and has been passed as fit for human consumption;
 - 8.3. was cut ⁽⁶⁾ and stored ⁽⁶⁾ in establishments approved for the purpose by the competent authority of (Name of the country of origin) as meeting the conditions laid down in Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC provided that this establishment is suitably equipped for this purpose;
 - 8.4. has not been in contact, at any time during slaughter, cutting, storage or transport with meat which does not fulfil the requirements of Directive 91/495/EEC.
9. The meat referred to in this certificate ⁽⁶⁾/the packaging of the meat referred to in this certificate ⁽⁶⁾ bears a mark proving that ⁽⁴⁾:
 - ☐ the meat comes from animals slaughtered and inspected in an approved slaughterhouse
 - ☐ the meat was cut in an approved cutting plant
10. That the means of transport and the loading conditions of the consignment of meat described above met the hygiene requirements laid down in Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC.

Done at (place) , (date)



.....
(signature of official veterinarian) ⁽⁷⁾

.....
(name in capital letters, qualifications and title)

⁽⁶⁾ Delete as appropriate.

⁽⁷⁾ Stamp and signature in a colour different from that of the printing.

Model B**Health attestation**

I, the undersigned official veterinarian, hereby certify:

I. *Animal health certification*

1. That ⁽¹⁾, region ⁽²⁾,
is free from avian influenza, as defined in the International Animal Health Code of OIE.
2. That the de-boned and skinned fresh meat described above is obtained from farmed ratites:
 - 2.1. which have, without interruption, been held in the territory of ⁽¹⁾,
region ⁽²⁾,
for at least three months before being slaughtered or since hatching;
 - 2.2. which were reared/were resident for at least three months prior to slaughter on holdings:
 - 2.2.1. which receive regular veterinary inspections to diagnose diseases transmissible to humans or animals;
 - 2.2.2. which are not under animal health restrictions in connection with any disease to which ratites and/or other poultry are susceptible;
 - 2.2.3. in which there has been no outbreak of Newcastle disease or avian influenza in the previous six months, and around which, within a distance of 10 kilometres from the perimeter of that part of the holding which contains the ratites, including where appropriate the territory of a neighbouring country, there have been no outbreaks of avian influenza or Newcastle disease for at least three months;
 - 2.3. which, if they originate from countries in Asia or Africa:
 - 2.3.1. were isolated in tick-proofed surroundings with an officially approved programme for rodent control for at least 14 days prior to slaughter;
 - 2.3.2. were, before moving to the tick-proofed surrounding ⁽³⁾:
 - ☐ examined to verify that they are tick-free, or
 - ☐ have undergone a treatment to ensure that all ticks on them are destroyed

Specification of the treatment:

This treatment does not result in any detectable residues in the ratite meat
 - 2.3.3. were checked for the presence of ticks on arrival in the slaughterhouse (each batch), with negative results
 - 2.4. which were not slaughtered in the context of any animal health scheme for the control or eradication of poultry and/or ratite diseases;
 - 2.5. which ⁽⁴⁾:
 - ☐ were not vaccinated against Newcastle Disease
 - ☐ were vaccinated against Newcastle disease using an inactivated vaccine which fulfils the requirements of Commission Decision 93/152/EEC
 - ☐ were vaccinated against Newcastle disease using a live vaccine which does not fulfil the requirements of Decision 93/152/EEC but were not vaccinated during the 30 days preceding slaughter
 - 2.6. which come from holdings in which surveillance for Newcastle disease is being carried out on a statistically based sampling plan with negative results ⁽⁵⁾ for at least six months;
 - 2.7. during transport to the slaughterhouse did not come into contact with poultry and/or ratites infected with avian influenza or Newcastle disease;
 - 2.8. were handled prior to slaughter and slaughtered under conditions meeting those laid down in Directive 93/119/EC.

⁽¹⁾ Name of the country of origin.

⁽²⁾ Only to be completed if the authorisation to export to the Community is restricted to certain regions of the third country concerned.

⁽³⁾ Tick and fill in as appropriate.

⁽⁴⁾ Tick and fill in as appropriate.

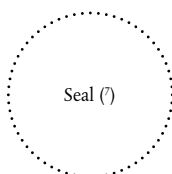
⁽⁵⁾ In non-vaccinated flocks this surveillance is carried out on serology and in vaccinated flocks it is carried out on tracheal swabs of ratites.

3. That the de-boned and skinned fresh meat described above:
 - 3.1. comes from approved slaughterhouses which, at the time of slaughter, are not under restrictions due to a suspect or confirmed outbreak of avian influenza or Newcastle disease and around which, within a radius of 10 kilometres, there have been no outbreaks of avian influenza or Newcastle disease for at least 30 days;
 - 3.2. has not been in contact, at any time of slaughter, cutting, storage or transport with ratites or meat, which do not fulfil the requirements of Directive 91/494/EEC.

II. (Public health certification)

4. That the guarantees on live animals and products thereof provided by the residue plans submitted according to Article 29 of Directive 96/23/EC are fulfilled.
5. That the de-boned and skinned fresh meat described above is obtained from ratites which:
 - either, were accompanied on arrival at the slaughterhouse by a veterinary certificate issued by the veterinarian responsible for the holding of origin, stating that they had passed a veterinary ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC on the holding of origin within 72 hours prior to loading, or
 - passed a veterinary ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC at the approved slaughterhouse in the 72 hours immediately prior to slaughter.
6. That the slaughtering of the ratites took place in a slaughterhouse approved according to Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC provided that this establishment is suitably equipped for this purpose.
7. That the establishments used for slaughtering, handling or cutting were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under official supervision before being used for the production of the meat referred to in this certificate.
8. That the meat described above:
 - 8.1. was handled under conditions of hygiene meeting the conditions of Article 8 of Directive 91/492/EEC;
 - 8.2. has undergone a post-mortem inspection in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC and has been passed as fit for human consumption;
 - 8.3. was cut ⁽⁶⁾ and stored ⁽⁶⁾ in establishments approved for the purpose by the competent authority of (name of the country of origin) as meeting the conditions laid down in Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC provided that this establishment is suitably equipped for this purpose;
 - 8.4. has not been in contact, at any time during slaughter, cutting, storage or transport with meat which does not fulfil the requirements of Directive 91/495/EEC.
9. The meat referred to in this certificate ⁽⁶⁾/the packaging of the meat referred to in this certificate ⁽⁶⁾ bears a mark proving that ⁽⁷⁾:
 - ☐ the meat comes from animals slaughtered and inspected in an approved slaughterhouse
 - ☐ the meat was cut in an approved cutting plant
10. That the means of transport and the loading conditions of the consignment of meat described above met the hygiene requirements laid down in Article 8 of Directive 91/495/EEC.

Done at (place) , (date)



.....
(signature of official veterinarian) ⁽⁷⁾

.....
(name in capital letters, qualifications and title)

⁽⁶⁾ Delete as appropriate.

⁽⁷⁾ Stamp and signature in a colour different from that of the printing.