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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1244/2001
of 19 June 2001
amending Regulation (EC) No 1259/1999 establishing common rules for direct support schemes
under the common agricultural policy**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 37 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) For direct payments under the various income support schemes in the common agricultural policy, statistics show that a high number of farmers receive very small amounts. The aid schemes make no distinction between farmers receiving small amounts and those receiving larger amounts, the eligibility conditions and administrative and control provisions being the same.
- (2) Setting up a simplified aid scheme for farmers receiving small amounts can contribute to reducing the administrative burden at the level of farmers, national administrations and the Commission. It is appropriate to test the efficiency of such a scheme for a trial period. Farmers entitled to small amounts or willing to accept a smaller amount of aid should receive, during a minimum period, one global payment per year, under simplified conditions. Due to its temporary nature, participation in the scheme should be on a voluntary basis both for Member States and farmers in the Member States that decide to apply the scheme.
- (3) In order to simplify administrative procedures, Member States should be allowed to make single combined payments to participating farmers, covering the aids granted under this simplified scheme and those granted under other support schemes.
- (4) Without prejudice to the existing common rules for direct support schemes established by Regulation (EC) No 1259/1999 ⁽³⁾, taking into account that the scheme is on a trial basis, it is appropriate to provide the Commission with the necessary flexibility to implement the scheme. To achieve the aim of simplification, it may moreover be necessary to derogate, in certain well defined and justified cases, from the existing rules provided for in the relevant Regulations concerning the support aids as well as Council Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92 of 27 November 1992 establishing an integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes ⁽⁴⁾.
- (5) Regulation (EC) No 1259/1999 establishes common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy. It is therefore appropriate to amend it to include this simplified scheme.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 120E, 24.4.2001, p. 146.

⁽²⁾ Opinion delivered 14 June 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 113.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 355, 5.12.1992, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 495/2001 (OJ L 72, 14.3.2001, p. 6).

- (6) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1259/1999 is hereby amended as follows:

1. the following Article shall be inserted:

‘Article 2a

1. For the calendar years 2002 to 2005 a simplified scheme shall be established under which Member States may decide that the payments under the following support schemes are made under the conditions laid down in this Article and the rules adopted for its implementation:

- arable crops area payments including grass silage payment, supplementary amounts, set-aside payments, durum wheat supplement and special aid, as provided for in Articles 2, 4 and 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 (*),
- grain legumes area aid as provided for in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1577/96 (**),
- rice area aid as provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 (***),
- special premium, suckler cow premium, including when paid for heifers and including the additional national suckler cow premium when co-financed, extensification payments as well as additional payments, when paid in addition to aid provided for under this indent as provided for in Articles 4, 6, 10, 13 and 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 (****),
- ewe and she-goat premium and LFA supplements as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2467/98 (*****).

The Regulations mentioned in the first subparagraph are hereinafter referred to as “the relevant regulations”.

2. Participation in the simplified scheme shall be on a voluntary basis. Applicants shall have access to the scheme if they have received aid under at least one of the support schemes covered by it during each of the three calendar years preceding the year of application. Farmers receiving early retirement aid under Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 may not participate in the scheme.

3. The amount which a farmer may receive under the scheme shall be the highest of:

- (a) the average of the amounts granted under the relevant regulations during the three calendar years preceding the year of application,
- (b) the total amount granted under the relevant regulations in the calendar year preceding the year of application.

Area aids for flax and hemp, provided for in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 (*****) shall be included in the calculation.

In case of application of Article 4 of this Regulation during the reference periods referred to in points (a) and (b), the amounts referred to in the said points (a) and (b) shall be calculated as the amounts that would have been granted before application of Article 4.

4. The amount referred to in paragraph 3 shall be no more than EUR 1 250.

However, applicants who would be entitled to receive higher amounts under the relevant regulations may choose to enter the simplified scheme if they agree to receive no more than the maximum amount without prejudice to paragraph 5.

Aid under the simplified scheme shall be paid once a year, starting from the year in which application for participation in the scheme is made, until 2005.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

5. Member States may decide to apply Article 4 to the simplified scheme.
6. Applicants will undertake to maintain the land in good agricultural condition. They may use the land for any agricultural purpose except for the production of hemp falling within CN Code 5302 10 00.

Member States shall define good agricultural conditions taking into account notably, the measures they have taken in the application of this Regulation and Article 19(4) of Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 (*****).

7. Member States may decide to implement the simplified scheme at national or regional level and to combine the date of payments under the Simplified Scheme with the date of payment under any other support scheme.

(*) Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 of 17 May 1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops (OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 1). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1038/2001 (OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 16).

(**) Council Regulation (EC) No 1577/96 of 30 July 1996 introducing a specific measure in respect of certain grain legumes (OJ L 206, 16.8.1996, p. 4). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 811/2000 (OJ L 100, 20.4.2000, p. 1)

(***) Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice (OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1667/2000 (OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 3).

(****) Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal (OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21).

(*****) Council Regulation (EC) No 2467/98 of 3 November 1998 on the common organisation of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat (OJ L 312, 20.11.1998, p. 1). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1669/2000 (OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 8).

(******) Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 of the Council of 29 June 1970 on the common organisation of the market in flax and hemp (OJ L 146, 4.7.1970, p. 1). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 (OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2).

(******) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 of 22 October 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 (OJ L 280, 30.10.1999, p. 43). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 946/2001 (OJ L 133, 16.5.2001, p. 8).;

2. Article 11 shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 11

Detailed rules

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Management Committee for cereals set up by Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 1766/92 (*) or, where appropriate, by other relevant management committees.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 4 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.

3. The period provided for in Article 4(3) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at one month.

4. In accordance with paragraph 2, the Commission shall adopt:

— detailed rules for the application of Article 2a including any derogation from the relevant regulations and Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92 (**), which are necessary to achieve the aim of simplification, notably those related to eligibility conditions, dates of application and payment and control provisions as well as detailed rules in order to avoid double claims in respect of the area and production covered by the simplified scheme,

- amendments to the Annex as may become necessary taking into account the criteria set out in Article 1, and
- where appropriate, detailed rules for the application of this Regulation including, in particular, the measures necessary to avoid Articles 3 and 4 being circumvented, as well as those concerning Article 7.

(*) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals (OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 (OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1).

(**) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92 of 27 November 1992 establishing an integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes (OJ L 355, 5.12.1992, p. 1). Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 495/2001 (OJ L 72, 14.3.2001, p. 6).'

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh day following that 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 Luxembourg, 19 June 2001.

For the Council

The President

M. WINBERG

Joint declaration relating to Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (OJ L 145 of 31.5.2001, p. 43)

1. The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission agree that the agencies and similar bodies created by the legislator should have rules on access to their documents which conform to those of this Regulation. To this effect, the European Parliament and the Council welcome the Commission's intention to propose, as soon as possible, amendments to the acts establishing the existing agencies and bodies and to include provisions in future proposals concerning the establishment of such agencies and bodies. They undertake to adopt the necessary acts rapidly.
 2. The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission call on the institutions and bodies not covered by paragraph 1 to adopt internal rules on public access to documents which take account of the principles and limits in this Regulation.
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COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1245/2001
of 26 June 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 27 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 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 26 June 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	77,9
	999	77,9
0707 00 05	052	71,6
	999	71,6
0709 90 70	052	83,0
	999	83,0
0805 30 10	388	70,6
	528	63,9
	999	67,3
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	388	95,3
	400	98,0
	404	115,4
	508	90,8
	512	85,0
	524	69,8
	528	77,0
	720	111,6
	800	216,0
	804	103,6
	999	106,3
	999	192,6
0809 10 00	052	192,6
	999	192,6
0809 20 95	052	306,4
	064	162,7
	066	177,1
	068	172,6
	400	296,6
	999	223,1
	999	223,1

⁽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 1246/2001**of 26 June 2001****establishing a forecast balance for the supply to the Azores and Madeira of cereal products covered by the specific measures provided for in Articles 2 to 10 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1600/92**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1600/92 of 15 June 1992 concerning specific measures for the Azores and Madeira, with regard to certain agricultural products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The quantities of products eligible for the specific supply arrangements are determined by means of periodic forecast balances which may be revised according to the essential requirements of the market taking into account local production and traditional trade flows.
- (2) In accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1600/92 these arrangements include requirements for direct human consumption, and for processing and packaging in the Islands of products listed in the Annex to the aforementioned Regulation. An assessment of these requirements is made annually in the context of a forecast supply balance which can be revised in the course of the year in the light of developments in the requirements of the Islands. The assessment of the requirements of the processing and packaging industries, as regards products intended for the local market or traditionally dispatched to the rest of the Community,

may result in the establishment of a separate forecast supply balance.

- (3) Pending the entry into force of the reform of the specific supply arrangements and in order to avoid any break in the application of the specific supply arrangements in force, the supply balance should be established for the period 1 July to 31 December 2001.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the purpose of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1600/92 the quantities in the forecast supply balance which shall benefit, as appropriate, from exemption from import charges in the case of products coming from third countries, or from payment of Community aid in the case of products coming from the Community market, are as indicated in the Annex.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 173, 27.6.1992, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2.

ANNEX

Forecast supply balance for the Azores and Madeira for the period 1 July to 31 December 2001

Region	Breadmaking common wheat	Feed wheat	Durum wheat	Barley	Maize	Malt	Total
Azores	17 500	—	250	8 750	50 000	500	77 000
Madeira	12 500	—	2 500	1 250	17 500	1 250	35 000
Total	30 000	—	2 750	10 000	67 500	1 750	112 000

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1247/2001**of 26 June 2001****establishing a forecast balance for the supply to the Canary Islands of cereal products covered by the specific measures provided for in Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92 of 15 June 1992 concerning specific measures for the Canary Islands with regard to certain agricultural products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 2 and 3(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The measures, introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92 intended to offset as regards the supply of certain cereal products, the geographical situation of the Canary Islands, consist of exemption from import duties (customs duties and agricultural levies), and the grant of aid to encourage the delivery of cereal products from the Community.
- (2) In accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92 these arrangements include requirements for direct human consumption, and for processing and packaging in the Islands of products listed in the Annex to the aforementioned Regulation. An assessment of these requirements is made annually in the context of a forecast supply balance which can be revised in the course of the year in the light of developments in the requirements of the Islands. The assessment of the requirements of the processing and packaging industries, as regards products intended for the local market or traditionally dispatched to the rest of the Community,

may result in the establishment of a separate forecast supply balance.

- (3) In order to facilitate administration of the supply balance, a certain margin of flexibility in the allocation of the quantities fixed in the supply balance should be permitted.
- (4) Pending the entry into force of the reform of the specific supply arrangements and in order to avoid any break in the application of the specific supply arrangements in force, the supply balance should be established for the period 1 July to 31 December 2001.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the purpose of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92 the quantities in the forecast supply balance which shall benefit, as appropriate, from exemption from import charges in the case of products coming from third countries, or from payment of Community aid in the case of products coming from the Community market, are as indicated in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 173, 27.6.1992, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2.

ANNEX

**FORECAST SUPPLY BALANCE FOR THE CANARY ISLANDS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 31 DECEMBER
2001 ⁽¹⁾**

(tonnes)

CN code	Product	Quantity
1001 90	Soft wheat	77 500
1001 10	Durum wheat	0
1003	Barley	15 000
1004	Oats	2 000
1005	Maize	90 000
1103 11 50	Durum wheat-groats and meal	3 000
1103 13	Maize flour-groats and meal	2 000
1103 19	Other groats and meal	0
1103 21 to 1103 29	Pellets	0
1107	Malt	9 500
ex 1702 ⁽²⁾	Glucose	750

⁽¹⁾ The quantities fixed may be exceeded, up to a maximum of 25 %, provided that the combined quantity for the products concerned is not exceeded.

⁽²⁾ Other than products from CN codes 1702 30 10, 1702 40 10, 1702 60 10 and 1702 90 30.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1248/2001
of 22 June 2001**

amending Annexes III, X and XI to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards epidemic-surveillance and testing of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 20(2) and 23 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Detailed rules for monitoring of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs) in bovine, ovine and caprine animals are laid down in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. These rules include systematic testing of bovine animals over 30 months of age entering the food chain and random testing of bovine animals over 30 months of age not entering the food chain. In addition, all bovine animals subject to casualty slaughter or found sick when slaughtered for destruction under the over thirty months scheme (OTMS) shall be tested. Ovine and caprine animals with clinical signs compatible with TSE shall be subject to active surveillance.
- (2) In view of the detection of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in two bovine animals at the age of 28 months in routine testing of casualty slaughtered animals and to provide an early warning system of the emergence of any unfavourable trends in BSE incidence in younger animals, the age limit should be reduced to 24 months in animals belonging to certain risk populations.
- (3) In the monitoring carried out during the first trimester of 2001, positive BSE cases were detected in all Member States except in Greece, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland and Sweden. The number of bovine animals belonging to certain risk groups tested in the above Member States were: 248 in Greece, 763 in Luxembourg, 3 295 in Austria, 4 527 in Finland and 8 254 in Sweden.
- (4) In its opinion of 6 July 2000 on the geographical risk of BSE (GBR), the Scientific Steering Committee (SSC) concluded that the GBR level of Luxembourg was III (BSE confirmed at a low level) and the GBR level of Austria, Finland and Sweden was II (BSE unlikely, but

not excluded). Greece did not submit a dossier for assessment, referring to legal and technical uncertainties.

- (5) In the light of the monitoring carried out in Austria, Finland and Sweden and of the assessment of the SSC, the presence of BSE in those Member States is unlikely, but not excluded. If present, BSE would most likely be detected by examining bovine animals which have died on farms, which have been subject to casualty slaughter or have been found sick at normal slaughter. Those Member States should therefore be allowed to reduce the testing in healthy slaughtered bovine animals.
- (6) With a view to additional information of the occurrence of BSE in the United Kingdom, the testing in the OTMS should be expanded to include all animals born within one year after the effective enforcement of the feed ban. Other bovine animals slaughtered under the OTMS should be tested at random.
- (7) Member States should be allowed to test other bovine animals on a voluntary basis, in particular where those animals are considered to present a higher risk, provided it is done without disrupting trade.
- (8) It is necessary to clarify the measures following testing of bovine animals and to introduce measures to prevent carcasses potentially contaminated by test-positive carcasses from entering the food chain.
- (9) Rapid post-mortem testing should be introduced on a random basis to improve the detection of scrapie in ovine and caprine animals. To obtain a more complete picture of the situation, it is necessary to carry out random sampling in two different target populations: dead-on-farm animals and slaughtered animals.
- (10) In Member States with small national herds of sheep and goats it is difficult to carry out statistically meaningful sampling in both target groups. Those Member States should therefore be allowed to use a smaller sample size but targeted at animals where the likelihood to find positive cases is highest.
- (11) In view of the role of genetic resistance in the development of clinical scrapie and the possibility to use breeding programmes in the prevention, control and eradication of scrapie, the genotype of all scrapie cases should be determined and cases found in resistant genotypes should be submitted for strain-typing.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 147, 31.5.2001, p. 1.

- (12) The list of national reference laboratories should be updated.
- (13) Following the introduction of rapid tests in monitoring programmes for ovine and caprine animals it is necessary to lay down appropriate diagnostic methods and protocols. Furthermore, the diagnostic methods and protocols laid down for bovine animals should be updated.
- (14) According to Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, a conclusive statistical survey shall be used to confirm or overturn the risk analysis conclusions carried out as the first step in determining the BSE status of a country or a region. The minimum criteria for the statistical survey are laid down in Part B of Annex XI. In view of the lower BSE risk in Austria, Finland and Sweden, as assessed by the SSC, and the disproportionate resources involved, a derogation should be provided for those Member States to exclude from the survey dead-on-farm animals in remote areas with a low animal density.
- (15) In the interest of clarity Commission Decisions 98/272/EC ⁽¹⁾ on epidemio-surveillance for transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, as last amended by Decision 2001/8/EC ⁽²⁾, and 2000/764/EC ⁽³⁾ on the testing of bovine animals for the presence of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, as amended by Decision 2001/8/EC, should be repealed.
- (16) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 is amended as follows:

1. The text in Annex III is replaced by the text in Annex I to this Regulation.
2. The text in Annex X, Chapter A, point 3, is replaced by the text in Annex II to this Regulation.
3. The text in Annex X, Chapter C, is replaced by the text in Annex III to this Regulation.
4. The text in Annex XI, Chapter B, is replaced by the text in Annex IV to this Regulation.

Article 2

1. Decisions 98/272/EC and 2000/764/EC are repealed.
2. References to the repealed Decisions shall be construed as references to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001. In particular, references to Annex IVA of Decision 98/272/EC shall be construed as references to Annex X, Chapter C, point 4, to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.

Article 3

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2001. However, the provisions of Annex III, Chapter A, section II, to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, as set out in Annex I to this Regulation, shall apply from 1 January 2002.

The provisions of Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 999/2001, as set out in Annex I to this Regulation, shall be reviewed in the light of the results obtained during the first six months of the monitoring.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 June 2001.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 122, 24.4.1998, p. 59.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 2, 5.1.2001, p. 28.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 305, 6.12.2000, p. 28.

ANNEX I

'ANNEX III

MONITORING SYSTEM

CHAPTER A

I. MONITORING IN BOVINE ANIMALS

1. General

Monitoring in bovine animals shall be carried out in accordance with the laboratory methods laid down in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.1(b).

2. Monitoring in animals slaughtered for human consumption

2.1. All bovine animals over 24 months of age:

- subject to "special emergency slaughtering" as defined in Article 2(n) of Council Directive 64/433/EEC ⁽¹⁾, or
 - slaughtered in accordance with Annex I, Chapter VI, point 28(c), to Directive 64/433/EEC,
- shall be tested for BSE.

2.2. All bovine animals over 30 months of age subject to normal slaughter for human consumption shall be tested for BSE.

2.3. By way of derogation from point 2.2, and with regard to bovine animals born, reared and slaughtered on their territory, Austria, Finland and Sweden may decide to examine only a random sample. The sample shall comprise at least 10 000 animals per year.

3. Monitoring in animals not slaughtered for human consumption

Bovine animals over 24 months of age which have died or been killed but which were not

- killed for destruction pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 716/962 ⁽²⁾,
- killed in the framework of an epidemic, such as foot-and-mouth disease,
- slaughtered for human consumption,

shall be tested for BSE at random. The number of samples shall not be less than the sample size indicated in the table. The sampling must be representative for each region and continuous.

Total population over 24 months	Sample size (*)	Total population over 24 months	Sample size (*)
100 000	950	4 500 000	6 000
200 000	1 550	5 000 000	6 500
300 000	1 890	5 500 000	7 000
400 000	2 110	6 000 000	7 500
500 000	2 250	6 500 000	8 000
600 000	2 360	7 000 000	8 500
700 000	2 440	7 500 000	9 000
800 000	2 500	8 000 000	9 500
900 000	2 550	8 500 000	10 000
1 000 000	2 590	9 000 000	10 500
1 500 000	3 000	9 500 000	11 000
2 000 000	3 500	10 000 000	11 500
2 500 000	4 000	10 500 000	12 000
3 000 000	4 500	11 000 000	12 500
3 500 000	5 000	11 500 000	13 000
4 000 000	5 500	12 000 000	13 500

(*) The sample size has been calculated to detect a prevalence of 0,1 % with a 95 % confidence in the subpopulation referred to in point 3, based on the assumption that the proportion of this subpopulation in the total population of bovine animals over 24 months of age is 1 %. Where the size of the total population of bovine animals over 24 months of age is 1 500 animals or more, the sample size has been increased by 500 samples per 500 000 animals as a proportionality adjustment, to take account of the larger likelihood of variation in risk for BSE within the population.

⁽¹⁾ OJ 121, 29.7.1964, p. 2012/64.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 99, 20.4.1996, p. 14.

4. Monitoring in animals purchased for destruction pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 716/96

- 4.1. All animals subject to casualty slaughter or found sick at ante-mortem inspection shall be tested for BSE.
- 4.2. All animals born between 1 August 1996 and 1 August 1997 shall be tested for BSE.
- 4.3. A random sample comprising at least 50 000 animals annually of animals not covered by points 4.1 or 4.2 shall be tested for BSE.

5. Monitoring in other animals

In addition to the testing referred to in points 2 to 4, Member States may on a voluntary basis decide to test other bovine animals on their territory, in particular where those animals originate from countries with indigenous BSE, have consumed potentially contaminated feedstuffs or were born or derived from BSE infected dams.

6. Measures following testing

- 6.1. Where an animal slaughtered for human consumption is tested for BSE, the health marking provided for in Chapter XI of Annex I to Directive 64/433/EEC shall not be carried out on the carcase of that animal until a negative result to the rapid test has been obtained.
- 6.2. Member States may derogate from the provisions of point 6.1 where an official system is in place in the slaughterhouse ensuring that no parts of examined animals bearing the health mark leave the slaughterhouse until a negative result to the rapid test has been obtained.
- 6.3. All parts of the body of an animal tested for BSE including the hide shall be retained under official control until a negative result to the rapid test has been obtained, unless they are destroyed in accordance with Annex V, point 3 or 4.
- 6.4. All parts of the body of an animal found positive to the rapid test including the hide shall be destroyed in accordance with Annex V, point 3 or 4, apart from material to be retained in conjunction with the records provided for in Chapter B, Section III.
- 6.5. Where an animal slaughtered for human consumption is found positive to the rapid test, at least the carcase immediately preceding the test-positive carcase and two carcasses immediately following the test-positive carcase on the same slaughter line shall be destroyed in accordance with point 6.4, in addition to the test-positive carcase.
- 6.6. Member States may derogate from the provisions of point 6.5 where a system is in place in the slaughterhouse preventing contamination between carcasses.

II. MONITORING IN OVINE AND CAPRINE ANIMALS

1. General

Monitoring in ovine and caprine animals shall be carried out in accordance with the laboratory methods laid down in Annex X, Chapter C, point 3.2(b).

2. Monitoring in animals slaughtered for human consumption

Animals over 18 months of age slaughtered for human consumption shall be tested in accordance with the sample size indicated in the table. The sampling shall be representative for each region and season. The sample selection shall be designed with a view to avoid the over-representation of any group as regards the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other characteristic. The age of the animals shall be estimated based on dentition, obvious signs of maturity or other reliable information. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided, where possible.

Total number of slaughtered animals over 18 months of age	Minimum sample size, slaughtered animals (*)	Total number of slaughtered animals over 18 months of age	Minimum sample size, slaughtered animals (*)
5 000	4 750	60 000	13 260
10 000	7 760	70 000	13 490
15 000	9 470	80 000	13 660
20 000	10 540	90 000	13 800
25 000	11 270	100 000	13 910
30 000	11 790	150 000	14 250
40 000	12 490	200 000	14 430
50 000	12 940		

Total number of slaughtered animals over 18 months of age	Minimum sample size, slaughtered animals (*)	Total number of slaughtered animals over 18 months of age	Minimum sample size, slaughtered animals (*)
250 000	14 540	1 100 000	14 880
300 000	14 610	1 200 000	14 890
350 000	14 660	1 300 000	14 890
400 000	14 700	1 400 000	14 900
450 000	14 730	1 500 000	14 900
500 000	14 760	1 600 000	14 910
600 000	14 790	1 700 000	14 910
700 000	14 820	1 800 000	14 920
800 000	14 840	1 900 000	14 920
900 000	14 850	2 000 000	14 920
1 000 000	14 870	2 100 000	14 920
		2 200 000 or more	14 930

(*) The sample size has been calculated to detect a prevalence of 0,02 % with a 95 % confidence in slaughtered animals.

3. Monitoring in animals not slaughtered for human consumption

Animals over 18 months of age which have died or been killed, but which were not:

- killed in the framework of an epidemic, such as foot-and-mouth disease,
- slaughtered for human consumption,

shall be tested in accordance with the sample size indicated in the table. The sampling shall be representative for each region and season. The sample selection shall be designed with a view to avoid the over-representation of any group as regards the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other characteristic. The age of the animal shall be estimated based on dentition, obvious signs of maturity or other reliable information. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided, where possible.

Total number of animals over 18 months of age (*)	Minimum sample size, dead animals (**)
100 000	950
200 000	1 550
300 000	1 890
400 000	2 110
500 000	2 250
600 000	2 360
700 000	2 440
800 000	2 500
900 000	2 550
1 000 000	2 590
1 500 000 or more	3 000

(*) Where the total number of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age is not known, the total number of "ewes and ewe-lambs put to the ram" and "goats which have already kidded and goats mated" shall be used instead.

(**) The sample size has been calculated to detect a prevalence of 0,1 % with a 95 % confidence in dead animals, based on the assumption that the proportion of dead animals in the total population of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age is 1 %.

4. Monitoring in Member States with a small ovine and caprine population

Member States, where the total number of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age is 500 000 or less may, by way of derogation from the sampling foreseen in points 2 and 3, decide to monitor the following combined subpopulation:

- (a) animals over 18 months of age which have died or been killed, but which were not:
 - killed in the framework of an epidemic, such as foot-and-mouth disease,
 - slaughtered for human consumption ("dead animals"); and
- (b) animals over 18 months of age whose appearance suggests a chronic wasting condition ("chronic wasting animals").

The number of samples tested annually in each Member State from the above combined subpopulation shall not be less than the sample size indicated in the table.

The sampling shall be representative for each region and season. The sample selection shall be designed with a view to avoid the over-representation of any group as regards the origin, species, age, breed, production type or any other characteristic. Where dead animals are sampled, the age of the animal shall be estimated based on dentition, obvious signs of maturity or other reliable information. Where chronic wasting animals are sampled, only animals inspected by an official veterinarian and for which the age and clinical symptoms are well documented shall be selected for sampling. Multiple sampling in the same flock shall be avoided, where possible.

Total number of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age (*)	Minimum sample size, dead and chronic wasting animals
10 000	100
20 000	200
30 000	300
40 000	400
50 000	500
60 000	600
70 000	700
80 000	800
90 000	900
100 000	950
200 000	1 550
300 000	1 890
400 000	2 110
500 000	2 250

(*) Where the total number of ovine and caprine animals over 18 months of age is not known, the total number of "ewes and ewe-lambs put to the ram" and "goats which have already kidded and goats mated" shall be used instead.

5. Monitoring in other animals

In addition to the monitoring programmes set out in points 2 to 4, Member States may on a voluntary basis carry out monitoring in other animals, in particular:

- animals used for dairy production,
- animals originating from countries with indigenous TSEs,
- animals which have consumed potentially contaminated feedingstuffs,
- animals born or derived from TSE infected dams,
- animals from flocks infected with TSE.

6. Measures following testing of ovine and caprine animals

All parts of the body of a tested animal including the hide shall be retained under official control until a negative result to the rapid test has been obtained, unless they are destroyed in accordance with Annex V, point 3 or 4.

All parts of the body of an animal found positive to the rapid test including the hide shall be destroyed in accordance with Annex V, point 3 or 4, apart from material to be retained in conjunction with the records provided for in Chapter B, section III.

7. Genotyping

The prion protein genotype shall be determined for each positive TSE case in sheep. TSE cases found in resistant genotypes (sheep of genotypes which encode alanin on both alleles at codon 136, arginin on both alleles at codon 154 and arginin on both alleles at codon 171) shall immediately be reported to the Commission. Where possible, such cases shall be submitted for strain-typing. Where strain-typing of such cases is not possible, the herd of origin and all other herds where the animal has been shall be subjected to enhanced monitoring with a view to find other TSE cases for strain-typing.

CHAPTER B

I. INFORMATION TO BE PRESENTED BY MEMBER STATES IN THEIR REPORT

1. The number of suspected cases per animal species placed under movement restrictions in accordance with Article 12(1).
2. The number of suspected cases per animal species subject to laboratory examination in accordance with Article 12(2) and the outcome of the examination.
3. The number of flocks where suspected cases in ovine and caprine animals have been reported and investigated pursuant to Article 12(1) and (2).
4. The estimated size of each subpopulation referred to in Chapter A, Section I, points 3 and 4.
5. The number of bovine animals tested within each subpopulation referred to in Chapter A, Section I, point 2 to 5, the method for sample selection and the outcome of the tests.
6. The estimated size of those subpopulations referred to in Chapter A, Section II, points 2 to 4, which have been selected for sampling.
7. The number of ovine and caprine animals and flocks tested within each subpopulation referred to in Chapter A, Section II, points 2 to 5, the method for sample selection and the outcome of the tests.
8. Number, age distribution and geographical distribution of positive cases of BSE and scrapie. The country of origin, if not the same as the reporting country, of positive cases of BSE and scrapie. Number and geographical distribution of scrapie positive flocks. The year and, where possible, month of birth should be given for each BSE case.
9. Positive TSE cases confirmed in animals other than bovine, ovine and caprine animals.

II. INFORMATION TO BE PRESENTED BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS SUMMARY

The summary shall be presented in a tabled format covering at least the information referred to in Part I for each Member State.

III. RECORDS

1. The competent authority shall keep, for seven years, records of:
 - the number and types of animals placed under movement restrictions as referred to in Article 12(1),
 - the number and outcome of clinical and epidemiological investigations as referred to in Article 12(1),
 - the number and outcome of laboratory examinations as referred to in Article 12(2),
 - the number, identity and origin of animals sampled in the framework of the monitoring programmes as referred to in Chapter A and, where possible, age, breed and anamnestic information,
 - the prion protein genotype of positive TSE cases in sheep,
 - where chronic wasting ovine and caprine animals have been selected for sampling, the method to establish the age of and the clinical symptoms observed in each sampled animal.
 2. The investigating laboratory shall keep, for seven years, all records of testing, in particular laboratory workbooks and, where appropriate, paraffin blocks and photographs of Western blots.
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ANNEX II

'3. The national reference laboratories are:

Austria:	Bundesanstalt für Tierseuchenbekämpfung, Mödling Robert Koch Gasse 17 A-2340 Mödling
Belgium:	CERVA-CODA-VAR Centre d'Étude et de Recherches Vétérinaires et Agrochimiques Centrum voor Onderzoek in Diergeneeskunde en Agrochemie Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre Groeselenberg 99 B-1180 Bruxelles
Denmark:	Danish Veterinary Laboratory Bülowsvej 27 DK-1790 Copenhagen V
Finland:	Eläinlääkintä- ja elintarvikelaitos Hämeentie 57 FIN-00550 Helsinki
France:	Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments Laboratoire de pathologie bovine 31, avenue Tony Garnier BP 7033 F-69342 Lyon Cedex
Germany:	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruskrankheiten der Tiere Anstaltsteil Insel Riems Boddenblick 5A D-17498 Insel Riems
Greece:	Laboratory of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki University Campus GR-54006 Thessaloniki (rapid and immunological tests)
	Laboratory of Gross Pathology (Morgue) Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki Giannitson & Voutyra St GR-54627 Thessaloniki (histopathology)
Ireland:	Central Veterinary Research Laboratory Abbotstown Castleknock Dublin 15 Ireland
Italy:	Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Piemonte Liguria e Valle d'Aosta CEA Via Bologna I-148-10150 Torino
Luxembourg:	CERVA-CODA-VAR Centre d'Étude et de Recherches Vétérinaires et Agrochimiques Centrum voor Onderzoek in Diergeneeskunde en Agrochemie Veterinary and Agrochemical Research Centre Groeselenberg 99 B-1180 Bruxelles
Netherlands:	Instituut voor Dierhouderij en Diergezondheid, ID-DLO Lelystad Edelhertweg 15 Postbus 65 8200 AB Lelystad Netherlands

Portugal:	Laboratório Nacional de Investigação Veterinária Estrada de Benfica, 701 P-1500 Lisboa
Spain:	Laboratorio de la Facultad de Veterinaria Departamento de Patología Animal (Anatomía Patológica) Zaragoza Spain (BSE and scrapie, methods other than rapid tests) Laboratorio Central de Veterinaria de Algete Madrid Spain (rapid tests) Centro de Investigacion en Sanidad Animal (CISA) Ctra. De Algete al Casar de Talamanca 28130 Valdeolmos (Madrid) Spain (TSEs other than BSE or scrapie)
Sweden:	National Veterinary Institute S-751 89 Uppsala
United Kingdom	Veterinary Laboratories Agency Woodham Lane New Haw Addlestone Surrey KT15 3NB United Kingdom'

ANNEX III

CHAPTER C

Sampling and laboratory testing**1. Sampling**

Any samples intended to be examined for the presence of a TSE shall be collected using the methods and protocols laid down in the latest edition of the *Manual of standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines* of the International Office for Epizootics (IOE/OIE) (hereinafter referred to as "the Manual"). In the absence of such methods and protocols, the samples shall be collected in a manner appropriate for the correct application of tests. The samples shall be correctly marked as to the identity of the sampled animal.

2. Laboratories

Any laboratory examination for TSE shall be carried out in laboratories approved for that purpose.

3. Methods and protocols**3.1. Laboratory testing for the presence of BSE in bovine animals****(a) Suspect cases**

Tissues from bovine animals sent for laboratory testing pursuant to the provisions of Article 12(2) shall be subject to a histopathological examination as laid down in the latest edition of the Manual, except where the material is autolysed. Where the result of the histopathological examination is inconclusive or negative or where the material is autolysed, the tissues shall be subjected to an examination by one of the other diagnostic methods laid down in the Manual (immunocytochemistry, immuno-blotting or demonstration of characteristic fibrils by electron microscopy). However, rapid tests cannot be used for this purpose.

If the result of one of the above examinations is positive, the animals shall be regarded a positive BSE case.

(b) BSE monitoring

Tissues from bovine animals sent for laboratory testing pursuant to the provisions of Annex III, Chapter A, Section I (Monitoring in bovine animals) shall be examined by a rapid test.

When the result of the rapid test is inconclusive or positive, the tissues shall immediately be subject to confirmatory examinations in an official laboratory. The confirmatory examination shall start by a histopathological examination of the brainstem as laid down in the latest edition of the Manual, except where the material is autolysed or otherwise not suitable for examination by histopathology. Where the result of the histopathological examination is inconclusive or negative or where the material is autolysed, the tissues shall be subjected to an examination by one of the other diagnostic methods mentioned under (a).

An animal shall be regarded a positive BSE case if the result of the rapid test is positive or inconclusive, and

- the result of the subsequent histopathological examination is positive, or
- the result of another diagnostic method mentioned under (a) is positive.

3.2. Laboratory testing for the presence of scrapie in ovine and caprine animals**(a) Suspect cases**

Tissues from ovine and caprine animals sent for laboratory testing pursuant to the provisions of Article 12(2) shall be subject to a histopathological examination as laid down in the latest edition of the Manual, except where the material is autolysed. Where the result of the histopathological examination is inconclusive or negative or where the material is autolysed, the tissues shall be subjected to an examination by immunocytochemistry or immuno-blotting, as laid down in the Manual. However, rapid tests cannot be used for this purpose.

If the result of one of the above examinations is positive, the animal shall be regarded a positive scrapie case.

(b) Scrapie monitoring

Tissues from ovine and caprine animals sent for laboratory testing pursuant to the provisions of Annex III, Chapter A, Section II (Monitoring in ovine and caprine animals) shall be examined by a rapid test.

When the result of the rapid test is inconclusive or positive, the brainstem shall immediately be sent to an official laboratory for confirmatory examinations by immunocytochemistry or immuno-blotting, as referred to under (a).

An animal shall be regarded a positive scrapie case if the result of the confirmatory examination is positive.

3.3. *Laboratory testing for the presence of TSEs other than those referred to in points 3.1 and 3.2*

The tests carried out to confirm the suspected presence of a TSE different from those referred to in points 3.1 and 3.2 shall include at least a histopathological examination of brain tissue. The competent authority may also require laboratory tests such as immunocytochemistry, immuno-blotting, demonstration of characteristic fibrils by electron microscopy or other methods designed to detect the disease associated form of the prion protein. In any case at least one other laboratory examination shall be carried out if the initial histopathological examination is negative or inconclusive. At least three different examinations shall be carried out in the event of the first appearance of the disease.

In particular, where BSE is suspected in a species other than bovine animals, samples shall be submitted for strain-typing, where possible.

4. **Rapid tests**

For the purposes of carrying out the tests in accordance with Article 5(3) and Article 6(1), the following methods shall be used as rapid tests within the meaning of this Regulation:

- immuno-blotting test based on a western blotting procedure for the detection of the protease-resistant fragment PrP^{Res} (Prionics Check test),
- chemiluminescent ELISA test involving an extraction procedure and an ELISA technique, using an enhanced chemiluminescent reagent (Enfer test),
- sandwich immunoassay for PrP^{Res} carried out following denaturation and concentration steps (Bio-Rad Platelia test).

5. **Alternative tests**

(To be defined)

ANNEX IV

B. Concerning statistical surveys

1. The statistical survey referred to in Article 22 must cover:
 - the animals sampled pursuant to the provisions of Annex III, Chapter A, Section I, points 2.1 and 4.1,
 - all the animals in the subpopulation referred to in Annex III, Chapter A, Section I, point 3, instead of a random sample.

This provision, applicable for a period of one year, may be reviewed in the light of experience gained in the first six months.

2. Austria, Finland and Sweden may decide to derogate from the provisions of point 1, second indent, in remote areas with a low animal density.'
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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1249/2001
of 26 June 2001**

determining the quantity available for the second half of 2001 of certain products in the milk and milk products sector covered by the import arrangements provided for in the Europe Agreement concluded by the Community with Slovenia

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2475/2000 of 7 November 2000 establishing certain concessions in the form of Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural products and providing for an adjustment, as an autonomous and transitional measure, of certain agricultural concessions provided for in the Europe Agreement with Slovenia ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2508/97 of 15 December 1997 laying down detailed rules for the application to milk and milk products of the schemes provided for in the Europe Agreements between the Community and the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, and Slovenia and the Agreements on free trade between the Community and the Baltic States ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2856/2000 ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 4(4) thereof,

Whereas:

In application of Commission Regulation (EC) No 218/2001 of 1 February 2001, determining the extent to which applications for import licences for certain products in the milk and milk

products sector under the schemes provided for in the Europe Agreements between the Community and the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Bulgaria, Romania and Slovenia and in the Agreements on free trade between the Community and the Baltic States lodged in January 2001 can be accepted ⁽⁴⁾, applications for import licences lodged for the products referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2508/97 concern quantities less than those available. Therefore, the quantity available for the period 1 July to 31 December 2001 should be fixed for each product,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantities available for the period 1 July to 31 December 2001 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2508/97, for products originating in Slovenia shall be as indicated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 286, 11.11.2000, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 345, 16.12.1997, p. 31.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 49.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 31, 2.2.2001, p. 7.

ANNEX

Milk products originating in Slovenia**Total quantity available for the period 1 July to 31 December 2001**

CN code and product	0402 10 0402 21 Milk in powder	0403 10 Yoghurt	0406 90 Other cheese
in t	1 305,22	700	260,60

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1250/2001**of 26 June 2001****determining the quantities available for the second half of 2001 for import licences for certain milk products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP States)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1706/98 of 20 July 1998 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP States) and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2414/98 of 9 November 1998 laying down detailed rules for the application of the arrangements applicable to imports of milk products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP States) and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 1150/90 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4(7) thereof,

Whereas:

Article 4(7) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2414/98 lays down that, where the overall quantity for which applications have been submitted is less than the quantity available, the Commission shall calculate the quantity remaining, which shall

be added to the quantity available for the following period in the same calendar year. Under these circumstances, the quantity available for the second period of 2001 should be determined for the products referred to in Article 7(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1706/98,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The available quantities for which import licence applications may be submitted in the first 10 days of July 2001 shall be as follows:

- 1 000 tonnes for products falling within CN code 0402, quota No 09.4026,
- 1 000 tonnes for products falling within CN code 0406, quota No 09.4027.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 215, 1.8.1998, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 299, 10.11.1998, p. 7.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1251/2001
of 26 June 2001**

amending Regulation (EEC) No 3769/92 implementing and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3677/90 laying down measures to be taken to discourage the diversion of certain substances to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3677/90 of 13 December 1990 laying down measures to be taken to discourage the diversion of certain substances to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1116/2001 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10(3) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3769/92 of 21 December 1992 implementing and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3677/90 laying down measures to be taken to discourage the diversion of certain substances to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1610/2000 ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Member States must be made aware of the obligation to send pre-export notification following a request made under Article 12.10 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and UN General Assembly Resolution S-20/4.
- (2) In order to speed up the response to such requests, it is desirable to shorten and simplify the procedure for amending the lists of countries requiring notification,

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 3769/92 is amended as follows:

1. Article 2 is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

Specific export requirements for Category 2 scheduled substances

Pursuant to Article 5(2) of the basic Regulation, exports of scheduled substances in Category 2 are subject *mutatis mutandis* to the provisions of Article 4 of the basic Regulation whenever they are destined for an operator established in a country which is included in the list published in the C series of the Official Journal. The list shall be kept up to date by the European Commission.'

2. Article 3 is replaced by the following:

'Article 3

Specific export requirements for Category 3 scheduled substances

Without prejudice to more specific requirements to be determined on the basis of agreements with the countries concerned, exports of scheduled substances in Category 3 are subject, pursuant to Article 5a(2) of the basic Regulation, to the provisions of Article 4 of the basic Regulation whenever they are destined for an operator established in a country which is included in the list published in the C series of the Official Journal and an open individual authorisation cannot be granted pursuant to paragraph 3 of that Article. The list shall be kept up to date by the European Commission.'

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th 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, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Frederik BOLKESTEIN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 357, 20.12.1990, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 153, 8.6.2001, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 383, 29.12.1992, p. 17.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 185, 25.7.2000, p. 30.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1252/2001
of 26 June 2001
amending Regulation (EEC) No 1445/76 specifying the different varieties of *Lolium perenne* L.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2358/71 of 26 October 1971 on the common organisation of the market in seeds ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Regulation (EC) No 2371/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1445/76 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1389/2000 ⁽⁴⁾, listed the varieties of *Lolium perenne* L. of high persistence, late or medium late, and of *Lolium perenne* L. of low persistence, medium late, medium early or early, within the meaning of the provisions adopted pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2358/71.
- (2) Since the last amendment of Regulation (EEC) No 1445/76, certified seed of certain varieties of *Lolium perenne* L. is no longer marketed, while certified seed of other varieties has appeared on the market and will be

marketed for the first time during the 2001/02 marketing year. Furthermore, the application of the classification criteria to certain varieties of *Lolium perenne* L. results in their inclusion in one of the abovementioned lists. The Annexes to Regulation (EEC) No 1445/76 should therefore be amended accordingly.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I and II to Regulation (EEC) No 1445/76 are hereby replaced by the Annexes to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 246, 5.11.1971, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 275, 27.10.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 161, 23.6.1976, p. 10.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 158, 30.6.2000, p. 11.

ANNEX I

‘ANNEX I

Varieties of high persistence, late or medium late

Aberavon	Barry	Cud	Herbal (T)
Abercraigs	Bartwingo	Cyrus	Herbie
Aberelf	Barweide	Dacapo	Herbus (T)
Ace	Belcampo (T)	Dali	Hercules
Action	Belfort (T)	Danilo	Hermes
Aladin	Bellevue	Darius	Hippo (T)
Allegro	Belmonte	Demarrage	Honneur
Amadeus	Bimal	Dexter	Icaro
Ambon	Bocage (T)	Disco	Ideal (T)
Ancona	Bologna	Domingo	Imago
Andes	Borvi	Donata	Isabel
Anduril	Boston	Dragon	Jetta
Animo	Boulevard	Dromore	Jumbo
Antara	Bovian	Duramo	Juventus (T)
Apollo	Brighstar	Eden	Kabota
Arabella	Brio	Edgar	Kalinka
Aragon	Brital	Electra	Karin
Ardri	Broutor	Elegana	Kavat
Aristo	Burton	Elgon (T)	Kelvin
Armor (T)	Cadans	Elka	Kent Indigenous
Atlas	Caddy	Eminent (T)	Kerdion
Avenue	Cadillac	Entrar	Kerval
Avignon	Calibra (T)	Envy	Laguna (T)
Babylon	Campania	Ernesto (T)	Lancelot
Baccara	Cancan	Esperon (T)	Langa
Ballet	Capper	Evita	Lasso
Barball	Captain	Exito	Leia
Barcampo	Cardinal	Fanal (T)	Leon
Barclay	Carillon	Fanny	Lex 86
Barcredo	Carnac	Faustino	Lexus
Bardessa	Carrera	Feeder	Lihersa
Bardoria	Carrick	Fetione (T)	Limage
Bareine	Cassius	Figaro	Limes
Barema	Castle (T)	Fingal	Link
Barenza	Chablis	Flair	Linocta
Barezane	Chagall	Foxtrot	Liparis
Barfort (T)	Chapparat	Freija	Lipondo
Barglen	Cheops (T)	Frisia	Liquick
Baricade	Choice	Gallant (T)	Lisabelle
Barink	Citadel (T)	Galore	Lisuna
Barlatan	Claudius	Garfield	Livonne
Barlenna	Clermont (T)	Gemma (T)	Livorno
Barlet	Clerpin	Gerona	Livree
Barlima	Colorado (T)	Gilford	Loretta
Barlinda	Compas	Gitana (T)	Lorettanova
Barlouise	Compliment	Gladio	Lorina
Barlow	Concerto	Glen	Madera (T)
Barlux	Concile	Globe	Magella
Barmaco	Condesa (T)	Greenfair	Magic
Barmedia (T)	Cooper (T)	Greengold (T)	Magyar
Barmilka	Corbet	Greenstar	Maine
Barnhem	Cordoba	Gwendal	Mammout (T)
Barplus	Cornwall	Helios	Manhattan
Barpolo	Corona	Henrietta	Marabella
Barriere	Corso	Heraut	Margarita

Marino (T)	Navarra (T)	Prester	Status (T)
Markanta	Nelson	Profit	Stratos
Martina	Norlea	Progress	Summit
Marylin	Norton	Proton (T)	Superstar
Master	Odessa	Pulsar	Sussex
Mathilde (T)	Ohara	Rally (T)	Sydney
Maurice	Ohio	Rastro	Synerga
Meba	Opera	Recolta	Talbot
Melani	Opinion	Record	Talgo
Meltra RVP (T)	Option	Regatta (T)	Taya
Melvina	Orion (T)	Relon	Texas
Mentor	Orleans	Renoir	Tireno
Meradonna (T)	Outsider	Riikka	Titus
Merci	Orval	Ritz	Tivoli (T)
Merganda	Oxiana	Rival	Tobago
Merigold	Pacage	Roderick	Toledo
Merkator (T)	Paddok	Romark	Torino
Merkem (T)	Pagode	Ronja	Trani
Merlette	Panache	Roy (T)	Tresor
Merlov	Pancho	Sabor	Trimaran
Metric	Pandora (T)	Sakini	Trimmer
Mervue	Paradox (T)	Salem	Troubadour
Meteor	Parcour	Sameba	Tucson
Mexico	Pastoral (T)	Sanremo	Twingo
Mikado	Patora	Santiago (T)	Twydawn
Milca	Pavo	Sarsfield	Twygem
Millenium (T)	Pedro	Sauvignon	Twygold
Milton	Pelleas	Score (Fair Way)	Twyjade
Missouri (T)	Perfect	Scout	Twystar
Modenta	Perma	Sedona	Tyrone
Module	Phoenix (T)	Sensation	Ulysses
Modus (T)	Piamonte (T)	Sevilla	Umbria
Mombassa	Pippin	Siberia	Venetian
Mondial	Plaisir	Simford	Ventoux (T)
Montagne (T)	Player	Sirius (T)	Veritas
Montando (T)	Plenty	Sisu	Vienna
Montreux	Pluto (T)	Sixtus	Vigor
Morimba	Pomerol (T)	Solio	Vincent
Moronda	Portsteward	Sommora	Wadi
Murdock	Precision	Sourire	Weigra
Muscadet (T)	Preference	Sponsor	Wendy
Navan (T)	Premium	Sprinter	York
			Zambesi'

ANNEX II

'ANNEX II

Varieties of low persistence, medium late, medium early or early

Abertorch (T)

Atempo (T)

Excel

Ferrari

Romeo

Solitaire (T)

Vedette

Verna Pajbjerg

Vivace

Wizard'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1253/2001**of 26 June 2001****amending Regulation (EC) No 1227/2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine, as regards production potential**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Articles 16 and 17 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1227/2000 of 31 May 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine, as regards production potential ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 784/2001 ⁽⁴⁾, lay down rules concerning the financing of the restructuring and conversion system.

(2) For the 2000-01 financial year, financial allocations were made to Member States by Commission Decision 2000/503/EC of 25 July 2000 fixing an indicative financial allocation, in respect of a number of hectares, by Member State for restructuring and conversion of vineyards under Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 for the 2000-01 marketing year ⁽⁵⁾.

(3) In particular, the rules provide for a recycling of expenditure allocated to a Member State but not actually incurred by it on 30 June to other Member States who request this funding and who have actually incurred by 30 June, all the expenditure allocated to them. The rules also provide for a reduction of the amounts allocated to Member States in subsequent financial years where that Member State has not actually incurred the expenditure allocated to it in the current financial year.

(4) During the first year of application of the restructuring and conversion system, certain Member States have had difficulties in setting up and applying the system. Application of the rules in Article 16 and 17 would lead to excessive reductions in the amounts available for restructuring and conversion in those Member States in the current and next financial year. In other Member States, these difficulties have been less severe but mean that they will be unable to spend their entire allocation by 30 June, but should be able to do so by 15 October.

(5) Therefore it is appropriate, on a transitional basis for the 2000-01 financial year, to mitigate these excessive reductions by providing for the possibility to recycle expenditure not actually incurred by 30 June 2001 to Member States who have not yet fully incurred their allocation by that date, within an appropriate limit.

(6) It is also appropriate, on a transitional basis for the 2000-01 financial year, to provide for the possibility to recycle expenditure not actually incurred by 30 June 2001 to Member States which have spent a significant proportion of their allocation, within the limit of their initial allocation.

(7) In order that Member States can make the requests foreseen in this Regulation, it is necessary that it enters into force by 30 June 2001 at the latest.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following paragraph is added to Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1227/2000:

‘8. In respect of the 2000-01 financial year:

(a) a Member State which notifies to the Commission under Article 16(1)(a) an amount less than 75 % of the financial allocation made to that Member State by Commission Decision 2000/503/EC ^(*) may forward to the Commission, not later than 30 June, a request for subsequent financing of expenditure in the 2000-01 financial year in excess of the amount notified to the Commission under Article 16(1)(a);

(b) a request made by a Member State in accordance with point (a) of this paragraph shall be accepted to the extent that the sum of the amount accepted and the amount notified under Article 16(1)(a) does not exceed 75 % of the total financial amount allocated to that Member State by Decision 2000/503/EC. The Commission shall notify the Member States as soon as possible after 30 June of the extent to which the requests may be accepted;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 143, 16.6.2000, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 113, 24.4.2001, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 201, 9.8.2000, p. 4.

- (c) a Member State which notifies to the Commission under Article 16(1)(a) an amount of at least 75 % of the financial allocation made to that Member State by Decision 2000/503/EC but less than the total of that financial allocation, may forward to the Commission, not later than 30 June, a request for subsequent financing of expenditure in the 2000-01 financial year in excess of the amount notified to the Commission under Article of 16(1)(a);
- (d) a request made by a Member State in accordance with point (c) of this paragraph shall be accepted to the extent that the sum of the amount accepted and the amount notified under Article 16(1)(a) does not exceed the total financial amount allocated to that Member State by Decision 2000/503/EC. The Commission shall notify the Member States as soon as possible after 30 June of the extent to which the requests may be accepted;
- (e) by way of derogation from paragraph 2, requests made by Member States in accordance with Article 16(1)(b) shall be accepted on a pro rata basis, using the amount available after deducting, for all Member States, the sum of the total of the amounts notified in accordance with Article 16(1)(a) and the total of the amounts accepted under points (b) and (d) of this paragraph from the total financial amount allocated to the Member States by Decision 2000/503/EC. The Commission shall notify the Member States as soon as possible after 30 June of the extent to which the requests may be accepted.

(*) OJ L 201, 9.8.2000, p. 4.'

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, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1254/2001**of 26 June 2001****determining the extent to which applications lodged in June 2001 for import licences under the regime provided for by tariff quotas for certain products in the pigmeat sector for the period 1 July to 30 September 2001 can be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

*Article 1*Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1486/95 of 28 June 1995 opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for certain products in the pigmeat sector ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1006/2001 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5(5) thereof,

1. Applications for import licences for the period 1 July to 30 September 2001 submitted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1486/95 shall be met as referred to in Annex I.

2. For the period 1 October to 31 December 2001, applications may be lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1486/95 for import licences for a total quantity as referred to in Annex II.

Whereas:

Article 2

(1) The applications for import licences lodged for the third quarter of 2001 are for quantities less than the quantities available and can therefore be met in full.

(2) The surplus to be added to the quantity available for the following period should be determined,

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ L 145, 29.6.1995, p. 58.⁽²⁾ OJ L 140, 24.5.2001, p. 13.

ANNEX I

Group No	Percentage of acceptance of import licences submitted for the period 1 July to 30 September 2001
G2	100
G3	100
G4	100
G5	100
G6	100
G7	100

ANNEX II

(t)	
Group No	Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 2001
G2	15 521,0
G3	2 274,0
G4	1 395,0
G5	3 050,0
G6	7 500,0
G7	2 750,0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1255/2001**of 26 June 2001****determining the extent to which applications lodged in June 2001 for import licences for certain pigmeat sector products under the regime provided for by Council Regulation (EC) No 774/94 opening and providing for the administration of certain Community tariff quotas for pigmeat and certain other agricultural products can be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1432/94 of 22 June 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application in the pigmeat sector of the import arrangements provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 774/94 opening and providing for the administration of certain Community tariff quotas for pigmeat and certain other agricultural products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1006/2001 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The quantity available for the fourth quarter of 2001 should be determined.
- (2) It is appropriate to draw the attention of operators to the fact that licences may only be used for products

which comply with all veterinary rules currently in force in the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For the period 1 October to 31 December 2001, applications may be lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1432/94 for import licences for a total quantity as referred to in the Annex.
2. Licences may only be used for products which comply with all veterinary rules currently in force in the Community.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ L 156, 23.6.1994, p. 14.⁽²⁾ OJ L 140, 24.5.2001, p. 13.

ANNEX

(t)

Group No	Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 2001
1	7 000

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1256/2001**of 26 June 2001****determining the extent to which applications lodged in June 2001 for import licences for certain pigmeat products under the regime provided for by the Agreements concluded by the Community with the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania can be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1898/97 of 29 September 1997 laying down detailed rules for the application in the pigmeat sector of the arrangements provided for by Council Regulations (EC) No 1727/2000, (EC) No 2290/2000, (EC) No 2433/2000, (EC) No 2434/2000, (EC) No 2435/2000 and (EC) No 2851/2000 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2698/93 and (EC) No 1590/94 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1006/2001 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The applications for import licences lodged for the third quarter of 2001 are for quantities less than the quantities available and can therefore be met in full.
- (2) The surplus to be added to the quantity available for the following period should be determined.
- (3) It is appropriate to draw the attention of operators to the fact that licences may only be used for products

which comply with all veterinary rules currently in force in the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Applications for import licences for the period 1 July to 30 September 2001 submitted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1898/97 shall be met as referred to in Annex I.
2. For the period 1 October to 31 December 2001, applications may be lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1898/97 for import licences for a total quantity as referred to in Annex II.
3. Licences may only be used for products which comply with all veterinary rules currently in force in the Community.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ L 267, 30.9.1997, p. 58.⁽²⁾ OJ L 140, 24.5.2001, p. 13.

ANNEX I

Group No	Percentage of acceptance of import licences submitted for the period 1 July to 30 September 2001
1	100,0
2	100,0
3	100,0
4	100,0
H1	100,0
7	100,0
8	100,0
9	100,0
T1	100,0
T2	100,0
T3	100,0
S1	100,0
S2	100,0
B1	100,0
15	100,0
16	100,0
17	100,0

ANNEX II

(t)

Group No	Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 2001
1	3 544,5
2	366,4
3	489,0
4	11 500,6
H1	1 320,0
7	7 214,3
8	875,0
9	16 500,0
T1	750,0
T2	5 662,0
T3	1 489,0
S1	1 150,0
S2	93,8
B1	1 000,0
15	562,5
16	962,5
17	7 812,5

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1257/2001**of 26 June 2001****establishing the quantity of certain pigmeat products available for the fourth quarter of 2001 under the arrangements provided for by the free trade agreements between the Community, of the one part, and Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, of the other part**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2305/95 of 29 September 1995 laying down detailed rules for the application in the pigmeat sector of the arrangements provided for in the free trade agreements between the Community, of the one part and Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, of the other part ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1006/2001 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4(4) thereof,

Whereas:

In order to ensure distribution of the quantities available, the quantities carried forward from the period 1 July to 30

September 2001 should be added to the quantities available for the period 1 October to 31 December 2001,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 2001 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 2305/95 is set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 233, 30.9.1995, p. 45.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 140, 24.5.2001, p. 13.

ANNEX

(t)

Group	Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 2001
18	825,0
L1	165,0
19	687,5
20	82,5
21	812,5
22	390,0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1258/2001**of 26 June 2001****determining the extent to which applications lodged in June 2001 for import licences for certain pigmeat products under the regime provided for by the Agreement concluded by the Community with Slovenia can be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 571/97 of 26 March 1997 laying down detailed rules for the application in the pigmeat sector of the arrangements provided for in the Interim Agreement between the Community, of the one part, and Slovenia, of the other part ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1006/2001 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The applications for import licences lodged for the third quarter of 2001 are for quantities less than the quantities available and can therefore be met in full.
- (2) The surplus to be added to the quantity available for the following period should be determined.
- (3) It is appropriate to draw the attention of operators to the fact that licences may only be used for products

which comply with all veterinary rules currently in force in the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Applications for import licences for the period 1 July to 30 September 2001 submitted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 571/97 shall be met as referred to in Annex I.
2. For the period 1 October to 31 December 2001 applications may be lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 571/97 for import licences for a total quantity as referred to in Annex II.
3. Licences may only be used for products which comply with all veterinary rules currently in force in the Community.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 85, 27.3.1997, p. 56.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 140, 24.5.2001, p. 13.

ANNEX I

Group No	Percentage of acceptance of import licences submitted for the period 1 July to 30 September 2001
23	100,00
24	100,00
25	100,00
26	100,00

ANNEX II

(t)

Group No	Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 2001
23	383,7
24	132,3
25	126,0
26	828,0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1259/2001**of 26 June 2001****determining the extent to which applications lodged in June 2001 for import rights in respect of frozen beef intended for processing may be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1065/2001 of 31 May 2001 opening and providing for the administration of an import tariff quota for frozen beef intended for processing (1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 3(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 1(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1065/2001 fixes the quantities of frozen beef intended for processing which may be imported under special terms in the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.
- (2) Article 3(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1065/2001 lays down that the quantities applied for may be reduced. The applications lodged for 'A' products relate to total quantities which exceed the quantities available. Under these circumstances and taking care to ensure an equitable distribution of the available quantities, it is appropriate to reduce proportionally the quantities applied for. The quantities for 'B' products covered by import

licence applications are such that import licences may be granted for the full quantities applied for,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Every application for import rights lodged in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1065/2001 for the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 shall be granted to the following extent, expressed as bone-in beef:

- (a) 86,0109 % of the quantity requested for beef imports intended for the manufacture of 'preserves' as defined by Article 1(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1065/2001;
- (b) 100 % of the quantity requested for beef imports intended for the manufacture of products as defined by Article 1(2)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1065/2001.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 27 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 148, 1.6.2001, p. 37.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 11 June 2001

appointing a Portuguese member of the Committee of the Regions

(2001/479/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

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

Sole Article

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

Mr Luís Manuel Fernandes COELHO is hereby appointed a member of the Committee of the Regions in place of Mr José Carlo das Dores ZORRINHO, for the remainder of his term of office, which runs until 25 January 2002.

Whereas a seat as a member of the Committee of the Regions has become vacant following the resignation of Mr José Carlo das Dores ZORRINHO, notified to the Council on 15 March 2001,

Done at Luxembourg, 11 June 2001.

Having regard to the proposal from the Portuguese Government,

For the Council

The President

A. LINDH

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 28, 4.2.1998, p. 19.

COUNCIL DECISION
of 11 June 2001
appointing a Spanish alternate member of the Committee of the Regions

(2001/480/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 ⁽¹⁾ appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions,

Whereas a seat as an alternate member of the Committee of the Regions has become vacant following the appointment of Mr Vicente ÁLVAREZ ARECES, former alternate member, as a full member of the Committee of the Regions,

Having regard to the proposal from the Spanish Government,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

Ms Paz FERNÁNDEZ FELGUEROSO is hereby appointed an alternate member of the Committee of the Regions in place of Mr Vicente ÁLVAREZ ARECES for the remainder of his term of office, which runs until 25 January 2002.

Done at Luxembourg, 11 June 2001.

For the Council
The President
A. LINDH

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 28, 4.2.1998, p. 19.

COUNCIL DECISION
of 11 June 2001
appointing a Spanish alternate member of the Committee of the Regions

(2001/481/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 ⁽¹⁾ appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions,

Whereas a seat as an alternate member of the Committee of the Regions has become vacant following the resignation of Ms Soledad BECERRIL BUSTAMANTE, alternate member, notified to the Council on 30 June 2000;

Having regard to the proposal from the Spanish Government,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

Ms Pilar BLASCO I PRIM is hereby appointed an alternate member of the Committee of the Regions in place of Ms Soledad BECERRIL BUSTAMANTE for the remainder of her term of office, which runs until 25 January 2002.

Done at Luxembourg, 11 June 2001.

For the Council
The President
A. LINDH

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 28, 4.2.1998, p. 19.

COUNCIL DECISION
of 11 June 2001
appointing a German full member of the Committee of the Regions

(2001/482/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 a full member of the Committee of the Regions has become vacant following the resignation of Mr Rolf EGGERT, notified to the Council on 29 May 2001;

Having regard to the proposal from the German Government,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

Mr Helmut HOLTER is hereby appointed a full member of the Committee of the Regions in place of Mr Rolf EGGERT for the remainder of his term of office, which runs until 25 January 2002.

Done at Luxembourg, 11 June 2001.

For the Council

The President

A. LINDH

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 28, 4.2.1998, p. 19.

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1004/2001 of 22 May 2001 concerning the classification of certain goods in the Combined Nomenclature**

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 140 of 24 May 2001)

On page 9, under column 2 (CN code):

for: '8528 30 90',

read: '8525 30 90'.
