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Contents

I Acts whose publication is obligatory

Commission Regulation (EC) No 571/2001 of 23 March 2001 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables	1
Commission Regulation (EC) No 572/2001 of 23 March 2001 opening a standing invitation to tender for the resale on the internal market of approximately 10 000 tonnes of rice held by the French intervention agency	3
Commission Regulation (EC) No 573/2001 of 23 March 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 169/2001 and increasing the quantity covered by the standing invitation to tender for the resale on the internal market of rice held by the Italian intervention agency to 50 000 tonnes	4
★ Commission Regulation (EC) No 574/2001 of 23 March 2001 prohibiting fishing for herring by vessels flying the flag of Sweden	5
★ Commission Regulation (EC) No 575/2001 of 23 March 2001 derogating 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, with regard to set-aside	6
Commission Regulation (EC) No 576/2001 of 23 March 2001 fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled round grain rice in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2281/2000	7
Commission Regulation (EC) No 577/2001 of 23 March 2001 concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export to certain third European countries of wholly milled round, medium and long grain A rice issued in Regulation (EC) No 2282/2000	8
Commission Regulation (EC) No 578/2001 of 23 March 2001 fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled round grain, medium grain and long grain A rice in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2283/2000	9
Commission Regulation (EC) No 579/2001 of 23 March 2001 fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled long grain rice in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2284/2000	10

Commission Regulation (EC) No 580/2001 of 23 March 2001 concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export of husked long grain rice to the island of Réunion referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2285/2000	11
Commission Regulation (EC) No 581/2001 of 23 March 2001 providing for a further allocation of import rights under Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 for bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter of certain Alpine and mountain breeds	12

II Acts whose publication is not obligatory

Council

2001/235/EC:

- ★ **Council Decision of 8 March 2001 on the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with the Republic of Turkey** 13

2001/236/EC:

- ★ **Decision No 1/2001 of the EU-Lithuania Association Council of 25 January 2001 amending Protocol 3 to the Europe Agreement with Lithuania concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation** 24

2001/237/EC:

- ★ **Decision No 2/2001 of the EU-Slovakia Association Council of 22 February 2001 amending Protocol 4 to the Europe Agreement with Slovakia concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation** 27

Commission

2001/238/EC, Euratom:

- ★ **Commission Decision of 21 March 2001 concerning the appointment of new members, chairmen and vice-chairmen of the expert groups to assist the Commission on the content and direction of the key actions in the field of research and technological development ⁽¹⁾ (notified under document number C(2001) 695)** 30

Corrigenda

- ★ **Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 409/2001 of 28 February 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice (OJ L 60 of 1.3.2001)** 43
- ★ **Corrigendum to Commission Decision 2000/147/EC of 8 February 2000 implementing Council Directive 89/106/EEC as regards the classification of the reaction to fire performance of construction products (OJ L 50 of 23.2.2000)** 43

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 571/2001
of 23 March 2001
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 24 March 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2001.

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 23 March 2001 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	103,5
	204	37,6
	212	88,9
	999	76,7
0707 00 05	052	91,6
	999	91,6
0709 10 00	220	255,0
	999	255,0
0709 90 70	052	128,7
	204	120,2
	999	124,4
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	67,8
	204	45,6
	212	55,2
	624	70,2
	999	59,7
0805 30 10	052	57,2
	999	57,2
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	388	89,4
	400	88,4
	404	83,7
	508	91,2
	512	97,0
	528	89,9
	720	105,5
	728	105,3
	999	93,8
	999	93,8
0808 20 50	388	63,5
	512	78,6
	528	76,7
	999	72,9

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2032/2000 (OJ L 243, 28.9.2000, p. 14). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 572/2001**of 23 March 2001****opening a standing invitation to tender for the resale on the internal market of approximately
10 000 tonnes of rice held by the French intervention agency**

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⁾, and in particular the last indent of Article 8(b) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 75/91 ⁽³⁾ lays down the procedures and conditions for the disposal of paddy rice held by intervention agencies.
- (2) There is strong demand on the Community market at present for certain varieties of Japonica rice consumed on the internal market, with market prices higher than the intervention price. At the same time, certain quantities of rice of those varieties are available in the French intervention agency's stores. Under those circumstances, a standing invitation to tender should be opened for the resale on the internal market of approximately 10 000 tonnes of Japonica paddy rice held by the French intervention agency.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The French intervention agency shall open, under the conditions laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 75/91, a standing invitation to tender for the resale on the internal market of

approximately 10 000 tonnes of Japonica paddy rice held by that agency.

Article 2

1. The closing date for the submission of tenders in response to the first partial invitation to tender shall be 4 April 2001.
2. The closing date for the submission of tenders in response to the last partial invitation to tender shall be 27 June 2001.
3. Tenders must be lodged with the French intervention agency at the following address:

ONIC
Office national interprofessionnel des céréales
Service des interventions
21, avenue Bosquet
F-75341 Paris Cedex 07
(Tel. (33) 144 18 21 36 — Fax (33) 144 18 20 80).

Article 3

By Tuesday of the week following the closing date for the submission of tenders, the French intervention agency shall notify the Commission of the quantities and the average prices of the various lots sold.

Article 4

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 23 March 2001.

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 9, 12.1.1991, p. 15.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 573/2001
of 23 March 2001**

amending Regulation (EC) No 169/2001 and increasing the quantity covered by the standing invitation to tender for the resale on the internal market of rice held by the Italian intervention agency to 50 000 tonnes

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⁾, and in particular the final indent of Article 8(b) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 75/91 ⁽³⁾ lays down the procedures and conditions for the disposal of paddy rice held by intervention agencies.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 169/2001 ⁽⁴⁾ opened a standing invitation to tender for the resale on the internal market of some 20 000 tonnes of rice held by the Italian intervention agency.
- (3) In view of the current market situation, the quantity of rice placed on sale on the internal market should be increased to include 30 000 tonnes of paddy rice held

by the Italian intervention agency, made up of 20 000 tonnes of Japonica rice and 10 000 tonnes of Indica rice.

- (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

In Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 169/2001, the words 'some 20 000 tonnes of rice held by that agency, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 75/91' are replaced by '50 000 tonnes of paddy rice, comprising 40 000 tonnes of Japonica rice and 10 000 tonnes of Indica rice'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 23 March 2001.

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. 23.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 9, 12.1.1991, p. 9.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 26, 27.1.2001, p. 17.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 574/2001
of 23 March 2001
prohibiting fishing for herring by vessels flying the flag of Sweden

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2848/2000 of 15 December 2000 fixing for 2001 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where limitations in catch are required ⁽³⁾, lays down quotas for herring for 2001.
- (2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.
- (3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of herring in the waters of ICES Zones I and II (Norwegian EEZ) by vessels flying the flag of

Sweden or registered in Sweden have exhausted the quota allocated for 2001. Sweden has prohibited fishing for this stock from 26 February 2001. This date should be adopted in this Regulation also,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of herring in the waters of ICES Zones I and II (Norwegian EEZ) by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Sweden for 2001.

Fishing for herring in the waters of ICES Zones I and II (Norwegian EEZ) by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transshipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 26 February 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 358, 31.12.1998, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 334, 30.12.2000, p. 1.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 575/2001
of 23 March 2001**

**derogating 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, with regard to set-aside**

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) Eligibility for area aid under the general scheme referred to in Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 is subject to an obligation to set land aside.
- (2) Article 19(2) and (3) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2860/2000 ⁽⁴⁾, stipulate that the set-aside period must begin no later than 15 January and that no agricultural production is authorised on the land set aside.
- (3) As a result of the health measures taken by the national authorities to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease, the slaughter of non-affected livestock cannot continue at the usual rate. Consequently, an exceptionally high number of animals will have to be kept and fed on holdings for a certain time.
- (4) All measures should be adopted to ensure that in doing this animal welfare conditions are respected.
- (5) The temporary use of land set aside under the arrangements for arable crops could ease this situation. The national authorities should therefore be permitted, in duly justified cases, to authorise the temporary use of

set-aside land following the entry into force of restrictions on movement. Measures should, however, be adopted to ensure that use of the land concerned is not lucrative.

- (6) In view of the situation facing farmers, this Regulation should enter into force immediately.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Notwithstanding Article 19(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999, Member States may, in duly justified cases, authorise producers in areas subject to restrictions on the movement of livestock because of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease to use set-aside land for sheltering and feeding livestock from 1 March to 30 April 2001.

Article 2

Member States shall take all the measures necessary to ensure that the set-aside land is not put to any lucrative use.

Article 3

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, 23 March 2001.

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 332, 28.12.2000, p. 63.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 576/2001**of 23 March 2001****fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled round grain rice in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2281/2000**

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 organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1667/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2281/2000 ⁽³⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 299/95 ⁽⁵⁾, allows the Commission to fix, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, a maximum export refund. In fixing this maximum, the criteria provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 must be taken into account. A contract is awarded to any tenderer whose tender is equal to or less than the maximum export refund.

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund on wholly milled round grain rice to be exported to certain third countries pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2281/2000 is hereby fixed on the basis of the tenders submitted from 16 to 22 March 2001 at 220,00 EUR/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 March 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2001.

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 260, 14.10.2000, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 35, 15.2.1995, p. 8.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 577/2001
of 23 March 2001**

concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export to certain third European countries of wholly milled round, medium and long grain A rice issued in Regulation (EC) No 2282/2000

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⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued under Commission Regulation (EC) No 2282/2000 ⁽³⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 299/95 ⁽⁵⁾, allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, to make no award.

(3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 a maximum refund should not be fixed.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

No action shall be taken on the tenders submitted from 16 to 22 March 2001 in response to the invitation to tender for the export refund on wholly milled round, medium and long grain A rice to certain third European countries issued in Regulation (EC) No 2282/2000.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 March 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2001.

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 260, 14.10.2000, p. 10.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 35, 15.2.1995, p. 8.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 578/2001
of 23 March 2001**

**fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled round grain, medium grain and long grain A
rice in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2283/2000**

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⁾, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2283/2000 ⁽³⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 299/95 ⁽⁵⁾, allows the Commission to fix, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, a maximum export refund. In fixing this maximum, the criteria provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 must be taken into account. A contract is awarded to any tenderer whose tender is equal to or less than the maximum export refund.

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund on wholly milled grain, medium grain and long grain A rice to be exported to certain third countries pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2283/2000 is hereby fixed on the basis of the tenders submitted from 16 to 22 March 2001 at 230,00 EUR/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 March 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2001.

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 260, 14.10.2000, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 35, 15.2.1995, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 579/2001**of 23 March 2001****fixing the maximum export refund on wholly milled long grain rice in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2284/2000**

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⁾, and in particular Article 13 (3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2284/2000 ⁽³⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 299/95 ⁽⁵⁾, allows the Commission to fix, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, a maximum export refund. In fixing this maximum, the criteria provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 must be taken into account. A contract is awarded to any tenderer whose tender is equal to or less than the maximum export refund.

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refund on wholly milled long grain rice falling within CN code 1006 30 67 to be exported to certain third countries pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2284/2000 is hereby fixed on the basis of the tenders submitted from 16 to 22 March 2001 at 315,00 EUR/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 March 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2001.

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 260, 14.10.2000, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 35, 15.2.1995, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 580/2001**of 23 March 2001****concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export of husked long grain rice to the island of Réunion referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2285/2000**

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⁾, and in particular Article 10(1) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2692/89 of 6 September 1989 laying down detailed rules for exports of rice to Réunion ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1453/1999 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 9 (1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2285/2000 ⁽⁵⁾ opens an invitation to tender for the subsidy on rice exported to Réunion.
- (2) Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2692/89 allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95

and on the basis of the tenders submitted, to make no award.

- (3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2692/89, a maximum subsidy should not be fixed.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

No action shall be taken on the tenders submitted from 19 to 22 March 2001 in response to the invitation to tender referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2285/2000 for the subsidy on exports to Réunion of husked long grain rice falling within CN code 1006 20 98.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 March 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2001.

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 261, 7.9.1989, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 167, 2.7.1999, p. 19.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 260, 14.10.2000, p. 19.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 581/2001**of 23 March 2001****providing for a further allocation of import rights under Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 for bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter of certain Alpine and mountain breeds**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 of 26 May 1999 opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for imports of bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter of certain Alpine and mountain breeds, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1012/98 and amending Regulation (EC) No 1143/98 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(3) thereof,

Whereas:

Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 provides for the opening, for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, of two tariff quotas each of 5 000 head for bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter of certain Alpine and mountain breeds. Article 9 of that Regulation provides for a further allocation,

for both quotas, of quantities not covered by import licence applications at 15 March 2001,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantities referred to in Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 shall be:

- 265 head for serial number 09.0001,
- 687 head for serial number 09.0003.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 March 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 March 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 131, 27.5.1999, p. 15.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 8 March 2001

on the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership with the Republic of Turkey

(2001/235/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 390/2001 of 26 February 2001 on assistance to Turkey in the framework of the pre-accession strategy, and in particular on the establishment of an Accession Partnership ⁽¹⁾, and in particular to Article 2 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Helsinki European Council stated: 'Turkey is a candidate State destined to join the Union on the basis of the same criteria as applied to the other candidate States. Building on the existing European strategy, Turkey, like other candidate States, will benefit from a pre-accession strategy to stimulate and support its reforms.' As a key feature of such a strategy, an Accession Partnership will be drawn up on the basis of previous European Council conclusions.
- (2) Regulation (EC) No 390/2001 provides that the Council is to decide, by a qualified majority and following a proposal from the Commission, on the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the individual Accession Partnership, as it will be submitted to Turkey, as well as on subsequent significant adjustments applicable to it.
- (3) Community assistance is conditional on the fulfilment of essential elements, and in particular on progress towards fulfilment of the Copenhagen criteria. Where an essential element is lacking, the Council, acting by a qualified

majority on a proposal from the Commission, may take appropriate steps with regard to any pre-accession assistance.

- (4) The EC-Turkey Association Council decided that the implementation of the Accession Partnership for Turkey will be monitored by the Association Agreement bodies as appropriate.
- (5) The Commission's 2000 regular report presented an objective analysis on Turkey's preparations for membership and identified a number of priority areas for further work.
- (6) In order to prepare for membership, Turkey should prepare a national programme for the adoption of the *acquis*. This programme should set out a timetable for achieving the priorities and intermediate objectives established in the Accession Partnership,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

In accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 390/2001, the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions contained in the Accession Partnership for Turkey are set out in the Annex hereto, which forms an integral part of this Decision.

Article 2

The implementation of the Accession Partnership shall be monitored in the Association Agreement bodies as appropriate and through the competent Council bodies to which the Commission shall report regularly.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 58, 28.2.2001, p. 1.

Article 3

This Decision shall take effect on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Done at Brussels, 8 March 2001.

For the Council
The President
K. LARSSON

ANNEX

TURKEY: 2000 ACCESSION PARTNERSHIP

1. INTRODUCTION

The European Council in Helsinki (10 and 11 December 1999) welcomed the positive developments in Turkey as well as its intention to continue its reform towards complying with the Copenhagen criteria. Turkey is a candidate State destined to join the Union on the basis of the same criteria as applied to the other candidate States.

At its meeting in Helsinki, the European Council decided that an Accession Partnership will be drawn up 'on the basis of previous European Council conclusions'. It shall contain priorities on which accession preparations must concentrate in the light of the political and economic criteria and the obligations of a Member State combined with a national programme for the adoption of the *acquis*.

At its meeting in Luxembourg in December 1997, the European Council had decided that the Accession Partnership would be the key feature of the enhanced pre-accession strategy, mobilising all forms of assistance to the candidate countries within a single framework. In this manner, the EU targets its assistance towards the specific needs of each candidate so as to provide support for overcoming particular problems in view of accession.

In full compliance with this approach, the Commission proposed on 26 July 2000 a regulation for the establishment of a single framework for coordinating all sources of EU financial assistance to Turkey for pre-accession and in particular on the establishment of an Accession Partnership. This framework regulation for Turkey is modelled on the Regulation for the 10 central and eastern European candidate countries. (Council Regulation (EC) No 622/98 (OJ L 85, 20.3.1998, p. 1).

The first Accession Partnership will be provided for in a Council Regulation on the establishment of an Accession Partnership for Turkey. This Accession Partnership is proposed by the Commission, after consulting Turkey and on the basis of the principles, priorities, intermediate objectives and conditions decided by the Council. It takes into account the analysis in the 2000 regular report of the progress made by Turkey towards membership.

2. OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Accession Partnership is to set out in a single framework the priority areas for further work identified in the Commission's 2000 regular report on the progress made by Turkey towards membership of the European Union, the financial means available to help Turkey implement these priorities and the conditions which will apply to that assistance. This Accession Partnership provides the basis for a number of policy instruments, which will be used to help the candidate States in their preparations for membership. It is expected that Turkey on the basis of this Accession Partnership adopts before the end of the year a national programme for the adoption of the *acquis*. This is not an integral part of this Partnership but the priorities it contains should be compatible with it.

3. PRINCIPLES

The main priority areas identified for each candidate State relate to its ability to take on the obligations of meeting the Copenhagen criteria which state that membership requires:

- that the candidate State has achieved stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities,
- the existence of a functioning market economy, as well as the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union,
- the ability to take on the obligations of membership, including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union.

At its meeting in Madrid, the European Council stressed the need for the candidate States to adjust their administrative structures to ensure the harmonious operation of Community policies after accession. At Luxembourg, it stressed that incorporation of the *acquis* into legislation is necessary, but not in itself sufficient; it is necessary to ensure that it is actually applied.

At its meeting in Helsinki, the European Council reaffirmed the inclusive nature of the accession process comprising 13 candidate States within a single framework. The candidate States are participating in the accession process on an equal footing. The European Council stated that they must share the values and objectives of the European Union as set out in the Treaties. In this respect the European Council stressed the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the United Nations Charter and urged candidate States to make every effort to resolve any outstanding border disputes and other related issues. Failing this they should within a reasonable time bring the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The European Council also concluded that it will review the situation relating to any outstanding disputes, in particular concerning the repercussions on the accession process and in order to promote their settlement through the International Court of Justice, at the latest by the end of 2004.

Furthermore, the European Council emphasised that Turkey will benefit from a pre-accession strategy to stimulate and support its reforms including an enhanced political dialogue, with emphasis on progressing towards fulfilling the political criteria for accession with particular reference to human rights, as well as the issues referred to in paragraphs 4 and 9(a) of the Helsinki conclusions; in this spirit, the European Union encourages Turkey, together with all parties, to continue to support the UN Secretary General's efforts to bring the process, aiming at a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem, to a successful conclusion.

4. PRIORITIES AND INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

The Commission's regular reports have highlighted the extent of the efforts which still have to be made in certain areas by the candidate States to prepare for accession. This situation requires the definition of intermediate stages in terms of priorities, each to be accompanied by precise objectives to be set in collaboration with the States concerned, the achievement of which will condition the degree of assistance granted and the progress of the negotiations under way with some countries and the opening of new negotiations with the others. The priorities and intermediate objectives in the Accession Partnership are divided into two groups — short and medium term. Those listed under the short term have been selected on the basis that it is realistic to expect that Turkey can complete or take them substantially forward by the end of 2001. The priorities listed under the medium term are expected to take more than one year to complete although work should, wherever possible, also begin on them during 2001.

The Accession Partnership indicates the priority areas for Turkey's membership preparations. Turkey will nevertheless have to address all issues identified in the regular report. It is also important that Turkey fulfils the commitments of legislative approximation and implementation of the *acquis* in accordance with the commitments made under the Association Agreement, customs union and related decisions of the EC-Turkey Association Council for example on the trade regime for agricultural products. It should be recalled that incorporation of the *acquis* into legislation is not in itself sufficient; it will also be necessary to ensure that it is actually applied to the same standards as those which apply within the Union. In all of the areas listed below there is a need for credible and effective implementation and enforcement of the *acquis*.

Drawing on the analysis of the Commission's Regular Report, the following short- and medium-term priorities and intermediate objectives have been identified for Turkey:

4.1. Short-term (2001)

Enhanced political dialogue and political criteria

- In accordance with the Helsinki conclusions, in the context of the political dialogue, strongly support the UN Secretary General's efforts to bring to a successful conclusion the process of finding a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem, as referred to in point 9(a) of the Helsinki conclusions.
- Strengthen legal and constitutional guarantees for the right to freedom of expression in line with Article 10 of the European Convention of Human Rights. Address in that context the situation of those persons in prison sentenced for expressing non-violent opinions.
- Strengthen legal and constitutional guarantees of the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly and encourage development of civil society.
- Strengthen legal provisions and undertake all necessary measures to reinforce the fight against torture practices, and ensure compliance with the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture.
- Further align legal procedures concerning pre-trial detention with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights and with recommendations of the Committee for the Prevention of Torture.
- Strengthen opportunities for legal redress against all violations of human rights.
- Intensify training on human rights issues for law enforcement officials in mutual cooperation with individual countries and international organisations.
- Improve the functioning and efficiency of the judiciary, including the State security court in line with international standards. Strengthen in particular training of judges and prosecutors on European Union legislation, including in the field of human rights.
- Maintain the de facto moratorium on capital punishment.

- Remove any legal provisions forbidding the use by Turkish citizens of their mother tongue in TV/radio broadcasting.
- Develop a comprehensive approach to reduce regional disparities, and in particular to improve the situation in the south-east, with a view to enhancing economic, social and cultural opportunities for all citizens.

Economic criteria

- Ensure the implementation of the current disinflation and structural reform programme agreed with the IMF and the World Bank, in particular, ensure the control of public expenditure.
- Proceed to the swift implementation of the financial sector reform, aiming at guaranteeing transparency and surveillance.
- Prepare a pre-accession fiscal surveillance procedure consisting of an annual notification of fiscal positions, in line with EU procedures and the presentation of a pre-accession economic programme (PEP). The PEP aims at preparing the country for accession through a comprehensive economic programme.
- Proceed with agricultural reforms
- Continue the privatisation of State-owned entities, taking into account the social component.

Internal market

- Intellectual and industrial property rights: continue alignment of intellectual property legislation and strengthen the fight against piracy.
- Free movement of goods: accelerate alignment of European standards, certification and conformity assessment and marking; start to reinforce existing market surveillance and conformity-assessment structures with equipment and training; speed up work relating to specific sectors (foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, textiles) and the framework legislation transposing new and global approach principles and create compatible administrative infrastructure; remove technical barriers to trade.
- Competition: adapt legislation designating the responsibility of State aid control in order to provide the basis for transparency and regular State aid monitoring
- Public procurement: start alignment with the Community *acquis*, in particular by making the procurement system more transparent and accountable.

Taxation

- Start the alignment of excise duties and VAT, in particular in respect of rates, scope of exempt transactions, taxable scope and the tax structure; ensure that new tax measures comply with the principles of the code of conduct for business taxation and eliminate any discriminatory measures.

Agriculture

- Develop a functioning land register, animal identification systems, plant passport systems and the improvement of administrative structures in order to monitor the agricultural markets and implement environmental, structural and rural development measures.
- Establish an appropriate alignment strategy for veterinary and plant health Community legislation with as first priority the harmonisation of legislation to combat animal and plant diseases and upgrade enforcement capacity, in particular of laboratory testing, inspection arrangements and establishments.

Fisheries

- Establish administrative structures to monitor the exploitation of fisheries resources, market and structural development through a resource management policy, inspection and control measures and improvement of the fishing fleet register.

Transport

- Adopt a programme for transposition of the transport *acquis*.
- Start aligning legislation on maritime safety standards; implement and enforce safety standards.

- Adopt an action plan for maritime transport on monitoring classification societies and improving the performance of the Turkish flag register.
- Start strengthening maritime administration, particularly that of flag State control.

Statistics

- Adopt a strategy for the further development of statistics, in particular demographic and social statistics, regional statistics, business statistics, external trade and agricultural statistics.
- Bring the business register up to EU standards.

Employment and social affairs

- Adopt a strategy and a detailed programme for the alignment of the *acquis*.
- Further strengthen efforts to tackle the problem of child labour.
- Ensure that the conditions are in place for an active and autonomous social dialogue, *inter alia*, by ensuring that trade union rights are respected and by abolishing restrictive provisions on trade union activities.
- Support social partners' capacity-building efforts to develop and implement the *acquis*.

Energy

- Put in place a programme for the adoption of the EU energy *acquis*.
- Establish an independent regulatory authority for the electricity and gas sectors; grant the authority and the means to carry out its tasks effectively.
- Prepare for the establishment of the internal energy market, notably the electricity and gas Directives, and the opening up of the markets.

Telecommunications

- Align with the EU *acquis* in areas of licensing, interconnection and universal service; further refine liberalisation needs.
- Strengthen the capacity building of the independent regulatory authority i.e. reinforce its ability to implement regulations.

Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments

- Prepare a NUTS classification in accordance with Community rules.
- Adopt a strategy for the development of an effective regional policy.
- Start introducing regional policy criteria in the selection of projects in Turkey's planning process.

Culture and audio-visual policy

- Start alignment of legislation in the field of audio-visual policy, in particular with regard to the television-without-frontier Directive.

Environment

- Adopt a detailed directive-specific transposition programme of the *acquis*.
- Transpose the environmental impact assessment Directive.
- Develop a plan for financing investments (directive specific), based on estimations of costs of alignment and realistic sources of public and private finance year-by-year.

Justice and home affairs

- Develop information and awareness programmes on the legislation and practices in the European Union in the field of justice and home affairs.
- Enhance the fight against organised crime, drugs trafficking and corruption and strengthen capacities to deal with money laundering.

Customs

- Continue aligning legislation on free zones and ensure enforcement of the new Customs Code and its implementing provisions.

Reinforcement of administrative and judicial capacity

- Improve the capacity of public administration to adopt, to implement and to manage the *acquis* in particular through training and appropriate coordination between ministries, including the development of effective border control to prevent illegal immigration and illegal trafficking in human beings and drugs.
- Accelerate the modernisation of public administration including strengthening the relevant administrative institutions.
- Strengthen the financial control functions, improve the efficiency of the customs administration and modernise the tax administration and increase the anti-fraud capacity; reinforce veterinary and phytosanitary controls also at borders, restructure and upgrade food control administration, improve operation of the judicial system and further promote training for the judiciary in Community law and its application.
- Adopt the legal, administrative and budgetary framework (audit manual and audit trail) for programme management.

4.2. Medium-term*Enhanced political dialogue and political criteria*

- In accordance with the Helsinki conclusions, in the context of the political dialogue, under the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the UN Charter, make every effort to resolve any outstanding border disputes and other related issues, as referred to in point 4 of the Helsinki conclusions.
- Guarantee full enjoyment by all individuals without any discrimination and irrespective of their language, race, colour, sex, political opinion, philosophical belief or religion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Further develop conditions for the enjoyment of freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- Review of the Turkish Constitution and other relevant legislation with a view to guaranteeing rights and freedoms of all Turkish citizens as set forth in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights; ensure the implementation of such legal reforms and conformity with practices in EU Member States.
- Abolish the death penalty, sign and ratify Protocol 6 of the European Convention of Human Rights.
- Ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its optional Protocol and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- Adjust detention conditions in prisons to bring them into line with the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and other international norms.
- Align the constitutional role of the National Security Council as an advisory body to the Government in accordance with the practice of EU Member States.
- Lift the remaining state of emergency in the south-east.
- Ensure cultural diversity and guarantee cultural rights for all citizens irrespective of their origin. Any legal provisions preventing the enjoyment of these rights should be abolished, including in the field of education.

Economic criteria

- Complete the process of privatisation.
- Complete the reform of the agricultural and financial sector.
- Ensure the sustainability of the pension and social security system.
- Ensure the improvement of the general level of education and health, paying particular attention to the younger generation and disadvantaged regions.

Internal market

- Free movement of goods: complete alignment with the EU *acquis*; complete alignment of European standards; complete strengthening of existing certification, market surveillance and conformity-assessment structures.

- Company law: complete alignment with the EU *acquis*.
- Data protection: complete alignment and implement legislation.
- Free movement of capital: complete alignment in particular by removing restrictions for foreign investors.
- Competition: complete alignment with the EU *acquis* concerning State aids including regional aid schemes and align legislation concerning monopolies and companies benefiting from special rights.
- Public procurement: complete alignment with the Community *acquis*; ensure effective implementation and enforcement.

Taxation

- Complete alignment of national legislation with the EU *acquis*.

Agriculture

- Complete preparations for the *acquis* in agricultural and rural development policies.
- Modernise food-processing establishments (meat, dairy processing plants) to meet EU hygiene and public health standards and further establishment of testing and diagnostic facilities.

Fisheries

- Complete the development of the capacity to implement and enforce the common fisheries policy.
- Continue to improve the overall quality standards and safety of fishery products in Turkey.

Transport

- Complete alignment on road transport legislation (market access, road safety, rules for dangerous goods and taxation), railways, air transport (particularly air safety and air traffic management) and inland waterways (technical requirements for vessels).
- Ensure effective implementation and enforcement of transport legislation, particularly that of maritime safety.
- Prepare the Turkish transport fleet (particularly maritime and road transport) for the technical norms that will allow a complete integration into the internal market.

Economic and monetary union

- Modify the law on the Central Bank in order to allow participation in the European system of central banks (ESCB).
- Complete the independence of the Central Bank from the Government.

Statistics

- Adopt EU-compatible statistical methodologies and practices, in particular as regards GDP estimation, harmonised consumer price indexes, short-term indicators, social statistics, business register and balance of payments.
- Align macroeconomic statistics further with the statistical *acquis*.
- Ensure adequate training of staff and improve the administrative capacity.

Employment and social affairs

- Remove remaining forms of discrimination against women and all forms of discrimination on the grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.
- Transpose EU legislation in the fields of labour law, equality of treatment between women and men, occupational health and safety and public health, reinforce related administrative structures and those required for the coordination of social security.
- Ensure effective implementation and enforcement of the social policy and employment *acquis*.

- Prepare a national employment strategy with a view to later participation in the European employment strategy including through the launch of a joint employment review, and in this context, develop a capacity to monitor labour market and social developments, in particular the impact of ongoing and accelerating structural change.
- Further develop social protection, notably by consolidating the reform of the social security system with a view to making it financially sustainable, while strengthening the social safety net.

Energy

- Restructure energy utilities and open up further the various sectors; strengthen administrative and regulatory structures.
- Complete alignment of national legislation with the EU energy *acquis*.

Telecommunications

- Complete the transposition of Community legislation.
- Develop a comprehensive policy for the entire communications sector.

Regional policy and coordination of structural instruments

- Develop a national policy for economic and social cohesion with a view to diminishing internal disparities including pluriannual budgeting procedures and establishing structures for monitoring appraisal and evaluation.

Culture and audio-visual policy

- Complete alignment of audio-visual legislation and strengthen the capabilities of the independent television/radio regulatory authority.

Environment

- Implementation and enforcement of the EU environmental *acquis* in particular through the development of framework and sector legislation, together with the strengthening of the institutional, administrative and monitoring capacity to ensure environmental protection.
- Implement the *acquis* with particular attention to the framework legislation, the horizontal legislation, and to the legislation on nature protection, on water quality and on waste management; implement a waste-management strategy.
- Establish monitoring networks and permit procedures as well as environmental inspectorates, including data collection.
- Integrate sustainable development principles into the definition and implementation of all other sectoral policies.
- Implement and enforce the environmental impact assessment directive.

Customs

- Complete alignment of legislation in particular on free zones, dual-use goods and technologies, precursors and counterfeited and pirated goods.

Justice and home affairs (JHA)

- Develop training programmes on Community law and on the implementation of the JHA *acquis*.
- Further develop and strengthen JHA institutions with a view in particular to ensuring the accountability of the police.
- Adopt the EU *acquis* in the field of data protection so as to be able to fully participate in the Schengen information system and in Europol.
- Start alignment of visa legislation and practice with those of the EU.
- Adopt and implement the EU *acquis* and practices on migration (admission, readmission, expulsion) so as to prevent illegal migrations.
- Continue strengthening border management and prepare for full implementation of the Schengen Convention.

- Lift the geographical reservation to the 1951 Geneva Convention in the field of asylum and develop accommodation facilities and social support for refugees.
- Adopt and implement the EU *acquis* in the field of corruption, fight against drugs, organised crime, money laundering and judicial cooperation in criminal and civil matters; further intensify international cooperation in those fields.

Reinforcement of administrative and judicial capacity

- Complete public administration modernisation reform to ensure efficient management of Community policies, including strengthening border management and preparation of full implementation of the Schengen Convention.
- Complete the legislative framework for internal and external financial control; complete the setting-up of a central organisation within the Government for harmonising internal audit/control functions; complete the setting-up of internal audit/control units in spending centres; finalise 'functional independence' for national internal controllers/auditors at both central and decentralised levels and ex-ante financial control; issue an audit manual and develop an audit trial for control of EU funds.
- Complete territorial reform and develop the concept of regional and municipal management.
- Set up operational structures at regional level and reinforce existing administrative structures dealing with regional development.

5. PROGRAMMING

During the period 1996 to 1999, Turkey received EUR 376 million in grant aid which represents an annual average of just over EUR 90 million. From 2000 onwards the yearly allocation to Turkey has been set at 15 % of the MEDA bilateral appropriation in addition to the funds foreseen in the framework of the two European strategy/pre-accession strategy Regulations. The first Regulation, adopted in April 2000, foresees EUR 5 million a year during three years in order to implement measures to intensify the EC-Turkey customs union. The second Regulation, in the process of adoption, relates to the implementation of measures to promote economic and social development in Turkey, and will provide EUR 45 million per year for three years.

All these funds will be pre-accession oriented. In 2000 the repartition is as follows:

- 50 % of appropriations will be dedicated for structural and sector reforms aiming in particular at harmonising Turkish legislation and practices with the EU *acquis*. Reforms will be supported through structural adjustment facilities; the objective is to help Turkey undertake major structural reforms in line with the '*acquis communautaire*' and in close coordination with the IMF and the World Bank.
- 50 % of appropriations will finance other measures aiming at Turkey's integration into the EU: to help the Turkish administration and institutions to develop the capacity to implement the Community *acquis* (through institution building); to help Turkey to mobilise the investment needed to bring its industry and infrastructure up to Community standard (through investment support and regional/rural development). Under this allocation, Turkey can also fund part of its participation in Community programmes and agencies including in the fifth research and technical development framework programme (OJ L 26, 1.2.1999, p. 1) and in the areas of education and SMEs.

5.1. Role of international financial institutions

Cooperation between Turkey and the international financial institutions is receiving an impetus and a new focus through the Accession Partnership. The grant resources made available under the Accession Partnership serve as seed money and a catalyst for larger amounts of development finance from the IFIs. This process is developed by the Commission in liaison with the candidate countries, the EIB and the IFIs, in particular the World Bank with a view to facilitating the co-financing of projects relating to pre-accession priorities. At the same time, it is important that close cooperation takes place with the programmes of other donors (Member States; non-member countries).

6. CONDITIONALITY

Community assistance for financing projects through the pre-accession instruments for Turkey is conditional on respect by Turkey of its commitments under the Association Agreement, customs union and related decisions of the EC-Turkey Association Council, for example on the trade regime for agricultural products. Further steps towards satisfying the Copenhagen criteria and in particular progress in meeting the specific priorities of this Accession Partnership in 2001 need to be taken. Failure to respect these general conditions could lead to a decision by the Council on the suspension of financial assistance on the basis of Article 4 of the proposed single-framework Regulation.

7. MONITORING

The implementation of the Accession Partnership will be monitored in the framework of the Association Agreement. As underlined by the European Council in Helsinki, for Turkey it is important that the institutions of the Association Agreement continue to be the framework within which the adoption of the *acquis* can be examined, in accordance with the same arrangements, irrespective of whether or not negotiations have been opened.

The relevant sections of the Accession Partnership will be discussed in the appropriate subcommittee. The Association Committee discusses overall developments, progress and problems in meeting its priorities and intermediate objectives as well as more specific issues referred to it from the subcommittees.

To begin with, the MEDA Management Committee ensures that financing decisions under the three instruments (MEDA; two Financial Regulations under the European strategy) are compatible with each other as well as with the Accession Partnership.

The Commission is preparing a new single regulation for the implementation of the new budget line 'Pre-accession strategy for Turkey' (preliminary draft budget 2001). After the adoption of that regulation, the PHARE Management Committee is to ensure the task of monitoring the compatibility with the Accession Partnership.

DECISION No 1/2001 OF THE EU-LITHUANIA ASSOCIATION COUNCIL
of 25 January 2001
amending Protocol 3 to the Europe Agreement with Lithuania concerning the definition of the
concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation

(2001/236/EC)

THE ASSOCIATION COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lithuania, of the other part ⁽¹⁾, signed in Luxembourg on 12 June 1995, and in particular Article 38 of Protocol 3 thereto,

Whereas:

- (1) Some technical amendments are in order to correct anomalies between the different language versions of the text.
- (2) The list of insufficient working and processing needs to be amended to ensure proper interpretation and to take account of the need to include some operations not covered previously by this list.
- (3) The provisions for the temporary use of flat rates in cases where drawback is prohibited or exemptions from customs duties are granted need to be prolonged until 31 December 2001.
- (4) The need has arisen to provide for a system of accounting segregation of originating and non-originating materials, subject to authorisation by customs authorities.
- (5) The provisions concerning the amounts expressed in euro need to be revised in order to clarify the procedure and to provide greater stability for the level of the amounts in national currencies.
- (6) To take account of the lack of production of a certain material within the countries concerned, a correction should be made to the list of working and processing requirements which non-originating materials have to fulfil to qualify for originating status,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Protocol 3 concerning the definition of originating products and methods of administrative cooperation is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 1(i) shall be replaced by the following:

'(i) "added value" shall be taken to be the ex-works price minus the customs value of each of the materials incorporated which originate in the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 or, where the customs value is not known or cannot be ascertained, the first verifiable price paid for the materials in the Community or Lithuania;'

2. Article 7 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 7

Insufficient working or processing

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, the following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of Article 6 are satisfied:

- (a) preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;
- (b) breaking-up and assembly of packages;
- (c) washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
- (d) ironing or pressing of textiles;
- (e) simple painting and polishing operations;
- (f) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
- (g) operations to colour sugar or form sugar lumps;
- (h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
- (i) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
- (j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching; (including the making-up of sets of articles);
- (k) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 51, 20.2.1998, p. 3.

- (l) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
- (m) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds;
- (n) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
- (o) a combination of two or more operations specified in subparagraphs (a) to (n);
- (p) slaughter of animals.

2. All operations carried out either in the Community or in Lithuania on a given product shall be considered together when determining whether the working or processing undergone by that product is to be regarded as insufficient within the meaning of paragraph 1.;

3. the last sentence of Article 15(6), shall be replaced by the following:

'The provisions of this paragraph shall apply until 31 December 2001.;

4. the following Article shall be inserted:

'Article 20a

Accounting segregation

1. Where considerable cost or material difficulties arise in keeping separate stocks of originating and non-originating materials which are identical and interchangeable, the customs authorities may, at the written request of those concerned, authorise the so-called "accounting segregation" method to be used for managing such stocks.

2. This method must be able to ensure that, for a specific reference period, the number of products obtained which could be considered as originating is the same as that which would have been obtained if there had been physical segregation of the stocks.

3. The customs authorities may grant such authorisation, subject to any conditions deemed appropriate.

4. This method is recorded and applied on the basis of the general accounting principles applicable in the country where the product was manufactured.

5. The beneficiary of this facilitation may issue or apply for proofs of origin, as the case may be, for the quantity of products which may be considered as originating. At the request of the customs authorities, the beneficiary shall provide a statement of how the quantities have been managed.

6. The customs authorities shall monitor the use made of the authorisation and may withdraw it at any time whenever the beneficiary makes improper use of the authorisation in any manner whatsoever or fails to fulfil any of the other conditions laid down in this Protocol.;

5. in the first sentence of Article 22(1), the following shall be inserted after the term 'exporter':

'hereinafter referred to as "approved exporter";;

6. Article 30 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 30

Amounts expressed in euro

1. For the application of the provisions of Article 21(1)(b) and Article 26(3) in cases where products are invoiced in a currency other than euro, amounts in the national currencies of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 equivalent to the amounts expressed in euro shall be fixed annually by each of the countries concerned.

2. A consignment shall benefit from the provisions of Article 21(1)(b) or Article 26(3) by reference to the currency in which the invoice is drawn up, according to the amount fixed by the country concerned.

3. The amounts to be used in any given national currency shall be the equivalent in that currency of the amounts expressed in euro as at the first working day of October. The amounts shall be communicated to the European Commission by 15 October and shall apply from 1 January the following year. The European Commission shall notify all countries concerned of the relevant amounts.

4. A country may round up or down the amount resulting from the conversion into its national currency of an amount expressed in euro. The rounded-off amount may not differ from the amount resulting from the conversion by more than 5 per cent. A country may retain unchanged its national currency equivalent of an amount expressed in euro if, at the time of the annual adjustment provided for in paragraph 3, the conversion of that amount, prior to any rounding-off, results in an increase of less than 15 per cent in the national currency equivalent. The national currency equivalent may be retained unchanged if the conversion were to result in a decrease in that equivalent value.

5. The amounts expressed in euro shall be reviewed by the Association Committee at the request of the Community or Lithuania. When carrying out this review, the Association Committee shall consider the desirability of preserving the effects of the limits concerned in real terms. For this purpose, it may decide to modify the amounts expressed in euro.;

7. Annex II shall be amended as follows:

The entry for HS heading 5309 to 5311 shall be replaced by:

'5309 to 5311	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres; woven fabrics of paper yarn: — Incorporating rubber thread — Other	Manufacture from single yarn ⁽¹⁾ Manufacture from ⁽¹⁾ : — coir yarn, — jute yarn, — natural fibres, — man-made staple fibres not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, — chemical materials or textile pulp, or — paper or Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerising, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product	
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⁽¹⁾ For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.'

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

It is applicable from 1 January 2001.

Done at Brussels, 25 January 2001.

For the Association Council

A. VALIONIS

The President

DECISION No 2/2001 OF THE EU-SLOVAKIA ASSOCIATION COUNCIL
of 22 February 2001
amending Protocol 4 to the Europe Agreement with Slovakia concerning the definition of the
concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation

(2001/237/EC)

THE ASSOCIATION COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Slovak Republic, of the other part ⁽¹⁾, signed in Luxembourg on 4 October 1993, and in particular Article 38 of Protocol 4 thereto,

Whereas:

- (1) Some technical amendments are in order to correct anomalies between the different language versions of the text.
- (2) The list of insufficient working and processing needs to be amended to ensure proper interpretation and to take account of the need to include some operations not covered previously by this list.
- (3) The provisions for the temporary use of flat rates in cases where drawback is prohibited or exemptions from customs duties are granted need to be prolonged until 31 December 2001.
- (4) The need has arisen to provide for a system of accounting segregation of originating and non-originating materials, subject to authorisation by customs authorities.
- (5) The provisions concerning the amounts expressed in euro need to be revised in order to clarify the procedure and to provide greater stability for the level of the amounts in national currencies.
- (6) To take account of the lack of production of a certain material within the countries concerned, a correction should be made to the list of working and processing requirements which non-originating materials have to fulfil to qualify for originating status,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Protocol 4 concerning the definition of originating products and methods of administrative cooperation is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 1(i) shall be replaced by the following:

'(i) "added value" shall be taken to be the ex-works price minus the customs value of each of the materials incorporated which originate in the other countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 or, where the customs value is not known or cannot be ascertained, the first verifiable price paid for the materials in the Community or the Slovak Republic;'

2. Article 7 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 7

Insufficient working or processing

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, the following operations shall be considered as insufficient working or processing to confer the status of originating products, whether or not the requirements of Article 6 are satisfied:

- (a) preserving operations to ensure that the products remain in good condition during transport and storage;
- (b) breaking-up and assembly of packages;
- (c) washing, cleaning; removal of dust, oxide, oil, paint or other coverings;
- (d) ironing or pressing of textiles;
- (e) simple painting and polishing operations;
- (f) husking, partial or total bleaching, polishing, and glazing of cereals and rice;
- (g) operations to colour sugar or form sugar lumps;
- (h) peeling, stoning and shelling, of fruits, nuts and vegetables;
- (i) sharpening, simple grinding or simple cutting;
- (j) sifting, screening, sorting, classifying, grading, matching; (including the making-up of sets of articles);
- (k) simple placing in bottles, cans, flasks, bags, cases, boxes, fixing on cards or boards and all other simple packaging operations;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 359, 31.12.1994, p. 2.

- (l) affixing or printing marks, labels, logos and other like distinguishing signs on products or their packaging;
- (m) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds;
- (n) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article or disassembly of products into parts;
- (o) a combination of two or more operations specified in subparagraphs (a) to (n);
- (p) slaughter of animals.

2. All operations carried out either in the Community or in the Slovak Republic on a given product shall be considered together when determining whether the working or processing undergone by that product is to be regarded as insufficient within the meaning of paragraph 1.;

3. the last sentence of Article 15(6), shall be replaced by the following:

'The provisions of this paragraph shall apply until 31 December 2001.;

4. the following Article shall be inserted:

'Article 20a

Accounting segregation

1. Where considerable cost or material difficulties arise in keeping separate stocks of originating and non-originating materials which are identical and interchangeable, the customs authorities may, at the written request of those concerned, authorise the so-called "accounting segregation" method to be used for managing such stocks.

2. This method must be able to ensure that, for a specific reference period, the number of products obtained which could be considered as "originating" is the same as that which would have been obtained if there had been physical segregation of the stocks.

3. The customs authorities may grant such authorisation, subject to any conditions deemed appropriate.

4. This method is recorded and applied on the basis of the general accounting principles applicable in the country where the product was manufactured.

5. The beneficiary of this facilitation may issue or apply for proofs of origin, as the case may be, for the quantity of products which may be considered as originating. At the request of the customs authorities, the beneficiary shall provide a statement of how the quantities have been managed.

6. The customs authorities shall monitor the use made of the authorisation and may withdraw it at any time whenever the beneficiary makes improper use of the authorisation in any manner whatsoever or fails to fulfil any of the other conditions laid down in this Protocol.;

5. in the first sentence of Article 22(1), the following shall be inserted after the term 'exporter':

'hereinafter referred to as "approved exporter";;

6. Article 30 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 30

Amounts expressed in euro

1. For the application of the provisions of Article 21(1)(b) and Article 26(3) in cases where products are invoiced in a currency other than euro, amounts in the national currencies of the countries referred to in Articles 3 and 4 equivalent to the amounts expressed in euro shall be fixed annually by each of the countries concerned.

2. A consignment shall benefit from the provisions of Article 21(1)(b) or Article 26(3) by reference to the currency in which the invoice is drawn up, according to the amount fixed by the country concerned.

3. The amounts to be used in any given national currency shall be the equivalent in that currency of the amounts expressed in euro as at the first working day of October. The amounts shall be communicated to the European Commission by 15 October and shall apply from 1 January the following year. The European Commission shall notify all countries concerned of the relevant amounts.

4. A country may round up or down the amount resulting from the conversion into its national currency of an amount expressed in euro. The rounded-off amount may not differ from the amount resulting from the conversion by more than 5 per cent. A country may retain unchanged its national currency equivalent of an amount expressed in euro if, at the time of the annual adjustment provided for in paragraph 3, the conversion of that amount, prior to any rounding-off, results in an increase of less than 15 per cent in the national currency equivalent. The national currency equivalent may be retained unchanged if the conversion were to result in a decrease in that equivalent value.

5. The amounts expressed in euro shall be reviewed by the Association Committee at the request of the Community or the Slovak Republic. When carrying out this review, the Association Committee shall consider the desirability of preserving the effects of the limits concerned in real terms. For this purpose, it may decide to modify the amounts expressed in euro.;

7. Annex II shall be amended as follows:

The entry for HS heading 5309 to 5311 shall be replaced by:

'5309 to 5311	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres; woven fabrics of paper yarn: — Incorporating rubber thread — Other	Manufacture from single yarn ⁽¹⁾ Manufacture from ⁽¹⁾: — coir yarn, — jute yarn, — natural fibres, — man-made staple fibres not carded or combed or otherwise prepared for spinning, — chemical materials or textile pulp, or — paper or Printing accompanied by at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerising, heat setting, raising, calendering, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatising, impregnating, mending and burling) where the value of the unprinted fabric does not exceed 47,5 % of the ex-works price of the product	
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⁽¹⁾ For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.'

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

It is applicable from 1 January 2001.

Done at Brussels, 22 February 2001.

For the Association Council

The President

A. LINDH

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 21 March 2001

concerning the appointment of new members, chairmen and vice-chairmen of the expert groups to assist the Commission on the content and direction of the key actions in the field of research and technological development

(notified under document number C(2001) 695)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2001/238/EC, Euratom)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,

Having regard to Commission Decision 98/610/EC, Euratom of 22 October 1998 setting up expert groups to assist the Commission on the content and direction of the key actions in the field of research and technological development ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Decision 1999/506/EC, Euratom ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) By Decision 98/682/EC, Euratom ⁽³⁾ on 20 November 1998 the Commission appointed the members, chairmen and vice-chairmen to assist it on the content and direction of the key actions in the field of research and technological development. That Decision was amended by Commission Decisions of 26 July 1999 ⁽⁴⁾ and 29 February 2000 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) The decisions of the association councils adopting the terms and conditions for the participation of Bulgaria ⁽⁶⁾, Estonia ⁽⁷⁾, Hungary ⁽⁸⁾, Latvia ⁽⁹⁾, Lithuania ⁽¹⁰⁾, Poland ⁽¹¹⁾, Romania ⁽¹²⁾, the Czech Republic ⁽¹³⁾, the Slovak Republic ⁽¹⁴⁾ and Slovenia ⁽¹⁵⁾ in Community Programmes in the field of research and technological development and demonstration (1998 to 2002) and, where appropriate, in programmes for research and

training activities (1998 to 2002) provide for the possibility of experts from those countries sitting as members of the consultative groups which assist the Commission in implementing the fifth framework programme and, where appropriate, the Euratom fifth framework programme. Similar provisions appear in the Additional Protocol to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cyprus ⁽¹⁶⁾.

- (3) In accordance with the provisions of Article 100 of the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA), the Decision of the EEA Joint Committee amending Protocol 31 of the EEA Agreement on cooperation in specific fields outside the four freedoms (research and technological development) provides for the possibility of experts who are nationals of the countries in question taking part in the work of the bodies advising the Commission in the fields covered by the fifth framework programme ⁽¹⁷⁾.
- (4) Under Article 4(1), first subparagraph, of Decision 98/610/EC, Euratom, the members of the expert groups are appointed by the Commission in a personal capacity for a maximum period of two years. The appointment may be renewed once only, for a maximum of two years.
- (5) The period of appointment of the members listed in the Commission Decisions of 20 November 1998, 26 July 1999 and 29 February 2000 came to an end on 20 November 2000. New members should now be appointed.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 290, 29.10.1998, p. 57.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 194, 27.7.1999, p. 65.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 51.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 216, 29.7.1999, p. 5.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ C 61, 3.3.2000, p. 4.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 253, 28.9.1999, p. 10.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 181, 16.7.1999, p. 24.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 245, 17.9.1999, p. 43.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 265, 13.10.1999, p. 23.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 270, 20.10.1999, p. 17.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ L 281, 4.11.1999, p. 71.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ L 245, 17.9.1999, p. 35.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ L 258, 5.10.1999, p. 19.

⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ L 249, 22.9.1999, p. 16.

⁽¹⁵⁾ OJ L 256, 1.10.1999, p. 73.

⁽¹⁶⁾ OJ L 180, 15.7.1999, p. 37.

⁽¹⁷⁾ OJ L 148, 22.6.2000, p. 54.

- (6) Article 3(1) of Decision 98/610/EC, Euratom, lays down that the expert groups shall be set up by the Commission so as to ensure that the groups have a balanced composition, taking account of the geographical origin and sector of origin (industry and services, research and innovation, users, public regulatory authorities and socioeconomic circles) of their members. The Commission also endeavours to ensure, as far as possible, a balanced participation of women and men.
- (7) For the purposes of appointing members of the expert groups, the Commission assesses all applications in accordance with the selection criteria set out in section A(2) of the Annex to Decision 98/610/EC, Euratom. On the basis of that assessment, the Commission appoints members of the expert groups in accordance with the provisions of Article 3(1) of the Decision and section B of the Annex thereto.
- (8) In accordance with Article 4(4) of Decision 98/610/EC, Euratom, the Commission also appoints the chairman and vice-chairman of each of the expert groups from among the members of each group. The vice-chairman may not be of the same geographical origin or sector of origin as the chairman.
- (9) The role of the expert groups is to deliver conclusions in a completely transparent and independent manner. Their members must therefore act independently of any external influence in order to provide the Commission with objective observations.
- (10) To this end, it is necessary for members to inform the Commission before each meeting, on the basis of the agenda, of any interests which could be regarded as compromising their independence. They must refrain from discussing any subject where they have a conflict of interests.
- (11) To this end, the experts selected must sign a declaration before each meeting of the expert groups certifying that, on the basis of the agenda, there are no conflicts of interests which could compromise their independence.
- (12) Without prejudice to Article 287 of the Treaty establishing the European Community and Article 194 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, the members of the expert groups must be required not to divulge information communicated in

the course of the work of those groups where they have been notified that such information is the subject of a request for confidentiality.

- (13) Where a member fails to meet these obligations of independence and confidentiality, he must be regarded as no longer able to make an effective contribution to the work of the group within the meaning of Article 4(1), third subparagraph, of Decision 98/610/EC, Euratom.
- (14) New members of the expert groups as well as the chairmen and vice-chairmen of those groups should therefore be appointed, and the confidentiality of the proceedings and the independence of the members guaranteed,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The persons whose names are listed in Annex I shall be appointed members of the expert groups set up by Decision 98/610/EC, Euratom until 31 December 2002.

Article 2

The persons whose names are listed in Annex II shall be appointed chairmen or vice-chairmen of the expert groups referred to in Article 1.

Article 3

The persons referred to in Articles 1 and 2 are obliged to comply with the requirements of independence and confidentiality appearing in Annex III.

Article 4

This Decision shall take effect on the day of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 21 March 2001.

For the Commission

Philippe BUSQUIN

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Expert group	Names and first names	
Health, food and environmental factors	BEHRENDT	Heidrun
	BIESALSKI	Hans
	BORRESEN	Torger
	COLOMER	Concha
	DROUET	Xavier
	DYBING	Erik
	EGLITE	Maija
	FORSBERG	Ethel
	GARCEZ DE LENCASTRE	Herminia
	KATSOUYANNI	Klea
	KORPELA	Ritta
	LESLIE	Jim
	LISON	Dominique
	MEDINA	Sylvia
	PFANNHAUSER	Werner
	RIZOV	Nikolay
	ROTILO	Giuseppe
	RYDZYNSKI	Konrad
	SARIS	Wim
	TAEYMANS	Dominique
	VAHTER	Marie E.
	WALL	Patrick
	WILLIAMS	Christine
Control of infectious diseases	AGNARSDOTTIR	Gudrun
	BORRIELLO	Saverio Peter
	BUDKA	Herbert
	DARBYSHIRE	Janet H.
	ESTEBAN	Mariano
	ESTOLIO DO ROSARIO	Virgilio
	HJELTNES	Brit
	HOGENOVA	Helena
	LEROY	Odile
	MOENNIG	Volker
	O'FLANAGAN	Darina
	PAPAMICHAIL	Michail
	RANKI	Annamari
	RAPPUOLI	Rino
	SALMASO	Stefania
	SANCHEZ	J. M.
	SZEWCZYK	Boguslaw
	VAN EDEN	Willem
	VANHEMELRIJCK	Johan
	WAHREN	Britta

Expert group	Names and first names	
The cell factory	ALBERGHINA	Lilia
	BECK	Yaffa
	BOWLES	Dianna
	CARRONDO	Manuel
	COLIJN-HOOYMANS	Catharina
	DIDERICHSEN	Borge
	GLIMELIUS	Kristina
	KOVACS	Kornel
	MÄKINEN	Seppo
	PUHLER	Alfred
	RENAUD	Michel
	ROELS	J. A.
	SCHWAB	Helmut
	VAN DE VOORDE	André
	VELA	Carmen
	VIKARI	Liisa
	YEATS	Siobhan
The ageing population	BALASA	Ana
	BARTOLI	Ettore
	BRICK	Yitzak
	BUHLER	Christian
	COMELLA	Joan
	FERRO MORÃO CABRAL	José Manuel
	GREENGROSS	Sally
	INGOLFSDOTTIR	Vilborg
	IVAN	Laszlo
	LAURISTIN	Marju
	LEGROS-BAWIN	Bernadette
	LINDSTRÖM	Jan-Ingvar
	MAGUIRE	Peggy
	PERANI	Daniela
	POMPIDOU	Alain
	SCHROLL	Marianne
	STATHAKOS	Dimitri
	TAIPALE	Vappu
	VAN DEN BERG	Hans
	WICK	Georg
Sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry, including the integrated development of rural areas	CARLSSON	Marten
	CHET	Ilan
	DE SOUSA VASCONCELOS	Marcelo
	KASSIOUMIS	Konstantinos
	LANGSTRAAT	Dirk
	LAVENS	Patrick
	LEE	John
	LOJKOWSKA	Ewa

Expert group	Names and first names	
	MAUCORPS	Alain
	MULLER	Hermann
	PAAVILAINEN	Leena
	PETKO	Branislav
	POUZET	André
	RADDI	Paolo
	RASCHE	Ernst
	REXEN	Finn
	TAIT	Elizabeth Joyce
	WERRIJ	P.
	WÖRGETTER	Manfred
	ZANUY	Silvia
Information Society	AIRAGHI	Angelo
	BOEKHORST	Fred
	BOYANOV	Kiril
	BRAVO	Alain
	BUSSOLETTI	Ezio
	CRONBERG	Tarja
	DANIEL	John
	ERIKSSON	Hakan
	FENEYROL	Michel
	GEYRES	Philippe
	HALKIAS	Christos
	HEALY	Michael
	KUUSI	Juhani
	LAGASSE	Paul
	LOPEZ BARRIO	Carlos
	MEHRGARDT	Soenke
	MEHRING	Paul
	MOGENSEN	Gregers
	PIETTE	Jean-Louis
	PURVES	Ian
	RANDALL	Stephen
	SOETE	Luc
	TRANCOSO	Isabel
	UCEDA	Javier
	VAN LOOVEREN	Anita
	VORTMAN	Jacob
	WERTHNER	Hannes
	WIERZBICKI	Andrzej Piotr
Innovative products, processes and organisation	ALVAREZ	Santiago
	ANDRADE-PERDRIX	Carmen
	ARZT	Eduard
	DE CHARENTENAY	François
	FOUNTI	Maria

Expert group	Names and first names	
	GUERRIERO	Renato
	GREGORY	Mike
	JÄGER	Heimo
	LUKASIK	Jacques
	MAGUREANU	Razvan
	NORELL	Margareta
	PEDERSEN	Hans
	PINTO	Lucio
	SHPITALNI	Moshe
	SISTERMANS	Joop
	TEMMES	Armi
	WARNECKE	Hans-Jürgen
Sustainable mobility and intermodality	BAYLISS	David
	BREEN	Jeane
	FERNÁNDEZ DURÁN	Reyes
	FINLAY	Hugh
	LINDBERG	Johan
	LINKAMA	Eeva
	PAVAUX	Jacques
	PECHEUR	Pascale
	RICOTTILLI	Marcello
	RYMARZ	Edward W.
	RUIJGROK	C. J.
	SABRIA	Federico
	SCHACKE	Ivar
	SHELL	Brigitte
	SOBOLL	Horst
	TANCZOS	Katalin
	TELLE	Nils
	VAN DE VOORDE	Eddy
	VIANA BAPTISTA	José
New perspectives for aeronautics	ABBINK	Frederik
	ARIAS	Angel-Luis
	CEKAL	Stanslav
	JENSEN	Kurt
	KING	Julia
	LAWLER	James
	LOJACONO	Eros
	LUREAU	François
	MADALENO	Utímia
	MARTIS	Gunter
	NYSSSEN	Claude
	OLSSON	Ulf
	PAPAILIOU	Kyriacos
	ROSEN	Aviv

Expert group	Names and first names	
	SZODRUCH THOMAS TRUMAN VON TEIN	Joachim Jean-Marc Trevor Volker
Land transport and marine technologies	ACKERMANN ANDERSEN CSER BRÄNNSTRÖM DUARTE SILVA FEITLER FOSTER GOLDAN HOLDEN KYRTATOS LIST MAGGETTO MARTONE MICHELLONE PERSON SEIFFERT SAARISTO HOLMBERG TAMUZS	Charles-Louis Torben Gyula Klas António Simone Andrew Michael Kjell Nikolaos Helmut Gaston Maria Gian Carlo Patrick Ulrich Sirkka-Leena Vitauts
Sustainable management and quality of water and sustainable management of marine eco-systems	BJORNSEN BOZZO CANDELA DAGAN DRONKERS GRANELI JASKULKE KAUPPI KLAGHOFER LANCELOT LIE MARECOS DO MONTE MCGLADE MIMIKOU MONTESINOS MULCAHY PFEIFFER SAAT SOMLYODY	Peter Gian Mario Lucila Gedeon Job Edna Elisabeth Lea E. Christiane Ulf Maria Helena Jacqueline Maria Salomón Maire Klaus Toomas Laszlo
Global change, climate and biodiversity	BERGER BERZ CAHILL CORTE-REAL CRUTZEN	André Gerhard Bronwyn João Paul

Expert group	Names and first names	
	DAHL-JENSEN GRABHERR HOV JAEGER LALAS MORENO ROHDE SADOWSKI SERREAULT SVEINBJÖRNSDOTTIR WALLS ZERBINI	Dorthe Georg Oystein Jill Dimitris José Henning Maciej Brigitte Arny Mari Susanna
The city of tomorrow and cultural heritage	ANDERSSON ARISTOTELOUS-CLERIDOU BARTONOVA BEEDHOLM CASSAR DUNLEAVY GISLADOTTIR HECQ JILKA KUTTER MAUGARD MOROPOULOU MURGA NYSTROM PORTAS ROELOFS SABBIONI SHACHAR STAUSKAS	Harri Athena Alena Bente May Sean Ingibjörg Walter Brigitte Eckhard Alain Antonia Mikel Louise Nuno Lambert Cristina Arie Vladas
Cleaner energy systems and economic and efficient energy	AIGNER BALLAY DA SILVA CARVALHO FANINGER FREDERICK GARIBBA HESTNES HINSTRUP KERONEN LEWIS MACIAS MIRANDA MAVRAKIS	Manfred Roger Maria Gerhard Guy M. Anne Grete Peter Jouni Tony Manuel Dimitrios

Expert group	Names and first names	
	OTTER	Nicholas
	ROCCA	Ugo
	ROULET	Claude
	SAHLESTRÖM	Britt
	SARIS	Frans
	TALLANTYRE	Maurice
	TOMSIC	Michael-Gabrijel
	VALDMA	Mati
	YOGEV	Ammon
Improving the socioeconomic knowledge base	BRUNN	Anke
	ERIKSON	Robert
	GRODAL	Birgit
	HALIASSOS	Michael
	MARTINOTTI	Guido
	NOWOTNY	Helga
	PORTES	Richard
	RIP	Arie
	RODRIGUES	Maria João
	SCHABER	Gaston
	SCHWARTZ	Dafna
	SILIUS	Harriet
	SOFER	Catherine
	SOMMESTAD	Lena
	SUBIRATS	Joan
	THEVENOT	Laurent
	WHELAN	Brendan
	ZIMMERMANN	Klaus F.
Controlled thermonuclear fusion	BELLI	Maria
	BUSCH	Niels
	D'HAESELEER	William
	FUSTER	Feliciano
	HÖGBERG	Lars
	HOPKINS	Mike
	IONESCU	Valentin
	KALLI	Heikki
	KNERINGER	Günther
	LAVAL	Guy
	POLICARPO	Armando
	POOLEY	Derek
	SIMOPOULOS	Simos
	TENCKHOFF	Erich
	TROEV	Troyo

Expert group	Names and first names	
Nuclear fission	CARO	Rafael
	CARVALHO SOARES	José
	COLINO	Antonio
	CUNNINGHAM	John
	GOVAERTS	Pierre
	HAYNS	Mike
	HEUSENER	Gerhard
	HOLM	Lars-Erik
	LUX	Ivan
	MATTILA	Lasse
	MUSILEK	Ladislav
	NIELSEN	Sven
	RAKHORST	Hubert
	RISING	Agneta
	SCHMIDT-KÜSTER	Wolf-J.
	SCHMITZER	Christian
	THOMPSON	Sam
	VALENTINI	Paolo
	VALLÉE	Alain
	YADIGAROGLU	George

ANNEX II

List of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the expert groups

Expert group	Surname and first name of the chairman	Surname and first name of the vice-chairman
Health, food and environmental factors	WILLIAMS Christine	COLOMER Concha
Control of infectious diseases	WAHREN Britta	MOENNIG Volker
The cell factory	ALBERGHINA Lilia	CARRONDO Manuel
The ageing population	TAIPALE Vappu	WICK Georg
Sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry	WERRIJ P.	RASCHE Ernst
Information Society	AIRAGHI Angelo	—
Innovative products, processes and organisation	PEDERSEN Hans	SISTERMANS Joop
Sustainable mobility and intermodality	BAYLISS David	—
New perspectives for aeronautics	OLSSON Ulf	ARIAS Angel-Luis
Land transport and marine technologies	MICHELLONE Gian Carlo	—
Sustainable management and quality of water and sustainable management of marine ecosystems	BJORNSEN Peter	KAUPPI Lea
Global change, climate and biodiversity	BERGER André	SERREAULT Brigitte
The city of tomorrow and cultural heritage	SABBIONI Cristina	PORTAS Nuno
Cleaner energy systems and economic and efficient energy	SARIS Frans	AIGNER Manfred
Improving the socio-economic knowledge base	NOWOTNY Helga	SCHABER Gaston
Controlled thermonuclear fusion	D'HAESELEER William	HÖGBERG Lars
Nuclear fission	VALLEE Alain	RISING Agneta

ANNEX III

CONDITIONS CONCERNING THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE MEMBERS AND THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THEIR WORK**A. Confidentiality of work**

Without prejudice to Article 287 of the Treaty establishing the European Community and Article 194 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, the members are required not to divulge information given in the context of the work of the expert groups when it has been indicated to them that this information is subject to a request for confidentiality.

B. Independence of the members

1. The members will inform the Commission of all interests which could be considered as prejudicial to their independence.
2. Before each meeting, the members will declare to the Commission, on the basis of the agenda, any particular interests which could be considered prejudicial to their independence. They will abstain from discussions on a topic on which they have a conflict of interests.
3. For this purpose, the experts selected should, before each meeting of the expert groups, sign the declaration in the Appendix, in which they certify that there is no conflict of interests.

C. Breaches

When a member is in breach of the requirements set out above, he/she will be considered as no longer being in a position to contribute effectively to the group's work, in accordance with Article 4 of Decision 98/610/EC, Euratom.

Appendix

DECLARATION ON CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

(Tick the appropriate box)

Declaration of absence of conflicts of interest on the basis of the agenda for the meeting of

.....

☐ I the undersigned, Mr/Ms certify that, on the basis of the agenda for the current meeting, no conflict of interest exists that could be considered as being prejudicial to my independence.

☐ I the undersigned, Mr/Ms declare that, on the basis of the agenda for the current meeting, a possible conflict of interest that could be considered as being prejudicial to my independence exists with respect to the following work of the expert group in which I participate:

Agenda item *Conflict of interest*

.....
.....
.....

In addition, if, during a meeting of the expert group in which I participate, I discover any conflict of interest that could be considered as being prejudicial to my independence with any item on the agenda or any subject discussed in the group, I undertake to inform the Commission services immediately.

Signature:

First names and surname:

Date:

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 409/2001 of 28 February 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice**

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 60 of 1 March 2001)

On page 27, in Article 1, in the quoted matter, new Article 7a(1), second line:

for: '... CN codes 1101 90, 1101, 1102 and ...',

read: '... CN codes 1001 90, 1101, 1102 and ...'.

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 2000/147/EC of 8 February 2000 implementing Council Directive 89/106/EEC as regards the classification of the reaction to fire performance of construction products

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 50 of 23 February 2000)

On page 17, in the Annex, footnote (2a):

for: '... THR₆₀₀ ...',

read: '... THR_{600s} ...',

and in footnote (5):

for: '... STP_{600s} ...',

read: '... TSP_{600s} ...';

on page 18, in the Annex, Table 2, against B_{FL}:

for: 'FS ≤ 150 mm within 20s',

read: 'Fs ≤ 150 mm within 20s'.
