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Legislation

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 692/2001
of 5 April 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 6 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 April 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 5 April 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	83,0
	204	70,6
	212	117,1
	999	90,2
0707 00 05	052	147,1
	624	89,6
	628	144,3
	999	127,0
0709 90 70	052	115,3
	204	68,1
	999	91,7
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	78,6
	204	46,5
	212	45,8
	220	57,2
	600	55,3
	624	57,9
	999	56,9
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	388	90,2
	400	97,4
	404	89,8
	508	89,9
	512	90,1
	528	89,5
	720	104,0
	804	114,1
	999	95,6
	388	77,3
0808 20 50	512	84,9
	528	80,6
	999	80,9

⁽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 693/2001**of 5 April 2001****fixing the maximum export refund on common wheat in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1701/2000**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 602/2001⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund on exportation of common wheat to all third countries with the exclusion of certain ACP States was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1701/2000⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 293/2001⁽⁶⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in

Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95. In that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For tenders notified from 30 March to 5 April 2001, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1701/2000, the maximum refund on exportation of common wheat shall be EUR 11/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 April 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 89, 29.3.2001, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 195, 1.8.2000, p. 18.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 43, 14.2.2001, p. 10.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 694/2001**of 5 April 2001****fixing the maximum export refund on common wheat in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2014/2000**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 602/2001 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund for the export of common wheat to certain ACP States was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2014/2000 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix

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

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For tenders notified from 30 March to 5 April 2001, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2014/2000, the maximum refund on exportation of common wheat shall be EUR 12,35/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 April 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 89, 29.3.2001, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 241, 26.9.2000, p. 23.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 695/2001**of 5 April 2001****fixing the maximum export refund on barley in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2317/2000**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 602/2001 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund for the export of barley to all third countries except for the United States of America and Canada was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2317/2000 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix

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

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For tenders notified from 30 March to 5 April 2001, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2317/2000, the maximum refund on exportation of barley shall be EUR 0,00/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 April 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 89, 29.3.2001, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 267, 20.10.2000, p. 23.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 696/2001
of 5 April 2001
concerning tenders notified in response to the invitation to tender for the export of rye issued in
Regulation (EC) No 1740/2000

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 602/2001 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund for the export of rye to all third countries was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1740/2000 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92

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

- (3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 a maximum refund should not be fixed.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

No action shall be taken on the tenders notified from 30 March to 5 April 2001 in response to the invitation to tender for the refund for the export of rye issued in Regulation (EC) No 1740/2000.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 April 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 89, 29.3.2001, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 199, 5.8.2000, p. 3.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 697/2001**of 5 April 2001****fixing the maximum export refund on oats in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2097/2000**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 602/2001 ⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2097/2000 of 3 October 2000 on a special intervention measure for cereals in Finland and Sweden ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 680/2001 ⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund for the export of oats produced in Finland and Sweden for export from Finland or Sweden to all third countries was opened pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2097/2000.
- (2) Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 2097/2000 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in

Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95. In that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For tenders notified from 30 March to 5 April 2001, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 2097/2000, the maximum refund on exportation of oats shall be EUR 38,55/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 April 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 89, 29.3.2001, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 249, 4.10.2000, p. 15.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 94, 4.4.2001, p. 20.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 698/2001**of 5 April 2001****fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products in the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) The refunds must be fixed taking into account the factors referred to in Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 602/2001⁽⁴⁾.
- (3) As far as wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, when the refund on these products is being calculated, account must be taken of the quantities of cereals required for their manufacture. These quantities were fixed in Regulation (EC) No 1501/95.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 April 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 89, 29.3.2001, p. 16.

ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 5 April 2001 fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour,
groats and meal**

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refunds	Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refunds
1001 10 00 9200	—	EUR/t	—	1101 00 11 9000	—	EUR/t	—
1001 10 00 9400	—	EUR/t	—	1101 00 15 9100	C01	EUR/t	17,00
1001 90 91 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1101 00 15 9130	C01	EUR/t	15,75
1001 90 99 9000	C01	EUR/t	0	1101 00 15 9150	C01	EUR/t	14,50
1002 00 00 9000	A00	EUR/t	0	1101 00 15 9170	C01	EUR/t	13,50
1003 00 10 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1101 00 15 9180	C01	EUR/t	12,50
1003 00 90 9000	A00	EUR/t	0	1101 00 15 9190	—	EUR/t	—
1004 00 00 9200	—	EUR/t	—	1101 00 90 9000	—	EUR/t	—
1004 00 00 9400	—	EUR/t	—	1102 10 00 9500	C01	EUR/t	50,00
1005 10 90 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1102 10 00 9700	C01	EUR/t	39,50
1005 90 00 9000	A00	EUR/t	0	1102 10 00 9900	—	EUR/t	—
1007 00 90 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1103 11 10 9200	A00	EUR/t	0 ⁽¹⁾
1008 20 00 9000	—	EUR/t	—	1103 11 10 9400	A00	EUR/t	0 ⁽¹⁾
				1103 11 10 9900	—	EUR/t	—
				1103 11 90 9200	A00	EUR/t	0 ⁽¹⁾
				1103 11 90 9800	—	EUR/t	—

⁽¹⁾ No refund is granted when this product contains compressed meal.

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

The other destinations are as follows:

C01 All destinations except for Poland.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 699/2001
of 5 April 2001
concerning tenders notified in response to the invitation to tender for the import of maize issued
in Regulation (EC) No 555/2001

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported into Portugal was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 555/2001⁽³⁾.
- (2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1839/95⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2235/2000⁽⁵⁾, allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and on the basis of the tenders notified, to make no award.

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

No action shall be taken on the tenders notified from 30 March to 5 April 2001 in response to the invitation to tender for the reduction in the duty on imported maize issued in Regulation (EC) No 555/2001.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 April 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 82, 22.3.2001, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 177, 28.7.1995, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 256, 10.10.2000, p. 13.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

DECISION No 1/2001 OF THE ASSOCIATION COUNCIL, ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES AND THEIR MEMBER STATES, OF THE ONE PART, AND THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA, OF THE OTHER PART

of 24 January 2001

amending Protocol 3 to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Estonia, of the other part

(2001/277/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 Estonia, of the other part ⁽¹⁾, signed in Brussels on 12 June 1995, and in particular Article 38 of Protocol 3 ⁽²⁾ thereof,

Whereas the definition of the term 'originating products' in Protocol 3 needs to be amended to ensure the proper operation of the extended system of cumulation which permits the use of materials originating in the European Community, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Slovenia, the European Economic Area (hereinafter referred to as 'the EEA'), Iceland, Norway and Switzerland;

Whereas it would seem advisable to maintain in operation until 31 December 2000 the system of flat rate charges provided for in Article 15 of Protocol 3 in connection with the prohibition of drawback and exemption from customs duty;

Whereas, in view of the particular arrangements on industrial products obtaining between the Community and Turkey, it would also be appropriate to extend the cumulation system to such products originating in Turkey;

Whereas to facilitate trade and simplify administrative tasks it is desirable to amend the wording of Articles 3, 4 and 12 of Protocol 3;

Whereas, to take account of changes in processing techniques and shortages of certain raw materials, some corrections must 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 the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation is hereby amended as follows:

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

- '(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 price verifiably paid for the products in the Community or Estonia.';

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 68, 9.3.1998, p. 3.

⁽²⁾ Protocol 3 was replaced by Association Council Decision No 2/98 (OJ L 208, 24.7.1998, p. 53).

2. Articles 3 and 4 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 3

Cumulation in the European Community

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 2(1) products shall be considered as originating in the Community if such products are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in the Community, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovenia, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland (including Liechtenstein) (*) or Turkey (**) in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on rules of origin annexed to the Agreements between the Community and each of these countries, provided that the working or processing carried out in the Community goes beyond that referred to in Article 7 of this Protocol. It shall not be necessary that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing.
2. Where the working or processing carried out in the Community does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 7, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the Community only where the value added there is greater than the value of the materials used originating in any one of the other countries referred to in paragraph 1. If this is not so, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the country which accounts for the highest value of originating materials used in the manufacture in the Community.
3. Products, originating in one of the countries referred to in paragraph 1, which do not undergo any working or processing in the Community, retain their origin if exported into one of these countries.
4. The cumulation provided for in this Article may only be applied to materials and products which have acquired originating status by an application of rules of origin identical to those given in this Protocol.

The Community shall provide Estonia, through the Commission of the European Communities, with details of the Agreements and their corresponding rules of origin, which are applied with the other countries referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission of the European Communities shall publish in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* (C Series) the date on which the cumulation, provided for in this Article may be applied by those countries listed in paragraph 1 which have fulfilled the necessary requirements.

Article 4

Cumulation in Estonia

1. Without prejudice to the provision of Article 2(2), products shall be considered as originating in Estonia if such products are obtained there, incorporating materials originating in the Community, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Slovenia, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland (including Liechtenstein) (*) or Turkey (**) in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on rules of origin annexed to the Agreements between Estonia and each of these countries, provided that the working or processing carried out in Estonia goes beyond that referred to in Article 7 of this Protocol. It shall not be necessary that such materials have undergone sufficient working or processing.
2. Where the working or processing carried out in Estonia does not go beyond the operations referred to in Article 7, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in Estonia only where the value added there is greater than the value of the materials used originating in any one of the other countries referred to in paragraph 1. If this is not so, the product obtained shall be considered as originating in the country which accounts for the highest value of originating materials used in the manufacture in Estonia.
3. Products, originating in one of the countries referred to in paragraph 1, which do not undergo any working or processing in Estonia, retain their origin if exported into one of these countries.
4. The cumulation provided for in this Article may only be applied to materials and products which have acquired originating status by an application of rules of origin identical to those given in this Protocol.

Estonia shall provide the Community, through the Commission of the European Communities, with details of the Agreements and their corresponding rules of origin, which are applied with the other countries referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission of the European Communities shall publish in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* (C Series) the date on which the cumulation, provided for in this Article, may be applied by those countries listed in paragraph 1 which have fulfilled the necessary requirements.

(*) The Principality of Liechtenstein has a customs union with Switzerland, and is a Contracting Party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

(**) Cumulation as provided for in this Article does not apply to materials originating in Turkey which are mentioned in the list at Annex V to this Protocol.;

3. Article 12 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 12

Principle of territoriality

1. Except as provided for in Article 2(1)(c), Articles 3 and 4 and paragraph 3 of this Article, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II must continue to be fulfilled at all times in the Community or Estonia.

2. Except as provided for in Articles 3 and 4, where originating goods exported from the Community or Estonia to another country return, they must be considered as non-originating, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

(a) the returning goods are the same as those that were exported; and

(b) they have not undergone any operation beyond that necessary to preserve them in good condition while in that country or while being exported.

3. The acquisition of originating status in accordance with the conditions set out in Title II shall not be affected by working or processing done outside the Community or Estonia on materials exported from the Community or Estonia and subsequently reimported there, provided:

(a) the said materials are wholly obtained in the Community or Estonia or have undergone working or processing beyond the insufficient operations listed in Article 7 prior to being exported; and

(b) it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that:

(i) the reimported goods have been obtained by working or processing the exported materials; and

(ii) the total added value acquired outside the Community or Estonia by applying the provisions of this Article does not exceed 10 % of the ex-works price of the end product for which originating status is claimed.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the conditions for acquiring originating status set out in Title II shall not apply to working or processing done outside the Community or Estonia. But where, in the list in Annex II, a rule setting a maximum value for all the non-originating materials incorporated is applied in determining the originating status of the end product, the total value of the non-originating materials incorporated in the territory of the party concerned, taken together with the total added value acquired outside the Community or Estonia by applying the provisions of this Article, shall not exceed the stated percentage.

5. For the purposes of applying the provisions of paragraph 3 and 4, "total added value" shall be taken to mean all costs arising outside the Community or Estonia, including the value of the materials incorporated there.

6. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to products which do not fulfil the conditions set out in the list in Annex II or which can be considered sufficiently worked or processed only if the general values fixed in Article 6(2) are applied.

Chapter 57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings — of needleloom felt - Manufacture from (!): — natural fibres - or — chemical materials or textile pulp - However: — polypropylene filament of heading No 5402 — polypropylene fibres of heading Nos 5503 or 5506 — polypropylene filament tow of heading No 5501, of which the denomination in all cases of a single filament or fibre is less than 9 decitex, may be used provided their value does not exceed 40 % of the ex-works price of the product — jute fabric may be used as backing — of other felt - Manufacture from (!): — natural fibres not carded or combed or otherwise processed for spinning, - or — chemical materials or textile pulp	
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	— Other	chemical materials or textile pulp ⁽¹⁾ : — coir or jute yarn ⁽²⁾ — synthetic or artificial filament yarn, — natural fibres, or — man-made staple fibres not carded or combed or otherwise processed for spinning — jute fabric may be used as backing	
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⁽¹⁾ For special conditions relating to products made of a mixture of textile materials, see Introductory Note 5.

⁽²⁾ The use of jute yarn is authorised from 1 July 2000.

(c) the entry for HS heading No 7006 shall be replaced by:

'7006	Glass of heading Nos 7003, 7004 or 7005, bent, edgeworked, engraved, drilled, enamelled or otherwise worked, but not framed or fitted with other materials: — glass plate substrate coated with dielectric thin film, semiconductor grade, in accordance with SEMII standards ⁽¹⁾ — other	Manufacture from non-coated glass plate substrate of heading No 7006 Manufacture from materials of heading No 7001	
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⁽¹⁾ SEMII-Semiconductor Equipment and Materials Institute Incorporated.

(d) the rule for HS heading No 7601 shall be replaced by:

'7601	Unwrought aluminium	Manufacture in which: — all the materials used are classified within a heading other than that of the product; and — the value of all the materials used does not exceed 50 % of the ex-works price of the product or Manufacture by thermal or electrolytic treatment from unalloyed aluminium or waste and scrap of aluminium'	
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9. the following Annex shall be added:

'Annex V

List of products originating in Turkey to which the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 do not apply, listed in the order of HS Chapters and headings

Chapter 1	
Chapter 2	
Chapter 3	
0401 to 0402	

ex 0403-	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yoghurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter
0404 to 0410	
0504	
0511	
Chapter 6	
0701 to 0709	
ex 0710-	Vegetables, except sweetcorn of heading No 0710 40 00 (uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water), frozen
ex 0711	Vegetables, except sweetcorn of heading No 0711 90 30, provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption
0712 to 0714	
Chapter 8	
ex Chapter 9	Coffee, tea and spices, excluding maté of heading No 0903
Chapter 10	
Chapter 11	
Chapter 12	
ex 1302	Pectic substances, pectinates and pectates
1501 to 1514	
ex 1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (excluding jojoba oil and its fractions) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified
ex 1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared, excluding hydrogenated castor oil known as "opal-wax"
ex 1517 and ex 1518	Margarines, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats
ex 1522	Residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes, excluding degreas
Chapter 16	
1701	
ex 1702	Other sugars, including chemically pure lactose, maltose, glucose and fructose, in solid form; sugar syrups not containing added flavouring or colouring matter; artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey; caramel excluding that of heading Nos 1702 11 00, 1702 30 51, 1702 30 59 1702 50 00 and 1702 90 10
1703	
1801 and 1802	
ex 1902	Pasta, stuffed, containing more than 20 % by weight of fish, crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, sausages and the like or meat and meat offal of any kind, including fats of all kinds
ex 2001	Cucumbers and gherkins, onions, mango chutney, fruit of the genus Capsicum other than Sweet peppers or pimentos, mushrooms and olives, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid
2002 and 2003	
ex 2004	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen, other than products of heading No 2006, excluding potatoes in the form of flour, meal or flakes, and sweetcorn
ex 2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading No 2006, excluding potatoes in the form of flour, meal or flakes, and sweetcorn

ex 2006 and 2007	
ex 2008	Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included, excluding peanut butter, palm hearts, maize, yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants containing 5 % or more by weight of starch, vine leaves, hop shoots and other similar edible parts of plants
2009	
ex 2106	Flavoured and coloured sugar, syrups
2204	
2206	
ex 2207	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol or higher obtained from agricultural produce listed here
ex 2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol obtained from agricultural produce listed here
2209	
Chapter 23	
2401	
4501	
5301 and 5302'	

Article 2

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

It shall apply as from 1 January 1999.

Done at Brussels, 24 January 2001.

For the Association Council

The President

T. H. ILVES

COUNCIL DECISION
of 4 April 2001
appointing an Austrian member of the Committee of the Regions

(2001/278/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 263 thereof,

Having regard to the Council Decision of 26 January 1998 appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas a seat as member of the Committee of the Regions has become vacant following the resignation of Mr Karl STIX, member, notified to the Council on 13 February 2001;

Having regard to the proposal from the Austrian Government,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

Mr Hans NIESSL is hereby appointed a member of the Committee of the Regions in place of Mr Karl STIX for the remainder of the latter's term of office, which runs until 25 January 2002.

Done at Luxembourg, 4 April 2001.

For the Council

The President

B. ROSENGREN

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 28, 4.2.1998, p. 19.

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 5 April 2001

amending Decision 2001/246/EC laying down the conditions for the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the Netherlands in application of Article 13 of Directive 85/511/EEC

(notified under document number C(2001) 1070)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2001/279/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 92/118/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 85/511/EEC of 18 November 1985 introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease ⁽³⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Based on a programme to employ suppressive vaccination submitted by the competent authorities of the Netherlands, the Commission adopted Decision 2001/246/EC ⁽⁴⁾ laying down the conditions for the approval and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the Netherlands in application of Article 13 of Directive 85/511/EEC.
- (2) Based on a programme to employ protective vaccination submitted by the competent authorities of the United Kingdom, the Commission adopted Decision 2001/257/EC ⁽⁵⁾ laying down the conditions for the approval and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom in application of Article 13 of Directive 85/511/EEC.
- (3) The competent authorities of the Netherlands have now presented to the Commission a programme to employ in addition to the measures laid down in Decision 2001/246/EC protective vaccination as an additional instrument to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease, taking into account the epidemiological situation and

the high density of susceptible animals in certain parts of the territory.

- (4) The principles provided for in Article 13 of Directive 85/511/EEC require to balance the decision on resorting to vaccination against basic Community interests which must not be endangered.
- (5) Recourse to any kind of vaccination will inevitably jeopardise the foot-and-mouth disease status in terms of international trade not only for the Member State or part of its territory where vaccination is carried out.
- (6) The Commission prior to taking a Decision on emergency vaccination must ensure that the measures to be taken include at least those provided for in Article 13(3) first to sixth indent of Directive 85/511/EEC.
- (7) It is the purpose of this Decision to define the conditions under which the Netherlands may apply emergency vaccination without prejudice to Commission Decision 2001/223/EC ⁽⁶⁾ as last amended.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2001/246/EC is amended as follows:

1. A third paragraph is added to Article 1 as follows:

- ‘3. Protective vaccination shall mean emergency vaccination of bovine animals in identified holdings situated in the vaccination zone, which is carried out exclusively in conjunction with pre-emptive killing of certain categories of other animals of susceptible species as defined in paragraph 1 whether or not in conjunction with suppressive vaccination as defined in paragraph 2.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 62, 15.3.1993, p. 49.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 315, 26.11.1985, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 88, 28.3.2001, p. 21.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 91, 31.3.2001, p. 98.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 82, 22.3.2001, p. 29.

It is aimed at an urgent reduction of the amount of virus circulating and the risk of virus spreading beyond the perimeters of the area, however it is carried out under the condition that animals of susceptible species vaccinated under the conditions of protective vaccination are not subject to pre-emptive killing.'

2. Article 2 is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

1. Without prejudice to Council Directive 85/511/EEC, and in particular Articles 4, 5 and 9 thereof, the competent authorities of the Netherlands may decide on resorting to emergency vaccination under the conditions set out in the Annexes.

2. Before commencing suppressive and protective vaccination under the conditions laid down respectively in Annex I and Annex II, the Netherlands shall ensure that the Member States and the Commission are officially informed on the details concerning the geographical and administrative definition of the vaccination zone, the number of holdings and animals by species affected and the time when vaccination will be started and accomplished and the circumstances motivating the decision to implement the measures.

Subsequently the Netherlands shall ensure that the information submitted in accordance with the first subparagraph is completed without undue delay with the details concerning the killing of vaccinated animals, in particular the number of animals killed, the number of holdings and animals affected, the time the killing was completed, and the modifications of the restrictions applied in the areas concerned with regard to suppressive vaccination carried out under the conditions laid down in Annex I and the maintenance of restrictions imposed on movement of live animals and certain of their products from animals which have been subject to protective vaccination carried out under the condition laid down in Annex II.'

3. The Annex is replaced by the Annexes to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 5 April 2001.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Conditions for the use of suppressive vaccination in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in application of Article 13(3) of Directive 85/511/EEC

1.	Extent of the geographical area in which suppressive vaccination is to be carried out	The vaccination zone shall be within the area defined in Annex III(A). The restrictions applicable in the vaccination zone shall be those in Annex I and where applicable in Annex II of this Decision, without prejudice to the provisions in Articles 4, 5 and 9 of Directive 85/511/EEC. The vaccination zone must be situated in the parts of the territory of the Netherlands included in Annex I of Commission Decision 2001/223/EC as last amended.
2.	Species and age of the animals to be vaccinated	All animals of susceptible species independently of their sex, age and gestational or productive status
3.	Duration of the vaccination campaign	The campaign must be completed within 48 hours on holdings situated within a radius of up to 2 km around a holding placed under the restrictions laid down in Articles 4 or 5 of Directive 85/511/EEC.
4.	Specific standstill of vaccinated animals and products of vaccinated animals	The measures laid down in Article 4 of Directive 85/511/EEC shall apply to holdings on which suppressive vaccination is to be carried out until the animals vaccinated under the terms of suppressive vaccination have been killed. Where applicable such holdings will continue to be under the restrictions laid down in Annex II with regard to bovine animals.
5.	Special identification and special registration of the vaccinated animals	The measures laid down in Article 4 of Directive 85/511/EEC shall apply to holdings on which suppressive vaccination is to be carried out. An indelible mark must be applied to vaccinated animals at the time of vaccination.
6.	Other matters appropriate to the suppressive vaccination	
6.1.	Adjustment of zones established in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 85/511/EEC	A surveillance zone of at least 10 km around the vaccination zone referred to in point 1.
6.2.	Period for which the measures applied in the zones established in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 85/511/EEC are maintained	The measures applied in the protection zone referred to in point 6.1 must be maintained for at least 15 days after the elimination of all animals of susceptible species vaccinated under the terms of suppressive vaccination and the completion of the preliminary cleansing and disinfection on the holding where suppressive vaccination was carried out. The measures applied in the surveillance zone must remain in force in the protection zone for at least another 15 days. The measures applied in the surveillance zone must remain in force for at least 30 days after the elimination of all animals of susceptible species vaccinated under the terms of suppressive vaccination and the completion of the preliminary cleansing and disinfection on the holding where suppressive vaccination was carried out and where applicable the surveillance zone shall be maintained in accordance with point 6.2. of Annex II.
6.3.	Execution of the vaccination campaign	Vaccination must be carried out by an official of the competent authorities. Necessary measures must be in place to avoid possible spread of virus. Any residual quantities of vaccine must be returned to the point of vaccine distribution with a written record on number of animals vaccinated and the number of doses used.
6.4.	Vaccine to be used	The inactivated vaccine of at least 6 PD ₅₀ to be used must be suitably formulated for the species concerned and be effective against the virus type circulating. It shall be used in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

6.5.	Elimination of all animals of susceptible species on holdings where suppressive vaccination was carried out	Without undue delay and at least at the earliest possible moment when the conditions referred to in Article 1(2) third subparagraph, first and second indent do no longer apply. Killing of animals may be carried out in designated premises outside the holding, if at least 14 days have elapsed since the completion of vaccination of susceptible animals on the holding concerned. The authorities must ensure proper cleansing and disinfection of the premises after each days operation.
6.6.	Information on implementation of this programme to the Commission	A detailed report on the execution of the programme shall be provided to the Commission and the Member States in the framework of a Standing Veterinary Committee before the lifting of the restrictions referred to in points 6.1 and 6.2.

ANNEX II

Conditions for the use of protective vaccination in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in application of Article 13(3) of Directive 85/511/EEC

1.	Extent of the geographical area in which protective vaccination is to be carried out	The vaccination zone shall be within an area defined in Annex III(B). The restrictions applicable in the vaccination zone shall be those in Annex IV of this Decision, without prejudice to the provisions in Article 9 of Directive 85/511/EEC.
2.	Species and age of the animals to be vaccinated	All animals over 1 week of age independently of their sex and gestational or productive status.
3.	Duration of the vaccination campaign	The vaccination shall be completed within 7 days.
4.	Specific standstill of vaccinated animals and products of vaccinated animals	Measures laid down in Annex IV and the treatments of products derived from vaccinated bovine animals as laid down in Annexes V, VI, VII-A and VII-B.
5.	Special identification and special registration of the vaccinated animals	— Identification of all bovine animals in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 (OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1), — on the spot ear-tagging of calves less than 20 days of age and application of an indelible mark with subsequent issuing of passport, — marking of vaccination status in the passport, — entering vaccination details in the database established in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000.
6.	Other matters appropriate to the protective vaccination	
6.1.	Adjustment of zones established in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 85/511/EEC	A surveillance zone of at least 10 km around the vaccination zone referred to in point 1.
6.2.	Period for which the measures applied in the zones established in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 85/511/EEC are maintained	Without prejudice to the provisions in Article 9 of Directive 85/511/EEC and of Commission Decision 2001/223/EC the measures applied in the vaccination zone must remain in force until the measures are lifted in accordance with point 6.6.
6.3.	Execution of the vaccination campaign	Vaccination must be carried out by an official of the competent authorities. Necessary measures must be in place to avoid possible spread of virus. Any residual quantities of vaccine must be returned to the point of vaccine distribution with a written record on number of animals vaccinated and the number of doses used.
6.4.	Vaccine to be used	The inactivated vaccine of at least 6 PD ₅₀ to be used must be suitably formulated for the species concerned and be effective against the virus type circulating. It shall be used in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.
6.5.	Information on implementation of this programme to the Commission	A detailed report on the execution of the programme shall be provided to the Commission and the Member States in the framework of a Standing Veterinary Committee before the lifting of the restrictions referred to in points 6.1 and 6.2.
6.6.	Lifting of restrictions	In accordance with Article 16 and without prejudice to Article 9 of Directive 85/511/EEC and not earlier than — 12 months after the completion of the measures in point 3 or 12 months after the last outbreak in the vaccination zone, whichever is the latest, or — 3 months after the slaughter of the last vaccinated animal.

ANNEX III

(A) Suppressive vaccination zone:

Areas in the provinces of Gelderland, Overijssel, Noord-Brabant and Flevoland in the Netherlands as notified and described in accordance with Article 2(2).

(B) Protective vaccination zone:

An area of about 25 km around Oene as notified and described in accordance with Article 2(2).

ANNEX IV

MEASURES APPLICABLE IN THE VACCINATION ZONE WITH REGARD TO BOVINE ANIMALS VACCINATED UNDER THE TERMS OF PROTECTIVE VACCINATION

1. The Netherlands shall ensure that the following measures are applied in the vaccination zone during the period from the beginning of the vaccination until at least 30 days have elapsed following the completion of the vaccination:

- (a) Movement of live vaccinated bovine animals is prohibited within and out of the vaccination zone.

Derogating from the prohibition above and after clinical inspection of the animals in question and of the herds of origin or dispatch, the competent authorities may authorise the direct transport of live bovine animals for immediate slaughter in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority and situated within the vaccination zone or in exceptional circumstances to be authorised on a case by case basis by the competent authorities preferably close to that zone.

- (b) Fresh meat produced from vaccinated animals slaughtered during the period referred to in this paragraph shall bear the stamp provided for in Article 5a of Directive 72/461/EEC, shall be stored and transported separately from meat not bearing the said stamp, and shall subsequently be transported in sealed containers to an establishment designated by the competent authorities for treatment in accordance with Annex V.

- (c) Milk and milk products produced from vaccinated animals during the period referred to in this paragraph may be placed on the market within or out of the vaccination zone, provided that at least one of the treatments referred to in Annexes VII-A and VII-B has been applied in an establishment located in the vaccination zone or, in exceptional circumstances to be authorised on a case by case basis by the competent authorities outside that zone. This treatment shall be certified by the competent veterinary authorities.

- (d) The collection of semen for artificial insemination from male bovine animals kept in centres situated within the vaccination zone shall be suspended.

Derogating from the prohibition above, the competent authorities may authorise the collection at semen collection centres within the vaccination zone of semen from male bovine animals for the production of frozen semen to be used within the vaccination zone, if it is ensured that the semen collected during that period is stored separately for at least 30 days and is dispatched only after the following measures have been taken:

1. the donor males have been vaccinated following a negative test for antibodies against foot-and-mouth disease virus, and
2. a negative result has been achieved in all susceptible animals present at the time on the semen collection centre, in a virus isolation test or in an approved test for antibody against non-structural proteins carried out at end of the quarantine period for the semen.

- (e) Collection of ova and embryos from donor female bovines shall be prohibited.

2. The Netherlands shall ensure that the following measures are applied in the vaccination zone after the completion of the measures laid down in paragraph 1 and until the restrictions on the vaccination zone are lifted:

- (a) Intra-Community trade in bovine animals vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited.

- (b) Intra-Community trade in semen, ova and embryos of bovine animals vaccinated against foot-and-mouth disease is prohibited.

- (c) Collection of ova shall be prohibited.

- (d) Movement of bovine animals may only take place under the following conditions:

1. Movement out of the vaccination zone of non-vaccinated bovine animals other than those referred to in point (3) below may be authorised not earlier than 3 months after completion of all vaccination and in accordance with Directive 85/511/EEC.

Derogating from the provisions in the first subparagraph above, the Netherlands may authorise the transport of non-vaccinated bovine animals to a slaughterhouse outside the vaccination zone for immediate slaughter, provided that the meat shall be subjected to the treatment in Annex VI.

2. Movement out of the vaccination zone of vaccinated bovine animals shall be prohibited, unless 12 months have elapsed after the completion of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 or 12 months after the last outbreak in the zone, whichever is the latest.

Derogating from the provisions in the first subparagraph, the Netherlands may authorise the transport of vaccinated bovine animals to a designated slaughterhouse outside the vaccination zone for direct slaughter, provided that the meat shall be subjected to the treatment in Annex VI.

3. Non-vaccinated offspring of vaccinated dams, shall be prohibited from leaving the holding of origin unless being transported to:
- (i) either a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter, the meat being subject to the treatment in Annex VI, or
 - (ii) to another holding within the vaccination zone, or
 - (iii) any holding after obtaining a negative result in a serological test for the detection of antibody against the foot-and-mouth disease virus.
- (e) The restrictions applied to fresh meat produced from vaccinated bovine animals as laid down in Annex VI, and to meat products as laid down in Annex V, shall continue to apply until the restrictions on movements of vaccinated bovine animals have been lifted in accordance with Article 16 of Directive 85/511/EEC, and in any case not earlier than 12 months after the completion of vaccination or 12 months after the last outbreak in the vaccination zone whichever is the latest, or until 3 months have elapsed after the slaughter of the last vaccinated bovine animal.
- (f) The restrictions applied to fresh milk produced from vaccinated bovine animals and to milk products produced from such milk as laid down in Annexes VII-A and VII-B shall continue to apply until the restrictions on movements of vaccinated bovine animals have been lifted in accordance with Article 16 of Directive 85/511/EEC, and in any case not earlier than 12 months after the completion of vaccination and 12 months after the last outbreak in the vaccination zone whichever is the latest, or until 3 months have elapsed after the slaughter of the last vaccinated bovine animal.
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ANNEX V

TREATMENT OF MEAT TO ENSURE DESTRUCTION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE VIRUS

Treatment	Foot-and-mouth disease
(a) Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container with an F_0 value of 3,00 or more	+
(b) Heat treatment at a minimum temperature of 70 °C, which must be reached throughout the meat	+
(c) Heat treatment in a hermetically sealed container to at least 60 °C for a minimum of 4 hours, during which time the core temperature must be at least 70 °C for 30 minutes	+
(d) Natural fermentation and maturation of not less than 9 months for boneless meat, resulting in the following characteristics: aw value of not more than 0,93 and a pH value of not more than 6,0	+
(e) As (d) above but meat may contain bone. All the necessary measures must be taken to avoid cross contamination	+
(f) Heat treatment ensuring a core temperature of at least 65 °C is reached for the time necessary to achieve a pasteurisation value (pv) equal to or more than 40	+
'+' : Effectiveness recognised	

ANNEX VI

TREATMENT OF FRESH MEAT

1. De-boned fresh meat:

Meat as described in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 64/433/EEC together with diaphragms but excluding offal, from which the bone and the main accessible lymphatic glands have been removed.

2. Trimmed offal:

- heart from which lymphatic glands, connective tissue and adhering fat have been completely removed,
- liver from which lymphatic glands, adhering connective tissue and fat have been completely removed,
- whole masseter muscles, incised in accordance with paragraph 41(A)(a) of Chapter VIII of Annex I to Directive 64/433/EEC, from which lymphatic glands, connective tissue and adhering fat have been completely removed,
- tongues with epithelium and without bone, cartilage and tonsils,
- lungs from which the trachea and main bronchi and the mediastinal and bronchial lymphatic glands have been removed,
- other offal without bone or cartilage from which lymphatic glands, connective tissue, adhering fat and mucous membrane have been completely removed.

3. Maturation

- maturation of carcasses at a temperature of more than +2 °C for at least 24 hours,
- pH value in the middle of *Longissimus dorsi* muscle recorded as less than 6,0.

4. Effective measures must be applied to avoid cross contamination.

ANNEX VII-A

TREATMENT OF MILK TO ENSURE DESTRUCTION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH VIRUS IN MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Treatment of milk must be carried out in accordance with paragraph 1 below and in any case necessary precautions must be taken to avoid contact of the milk or milk products with any potential source of foot-and-mouth virus after processing.

1. Milk for human consumption must be subject to at least one of the following treatments:
 - 1.1. sterilisation at a level of at least $F_0 3$,
 - 1.2. single UHT ⁽¹⁾ treatment,
 - 1.3. double HTST ⁽²⁾ treatment of milk with a pH above 7,0,
 - 1.4. single HTST treatment of milk with a pH less than 7,0,
 - 1.5. single HTST combined with another physical treatment by:
 - 1.5.1. either a second heat treatment resulting in a negative reaction to the peroxidase test,
 - 1.5.2. or lowering the pH < 6 for at least one hour,
 - 1.5.3. or additional heating to 72 °C or more, combined with desiccation.
2. Milk based products must be produced from milk after the treatment referred to in paragraph 1.

⁽¹⁾ UHT = Ultra High Temperature treatment at 130 °C for 2–3 sec.

⁽²⁾ HTST = High Temperature Short Time pasteurisation at 72 °C for 15–17 sec or equivalent pasteurisation effect achieving a negative reaction to a phosphatase test.

ANNEX VII-B

TREATMENT OF MILK TO ENSURE DESTRUCTION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH VIRUS IN MILK NOT INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND IN MILK FOR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION

Treatment of milk and milk-based products must be carried out in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 3 below depending on the intended use of the milk or milk-based products, and in any case necessary precautions must be taken to avoid contact of the milk or milk based products with any potential source of foot-and-mouth virus after processing.

1. Milk not intended for human consumption and milk intended for animal consumption must be subject to at least one of the following treatments:
 - 1.1. sterilisation at a level of at least F_03 ,
 - 1.2. single UHT ⁽¹⁾ combined with another physical treatment referred to in either paragraph 1.4.1. or 1.4.2.
 - 1.3. double HTST ⁽²⁾,
 - 1.4. single HTST combined with another physical treatment by:
 - 1.4.1. either lowering the pH < 6 for at least one hour,
 - 1.4.2. or additional heating to 72 °C or more, combined with desiccation.
 2. Milk-based products not intended for human consumption must be produced from milk after the treatments referred to in paragraph 1.
 3. Milk-based products intended for animal consumption must be produced from milk after one of the treatments referred to in paragraph 1.1., 1.2. and 1.4.
 4. Whey to be fed to pigs and produced from milk treated as described in paragraph 1 must be collected at least 16 hours after milk clotting and its pH must be recorded as < 6,0 before transport to pig holdings.
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⁽¹⁾ UHT = Ultra High Temperature treatment at 130 °C for 2–3 sec.

⁽²⁾ HTST = High Temperature Short Time pasteurisation at 72 °C for 15–17 sec or equivalent pasteurisation effect achieving a negative reaction to a phosphatase test.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EC) No 2848/2000 of 15 December 2000 fixing for 2001 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

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 334 of 30 December 2000)

In Annex Ia on page 17, first entry 'Atlantic salmon', second column:

for: '(Eston waters)',

read: '(Estonian waters)'.

In Annex Ib on page 20, first entry 'Herring', first column:

for: 'France 8 472 ⁽³⁾',

read: 'France 8 471 ⁽³⁾'.

In Annex Ic on page 33, first entry 'Greenland halibut', second column:

for: '...1 500 tonnes...',

read: '...1 055 tonnes...'.

In Annex Id on page 39, third entry 'Anglerfish', first column:

for: 'United Kingdom 1 975',

read: 'United Kingdom 1 970';

on page 42, first entry 'Hake', first column:

for: 'Belgium 3 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾',

read: 'Belgium 4 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾';

on page 48, the first entry 'Mackerel' shall be replaced by the following:

'Species: Mackerel <i>Scomber scombrus</i>		Zone: IIa (non-EC waters), Vb (EC waters), VI, VII, VIIIabde, XII, XIV
Germany	21 610 ⁽¹⁾	⁽¹⁾ May not be fished in the waters under the sovereignty or the jurisdiction of Spain.
Spain	20 ⁽²⁾	
France	14 410 ⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾ May be fished only in the waters under the sovereignty or within the jurisdiction of Spain or in the international waters of the zone concerned.
Ireland	72 020 ⁽¹⁾	
The Netherlands	31 510 ⁽¹⁾	⁽³⁾ May be fished only in IIa, IVa, VIa (north of 56° 30' N), VII defh.
United Kingdom	198 069 ⁽¹⁾	
EC	337 639 ⁽¹⁾	⁽⁴⁾ Of which 1 620 tonnes may be fished in ICES Division IVa north of 59° N (EC zone) from 1 October to 31 December; a quantity of 4 469 tonnes of the Faeroe Islands' own quota may be fished in ICES Division VIa throughout the year.
Norway	13 800 ⁽³⁾	
Faeroe Islands	5 371 ⁽⁴⁾	⁽⁵⁾ TAC agreed by the EC, Norway and the Faeroe Islands for the whole stock of western mackerel.
TAC	575 865 ⁽⁵⁾	

Special conditions:

Within the limits of the abovementioned quotas for Member States, no more than the quantities given below may be taken in the zones specified, and only during the periods 1 January to 15 February and 1 October to 31 December.

	IVa (EC waters)	VIa
Germany	6 720	
France	4 480	
Ireland	22 400	
The Netherlands	9 800	
United Kingdom	61 600	
Norway	13 800	
Faeroe Islands	1 620 ⁽¹⁾	4 469 ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ North of 59° N (EC zone) from 1 October to 31 December.

⁽²⁾ To be deducted from the Faeroese quota.

In Annex III on page 65, first entry 'Megrims', sixth column:

for: 'yes',

Read: 'no'.