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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1239/2002
of 10 July 2002
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 11 July 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission
J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 198, 15.7.1998, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 10 July 2002 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	83,4
	999	83,4
0707 00 05	052	83,4
	999	83,4
0709 90 70	052	74,2
	999	74,2
0805 50 10	388	62,1
	524	77,1
	528	54,4
	804	121,8
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	999	78,8
	388	86,5
	400	99,5
	404	84,8
	508	90,4
	512	88,3
	524	46,9
	528	73,4
	720	147,3
	804	101,6
	999	91,0
	388	87,6
	512	92,5
	528	92,7
0808 20 50	800	65,2
	804	93,4
	999	86,3
0809 10 00	052	181,5
	064	132,0
	999	156,8
0809 20 95	052	330,8
	060	140,2
	061	247,0
	400	247,0
	616	275,4
	999	248,1
0809 40 05	064	150,2
	624	217,9
	999	184,1

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2020/2001 (OJ L 273, 16.10.2001, p. 6). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1240/2002**of 10 July 2002****on the issue of import licences for high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 936/97 of 27 May 1997 opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for high-quality fresh, chilled and frozen beef and for frozen buffalo meat ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 361/2002 ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 936/97 provides in Articles 4 and 5 the conditions for applications and for the issue of import licences for meat referred to in Article 2(f).
- (2) Article 2(f) of Regulation (EC) No 936/97 fixes the amount of high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal originating in and imported from the United States of America and Canada which may be imported on special terms for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 at 11 500 t.

- (3) It should be recalled that licences issued pursuant to this Regulation will, throughout the period of validity, be open for use only in so far as provisions on health protection in force permit,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. All applications for import licences from 1 to 5 July 2002 for high-quality fresh, chilled or frozen beef and veal as referred to in Article 2(f) of Regulation (EC) No 936/97 shall be granted in full.
2. Applications for licences may be submitted, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 936/97, during the first five days of August 2002 for 1 824,667 t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 137, 28.5.1997, p. 10.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 58, 28.2.2002, p. 5.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1241/2002

of 10 July 2002

supplementing the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 on the entry of certain names in the 'Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications' provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs (Gailtaler Speck, Morbier, Queso Palmero or Queso de la Palma, Thrapsano extra virgin olive oil, Turrón de Agramunt or Torró d'Agramunt)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

- (3) No statements of objection have been received by the Commission under Article 7 of that Regulation in respect of the names given in the Annex to this Regulation following their publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* ⁽³⁾.

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

- (4) The names should therefore be entered in the 'Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications' and hence be protected throughout the Community as protected designations of origin or protected geographical indications.

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 of 14 July 1992 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2796/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6(3) and (4) thereof,

- (5) The Annex to this Regulation supplements the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1097/2002 ⁽⁵⁾,

Whereas:

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

- (1) Under Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, Spain has sent the Commission two applications for registration of the name 'Queso Palmero or Queso de la Palma' as a designation of origin and of the name 'Turrón de Agramunt or Torró d'Agramunt' as a geographical indication, France has sent the Commission an application for registration of the name 'Morbier' as a designation of origin, Austria has sent the Commission an application for registration of the name 'Gailtaler Speck' as a geographical indication and Greece has sent the Commission an application for registration of the name 'Thrapsano extra virgin olive oil' as a designation of origin.

The names in the Annex hereto are added to the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 and entered as protected designations of origin (PDO) or protected geographical indications (PGI) in the 'Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications' provided for in Article 6(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92.

Article 2

- (2) In accordance with Article 6(1) of that Regulation, the applications have been found to meet all the requirements laid down therein and in particular to contain all the information required in accordance with Article 4 thereof.

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 324, 21.12.2000, p. 26.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 327, 22.11.2001, p. 11 (Gailtaler Speck).

OJ C 319, 14.11.2001, p. 3 (Turrón de Agramunt or Torró d'Agramunt).

OJ C 319, 14.11.2001, p. 7 (Queso Palmero or Queso de la Palma).

OJ C 270, 25.9.2001, p. 4 (Morbier).

OJ C 241, 29.8.2001, p. 12 (Thrapsano extra virgin olive oil).

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 327, 18.12.1996, p. 11.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 166, 25.6.2002, p. 8.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

PRODUCTS LISTED IN ANNEX I TO THE EC TREATY, INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Meat products

AUSTRIA

Gailtaler Speck (PGI)

Cheese

FRANCE

Morbier (PDO)

SPAIN

Queso Palmero or Queso de la Palma (PDO)

Oils and fats

GREECE

Thrapsano extra virgin olive oil (PDO)

FOODSTUFFS REFERRED TO IN ANNEX I TO REGULATION (EEC) No 2081/92

Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares

SPAIN

Turrón de Agramunt or Torró d'Agramunt (PGI)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1242/2002**of 10 July 2002****establishing the quantities to be allocated to importers from the Community quantitative quotas redistributed by Regulation (EC) No 637/2002**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 519/94 of 7 March 1994 on common rules for imports from certain third countries and repealing Regulations (EEC) Nos 1765/82, 1766/82 and 3420/83 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1138/98 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 520/94 of 7 March 1994 establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative quotas ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 138/96 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 9 and 13 thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 637/2002 of 12 April 2002 redistributing the unused portions of the 2001 quantitative quotas for certain products originating in the People's Republic of China ⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 637/2002 established the portion of each of the quotas concerned reserved for traditional and other importers and the conditions and methods for participating in the allocation of the quantities available. Importers lodged applications for import licences with the competent national authorities between 14 April and 15.00, Brussels time, on 13 May 2002, in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 637/2002.
- (2) The Commission has received from the Member States under Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 637/2002 particulars of the numbers and aggregate volume of import licence applications submitted and the total volume imported by traditional importers in 1998 or 1999, the reference year.
- (3) The Commission is now able, on the basis of that information, to establish uniform quantitative criteria by which the competent national authorities may satisfy licence applications submitted by importers in the Member States for the quantitative quotas redistributed by Regulation (EC) No 637/2002.
- (4) Examination of the figures supplied by Member States shows that the aggregate volume of the applications

submitted by traditional importers for the products listed in Annex I to this Regulation exceeds the portion of the quota set aside for them. The applications must therefore be met by applying the uniform rate of reduction shown in Annex I to the imports, expressed in volume terms, of each importer over the reference period.

- (5) Examination of the figures supplied by Member States shows that the aggregate volume of applications submitted by non-traditional importers for the products listed in Annex II to this Regulation exceeds the portion of the quota set aside for them. The applications must therefore be met by applying the uniform rate of reduction shown in Annex II to the amounts requested by each importer, as limited by Regulation (EC) No 637/2002,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In response to licence applications in respect of the products listed in Annex I duly submitted by traditional importers, the competent national authorities shall allocate each importer a quantity equal to its imports for 1998 or 1999, adjusted by the rate of reduction specified in the said Annex for each quota.

Where the use of this quantitative criterion would entail allocating an amount greater than that applied for, the quantity allocated shall be limited to that specified in the application.

Article 2

In response to licence applications in respect of the products listed in Annex II duly submitted by non-traditional importers, the competent national authorities shall allocate each importer a quantity equal to the amount requested within the limits set by Regulation (EC) No 637/2002 adjusted by the rate of reduction specified in the said Annex for each quota.

Article 3

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 67, 10.3.1994, p. 89.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 159, 3.6.1998, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 66, 10.3.1994, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 21, 27.1.1996, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 96, 13.4.2002, p. 8.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission
Pascal LAMY
Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Rate of reduction (–) applicable to the imports of 1998 or 1999 (traditional importers)

Product description	HS/CN code	Rate of reduction
Footwear falling within HS/CN codes	ex 6402 99 ⁽¹⁾	– 91,81 %
	6403 51 6403 59	– 35,95 %
	ex 6403 91 ⁽¹⁾ ex 6403 99 ⁽¹⁾	– 92,37 %
	ex 6404 11 ⁽²⁾	– 91,35 %
	6404 19 10	– 73,40 %
Tableware, kitchenware of porcelain or china falling within HS/CN code	6911 10	– 92,78 %
Ceramic tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, other than of porcelain or china falling within HS/CN code	6912 00	– 87,04 %

⁽¹⁾ Excluding footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than EUR 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multilayer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralise impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

⁽²⁾ Excluding:

- a) footwear which is designed for a sporting activity and has, or has provision for the attachment of, spikes, sprigs, stops, clips, bats or the like, with a non-injected sole;
- b) footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than EUR 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multilayer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralise impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

ANNEX II

Rate of reduction (-) applicable to the volume requested within the limits of the maximum amounts fixed by Regulation (EC) No 637/2002 (non-traditional importers)

Product description	HS/CN code	Rate of reduction
Footwear falling within HS/CN codes	ex 6402 99 ⁽¹⁾	- 30,89 %
	6403 51 6403 59	0 %
	ex 6403 91 ⁽¹⁾ ex 6403 99 ⁽¹⁾	- 78,10 %
	ex 6404 11 ⁽²⁾	- 52,30 %
	6404 19 10	0 %
Tableware, kitchenware of porcelain or china falling within HS/CN code	6911 10	- 23,21 %
Ceramic tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, other than of porcelain or china falling within HS/CN code	6912 00	0 %

⁽¹⁾ Excluding footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than EUR 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multilayer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralise impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

⁽²⁾ Excluding:

- a) footwear which is designed for a sporting activity and has, or has provision for the attachment of, spikes, sprigs, stops, clips, bats or the like, with a non-injected sole;
- b) footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than EUR 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multilayer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralise impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1243/2002

of 10 July 2002

laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 as regards the flat-rate aid for hazelnuts harvested during the 2001/02 marketing year

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 545/2002 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 55 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to deal with the particularly difficult market conditions in the hazelnut sector, flat-rate aid is granted for the 2001/02 marketing year.
- (2) In accordance with the objectives of the common organisation of the markets, that aid is granted to producer organisations recognised under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1363/95 ⁽⁴⁾, or Regulation (EC) No 2200/96. To enhance the results produced by the specific measures already implemented, that aid is granted only on condition that the aforementioned producer organisations implement in 2001 either a quality improvement plan within the meaning of Article 14(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 or an operational programme within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96.
- (3) The beginning of the marketing year should be amended to take account of the effective harvest of hazelnuts, without however excluding from the scope of aid the products brought by the producers who joined the organisations between 1 and 31 August 2001.
- (4) To ensure efficient payment of aid due to the beneficiaries, deadlines should be set for the producer organisations to lodge their applications and for payment of aid by the competent authorities.
- (5) Since the aid is granted to the producers of hazelnuts, the producer organisation must pay the amount received in full to the producers, although an administration charge may be retained by the producer organisation.
- (6) To ensure the effectiveness of the system of flat-rate aid, procedures should be laid down for checks and, where undue payments are made, penalties.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables,

Article 1

1. The flat-rate aid of EUR 15 per 100 kilograms referred to in Article 55 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 shall be granted to producer organisations which:

- (a) implemented in 2001 a quality and marketing improvement plan within the meaning of Article 14(d) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 and are not eligible for an extension of said plan under Articles 1 and 2 of Regulation (EC) No 545/2002, and/or
- (b) have been recognised pursuant to:
 - (i) Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 and implemented an action plan in 2001, or
 - (ii) Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, and implemented an operational programme in 2001.

2. To qualify for this aid, producer organisations must be recognised in respect of their production of hazelnuts.

Article 2

1. The aid referred to in Article 1 shall be allocated for hazelnuts in their shells falling within CN code 0802 21 00, of sound, fair and merchantable quality produced by members of the producer organisation during the 2001/02 marketing year, delivered to the producer organisation and taken over by that organisation.

2. 'Members of the producer organisation' shall mean members belonging to the producer organisation at the beginning of the 2001/02 marketing year and new members who joined the organisation up to 31 August 2001.

3. The hazelnut 2001/02 marketing year shall begin on 1 August 2001 and finish on 31 July 2002.

Article 3

1. Producer organisations shall submit an aid application to the competent authorities not later than 30 September 2002 for quantities produced during the 2001/02 marketing year, accompanied by supporting documentation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 279, 21.11.1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 84, 28.3.2002, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 118, 20.5.1972, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 132, 16.6.1995, p. 1.

2. Member States shall pay the producer organisations by 30 November 2002 at the latest.

3. The aid received by the producer organisation shall be paid within 15 days in full to the producers in proportion to the quantities delivered by the producers. The producer organisation may, however, retain a maximum of 2 % of the value of the aid to cover administrative costs directly relating to this measure.

Article 4

1. Member States shall carry out checks on producer organisation papers and supporting documentation and on-the-spot checks to ensure that the information submitted is correct.

2. Both above checks shall be made on all the producer organisations that have applied for Community aid under this Regulation. The checks must cover producer organisation accounts as well as the situation regarding hazelnut stocks. The checks may be carried out at the same time as or combined with checks already provided for under Commission Regulations (EEC) No 2159/89 ⁽¹⁾ and (EC) No 609/2001 ⁽²⁾.

3. Member States shall ensure compliance with the conditions laid down in Article 3(1) and (2) and that the information provided by the producer organisations when they submit their aid application is consistent with the data submitted in the improvement plan and/or operational programme or action plan referred to in Article 1(1).

Article 5

1. The beneficiary of any undue payment shall reimburse twice the aid unduly paid or requested, increased by an interest rate calculated as a function of the period between the payment of the aid and reimbursement by the beneficiary in particular in cases where a check carried out pursuant to Article 4 shows that the quantities of hazelnuts actually harvested as defined in Article 2(1):

(a) are smaller than those indicated in the aid application;

(b) include hazelnuts from producers not eligible under this Regulation.

However, the penalty referred to in the first subparagraph shall not apply where the beneficiary proves to the satisfaction of the competent national authority that the irregularities committed are not intentional or due to serious negligence on his part. In such cases, the beneficiary shall pay only the undue amount paid plus interest.

2. The interest rate shall be that applied by the European Monetary Institute to its operations in euro, published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, which is in force on the date of the undue payment, increased by three percentage points.

3. Where the aid unduly paid or requested referred to in paragraph 1 is greater than 20 % of the aid due, the beneficiary shall repay the Community aid paid to him in full, increased by the interest referred to in paragraph 1.

4. The amounts recovered and the interest thereon shall be paid to the competent paying agency and deducted from the expenditure financed by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

5. Where a false declaration is made deliberately or through grave negligence, the producer organisation concerned shall be disqualified for the aid provided for under this Regulation.

6. Paragraphs 1 to 5 shall apply without prejudice to other penalties to be applied under Article 48 of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96.

Article 6

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 Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 207, 19.7.1989, p. 19.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 90, 30.3.2001, p. 4.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1244/2002
of 10 July 2002**

concerning Regulation (EC) No 2809/2000 laying down detailed rules for the application, for cereals sector products, of Regulations (EC) No 2290/2000, (EC) No 2433/2000, (EC) No 2434/2000, (EC) No 2435/2000 and (EC) No 2851/2000 establishing certain concessions in the form of Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural products originating in the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Romania and the Republic of Poland respectively and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1218/96

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 9 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2809/2000 of 20 December 2000 established certain concessions in the form of Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural products originating respectively in the Republic of Poland, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2864/2000⁽⁴⁾, specifies the quantities of common wheat originating in Romania which enjoy preferential access under the Europe Agreement concluded with that country.
- (2) The Commission must fix a single coefficient for reducing the quantities in the import licences applied for

where these quantities exceed the quantities in the annual quota. Applications for import licences submitted on 8 July 2002 for common wheat from Romania relate to 50 000 tonnes and the maximum quantity which may be imported is 27 500 tonnes exempt from duty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Applications for licences for the 'Romania' quota provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2809/2000 exempt from import duty for common wheat falling within CN codes 1001 90 91 and 1001 90 99 submitted on 8 July 2002 and forwarded to the Commission, shall be accepted for the tonnages indicated therein multiplied by a coefficient of 0,55.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 326, 22.12.2000, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 333, 29.12.2000, p. 3.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1245/2002
of 10 July 2002
determining the world market price for unginned cotton

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Protocol 4 on cotton, annexed to the Act of Accession of Greece, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1050/2001 ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001 of 22 May 2001 on production aid for cotton ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001, a world market price for unginned cotton is to be determined periodically from the price for ginned cotton recorded on the world market and by reference to the historical relationship between the price recorded for ginned cotton and that calculated for unginned cotton. That historical relationship has been established in Article 2(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1591/2001 of 2 August 2001 ⁽³⁾. Where the world market price cannot be determined in this way, it is to be based on the most recent price determined.
- (2) In accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001, the world market price for unginned cotton is to be determined in respect of a product of specific characteristics and by reference to the most favourable offers and quotations on the world market among those

considered representative of the real market trend. To that end, an average is to be calculated of offers and quotations recorded on one or more European exchanges for a product delivered cif to a port in the Community and coming from the various supplier countries considered the most representative in terms of international trade. However, there is provision for adjusting the criteria for determining the world market price for ginned cotton to reflect differences justified by the quality of the product delivered and the offers and quotations concerned. Those adjustments are specified in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1591/2001.

- (3) The application of the above criteria gives the world market price for unginned cotton determined hereinafter,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The world price for unginned cotton as referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1051/2001 is hereby determined as equalling EUR 24,055/kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission
J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 148, 1.6.2001, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 148, 1.6.2001, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 210, 3.8.2001, p. 10.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1246/2002**of 10 July 2002****determining to what extent applications for the right to import for bulls, cows and heifers of certain Alpine and mountain breeds pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 can be met**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 of 26 May 1999 opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for imports of bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter, of certain Alpine and mountain breeds, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1012/98 and amending Regulation (EC) No 1143/98 ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1096/2001 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 provides for the quantities reserved for traditional importers under the two tariff quotas to be allocated in proportion to their imports during the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2002.
- (2) Allocation of the quantities available to operators covered by Article 2(3) of that Regulation under the two tariff quotas is to be in proportion to the quantities applied for. Since the quantities applied for exceed those available, a fixed percentage reduction should be set,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Every application for the right to import lodged in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 under serial number 09.0001 shall be granted to the following extent:

- (a) 21,7040 % of the quantities imported within the meaning of Article 2(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999;
- (b) 4,1379 % of the quantities applied for within the meaning of Article 2(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999.

2. Every application for the right to import lodged in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 under serial number 09.0003 shall be granted to the following extent:

- (a) 23,3850 % of the quantities imported within the meaning of Article 2(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999;
- (b) 4,0322 % of the quantities applied for within the meaning of Article 2(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 131, 27.5.1999, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 150, 6.6.2001, p. 33.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 17 December 2001

on the conclusion of an Additional Protocol laying down the trade arrangements for certain fish and fishery products to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part

(2002/572/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 133 in conjunction with the first sentence of the first subparagraph of Article 300(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) It is desirable to complete by means of an Additional Protocol the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part ⁽¹⁾, so as to provide for preferential conditions for the importation into the Community of certain fish and fishery products originating in the Republic of Poland, and into the Republic of Poland of certain fish and fishery products originating in the Community.
- (2) To that end a new Protocol laying down the trade arrangements for certain fish and fishery products should be added to the said Europe Agreement.
- (3) The Protocol should be approved,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Additional Protocol laying down the trade arrangements for certain fish and fishery products to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part, is hereby approved on behalf of the Community.

The text of the Protocol is attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person empowered to sign the Protocol in order to bind the Community.

Done at Brussels, 17 December 2001.

For the Council

The President

A. NEYTS-UYTTBROECK

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 348, 31.12.1993, p. 2.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL**laying down the trade arrangements for certain fish and fishery products to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part**

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, hereinafter referred to as 'the Community',
of the one part, and

THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND,
of the other part,

WHEREAS the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part, hereinafter referred to as 'the Europe Agreement', was signed in Brussels in December 1991 and entered into force in February 1994, and

WHEREAS technical negotiations based on Articles 20(5) and 23 of the Europe Agreement were carried out and successfully concluded between the Community and the Republic of Poland to agree on reciprocal tariff concessions in the fisheries sector,

WHEREAS the negotiated concessions in the fisheries sector shall affect the bilateral concessions granted under the Europe Agreement, which should, therefore, be amended by means of a Protocol adjusting the trade aspects of that Agreement,

WHEREAS the Community and the Republic of Poland also agreed on an administratively simple procedure for implementing the negotiated tariff concessions as soon as possible on a gradual basis,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

One month after the entry into force of this Protocol, both the Community and Poland will apply a one-third reduction of the tariff duties applied for fish and fishery products as defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 104/2000. One year after entry into force of this Protocol, a further one-third reduction of the tariff duties as they were at the time of entry into force of this Protocol shall be applied. Two years after the entry into force of this Protocol, or earlier if commonly agreed, full free trade in all fish and fishery products shall be applied. Any such agreement on earlier application of full free trade in all fish and fishery products shall be implemented in accordance with Article 6.

Article 2

For the products specified in Annexes I(a) and I(b), both parties shall apply, one month after the entry into force of this Protocol, a 30 % reduction of tariff duties as applied by the Community and Poland respectively. One year after the entry into force of this Protocol, both parties shall apply a second 30 % reduction of the tariff duties as they were at the time of the entry into force of this Protocol. Two years after the entry into force of this Protocol, or earlier if commonly agreed, full free trade in those products shall be established. Any such agreement on earlier application of full free trade in all fish and fishery products shall be implemented in accordance with Article 6.

Article 3

The tariff quotas already granted by the Community to Poland on an autonomous basis shall remain valid until accession, or will be eliminated earlier if commonly agreed. Any such agreement shall be implemented in accordance with Article 6.

Imports into the Community above the quota quantities shall be subject to the agreed tariff reduction as outlined above.

Article 4

The reductions referred to in Articles 1, 2 and 3 shall be calculated using common mathematical principles taking into account that:

- (a) all the figures less than 50 (included) after the decimal point shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number;
- (b) all the figures more than 50 after the decimal point shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number;
- (c) all the tariffs below 2 % shall automatically be fixed at 0 %.

The parties will exchange information on those cases where the above principles apply.

Article 5

Regarding the product under Polish CN code 1902 20 10 stuffed pasta, whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared containing more than 20 % by weight of fish, crustaceans, mollusc or other aquatic invertebrates) this Protocol shall replace the concession concerning this product laid down in Annex IX to the Europe Agreement.

Article 6

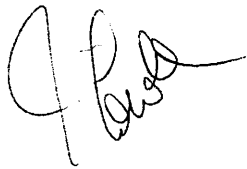
This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date on which the Parties have notified each other of the completion of the internal procedures necessary for that purpose.

Article 7

This Protocol may be amended by decision of the Association Council.

Hecho en Bruselas, el catorce de junio del dos mil dos.
Udfærdiget i Bruxelles den fjortende juni to tusind og to.
Geschehen zu Brüssel am vierzehnten Juni zweitausendundzwei.
Έγινε στις Βρυξέλλες, στις δέκα τέσσερις Ιουνίου δύο χιλιάδες δύο.
Done at Brussels on the fourteenth day of June in the year two thousand and two.
Fait à Bruxelles, le quatorze juin deux mille deux.
Fatto a Bruxelles, addì quattordici giugno duemiladue.
Gedaan te Brussel, de veertiende juni tweeduizendtwee.
Feito em Bruxelas, em catorze de Junho de dois mil e dois.
Tehty Brysselissä neljäntenätoista päivänä kesäkuuta vuonna kaksituhattakaksi.
Som skedde i Bryssel den fjortonde juni tjugohundratvå.
Sporz'dzono w Brukseli, dnia czternastego czerwca dwa tysiące drugiego roku.

Por la Comunidad Europea
For Det Europæiske Fællesskab
Für die Europäische Gemeinschaft
Για την Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα
For the European Community
Pour la Communauté européenne
Per la Comunità europea
Voor de Europese Gemeenschap
Pela Comunità europea
Euroopan yhteisön puolesta
För Europeiska gemenskapen
W imieniu Wspólnoty Europejskiej



Por la República de Polonia
For Republikken Polen
Für die Republik Polen
Για τη Δημοκρατία της Πολωνίας
For the Republic of Poland
Pour la République de Pologne
Per la Repubblica di Polonia
Voor de Republiek Polen
Pela República da Polónia
Puolan tasavallan puolesta
För Republiken Polen
W imieniu Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej



ANNEX I(a)

Polish Combined Nomenclature	Description
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No 0304:
0302 40 00	– Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>), excluding livers and roes:
0302 40 00 1	-- From 1 January to 14 February
	-- From 15 February to 15 June:
0302 40 00 3	--- Baltic Herring from 1 March to 15 June
0302 40 00 5	--- Other
	-- From 16 June to 31 December:
0302 40 00 7	--- Baltic Herring from 16 June to 30 September
0302 40 00 9	--- Other
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No 0304:
0303 50 00	– Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>), excluding livers and roes:
0303 50 00 1	-- From 1 January to 14 February
	-- From 15 February to 15 June:
0303 50 00 3	--- Baltic Herring from 1 March to 15 June
0303 50 00 5	--- Other
	-- From 16 June to 31 December:
0303 50 00 7	--- Baltic Herring from 16 June to 30 September
0303 50 00 9	--- Other
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen:
0304 10 97 0	---- Flaps of herring
	– Frozen Fillets:
0304 20 75 0	-- of herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>)
	– Other
0304 90 22	--- of herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>)
0304 90 22 1	---- From 1 January to 14 February
0304 90 22 3	---- From 15 February to 15 June
0304 90 22 9	---- From 16 June to 31 December

Polish Combined Nomenclature	Description
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption:
0305 42 00 0	-- Herrings (Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii)
0305 59 30 0	--- Herrings (Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii)
0305 61 00 0	-- Herrings (Clupea harengus, Clupea pallasii)
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs:
1604 12	-- Herrings:
1604 12 10 0	--- Fillets, raw, merely, coated with batter or breadcrumbs, whether or not prefried in oil, deep frozen
	--- Other
1604 12 91 0	---- In airtight containers
1604 12 99 0	---- Other

ANNEX I(b)

EU Combined Nomenclature	Description
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No 0304:
0302 40 00	– Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>), excluding livers and roes
0303	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading No 0304:
0303 50 00	– Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>), excluding livers and roes
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen:
0304 10 97	– – – – Flaps of herring
	– Frozen fillets:
0304 20 75	– – of herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>)
	– Other
0304 90 22	– – – – of herring (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>)
0305	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of fish, fit for human consumption:
0305 42 00	– – Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>)
0305 59 30	– – – Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>)
0305 61 00	– – Herrings (<i>Clupea harengus</i> , <i>Clupea pallasii</i>)
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs:
1604 12	– – Herrings

Information relating to the entry into force of the Additional Protocol laying down the trade arrangements for certain fish and fishery products to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Poland, of the other part

The Additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement with the Republic of Poland, on trade in certain fish and fishery products, which the Council decided to conclude on 17 December 2001, entered into force on 1 July 2002, notification of completion of the procedures provided for in Article 6 of the Protocol having been given on 18 June 2002.

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 July 2002

amending Decision 2002/69/EC concerning certain protective measures with regard to the products of animal origin imported from China

(notified under document number C(2002) 2558)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2002/573/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 97/78/EC of 18 December 1997 laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 22(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision 2002/69/EC of 30 January 2002 concerning certain protective measures with regard to the products of animal origin imported from China ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Decision 2002/441/EC ⁽³⁾, was adopted following the identification during a Community inspection visit to China of serious shortcomings as regards veterinary medicines regulation and the residue control system in live animals and animal products, and following the presence of harmful residues, including chloramphenicol, in products intended for human or animal consumption, presenting a risk to their health.
- (2) Decision 2002/69/EC was to be reviewed on the basis of the information provided by the Chinese competent authorities, of any results from the increased monitoring and testing carried out by Member States on consignments arriving before 14 March 2002 and, if necessary, of the results of an on-the-spot inspection visit by Community experts.
- (3) In view of the information provided by the Chinese authorities and the favourable results of the tests carried out on certain fishery products of some fish species, it is

appropriate to authorise imports of these products from China.

(4) Decision 2002/69/EC, therefore should be amended accordingly.

(5) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annex II to Decision 2002/69/EC is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall apply from 14 July 2002.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 30, 31.1.2002, p. 50.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 151, 11.6.2002, p. 16.

ANNEX

‘ANNEX II

List of products of animal origin intended for human consumption or animal feed use authorised to be imported into the Community, subject to a chemical test under the conditions of Article 3

- Entire fish, fish de-headed and gutted, and fish fillets from the following species caught at sea:
 - Alaska Pollack (*Theragra chalcogramma*)
 - Cod (*Gadus* spp.)
 - Redfish (*Sebastes* spp.)
 - Blue Whiting (*Micromesistius poutassou*)
 - Halibut (*Reinhardtius* spp.)
 - Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*)
 - Herring (*Clupea* spp.)
 - Yellowfin sole (*Limanda* spp.)
 - Cephalopods (*Sepiidae*, *Sepiolidae*, *Loliginidae*, *Ommastrephidae*, *Octopodidae*)
 - Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*)
 - Pacific Salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*, *O. kisutch*, *O. nerka*, *O. gorbuscha*)
 - Fillets of Salmon (*Salmon salar*)
 - Casings'
-

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 July 2002

amending Decision 94/278/EC drawing up a list of third countries from which Member States authorise imports of certain products subject to Council Directive 92/118/EEC, with respect to imports of egg products, snails, frogs' legs, honey and royal jelly

(notified under document number C(2002) 2555)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2002/574/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 92/118/EEC of 17 December 1992 laying down animal health and public health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of products not subject to the said requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 89/662/EEC and, as regards pathogens, to Directive 90/425/EEC ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Decision 2001/7/EC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of eggs intended for human consumption are set out in the list contained in paragraph A of Part VIII of the Annex to Commission Decision 94/278/EC of 18 March 1994 drawing up a list of third countries from which Member States authorise imports of certain products subject to Council Directive 92/118/EEC ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Decision 2002/337/EC ⁽⁴⁾. That list consists of a cross-reference to the Annex to Commission Decision 94/85/EC of 16 February 1994 drawing up a list of third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of fresh poultrymeat ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Decision 2001/733/EC ⁽⁶⁾.
- (2) The third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of egg products intended for human consumption are set out in the list contained in paragraph B of Part VIII, of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC. That list consists of a cross-reference to the Annex to Council Decision 79/542/EEC of 21 December 1976 drawing up a list of third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of bovine animals, swine, equidae, sheep and goats, fresh meat and meat products ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Commission Decision 2001/731/EC ⁽⁸⁾.

- (3) The cross-reference, where egg products are concerned, to Decision 79/542/EEC, referring exclusively to mammals, appears confusing. A cross-reference to the Annex to Decision 94/85/EC drawing up a list as regards fresh poultrymeat would also be more consistent from a veterinary point of view. As egg products undergo a heat-treatment while fresh poultrymeat remains raw, the criteria of approval for imports from third countries are less demanding and a complementary list can therefore be drawn up to maintain the existing imports.

- (4) The third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of snails intended for human consumption are set out in the list contained in Part XI of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC.

- (5) The third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of frogs' legs intended for human consumption are set out in the list contained in part XII of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC.

- (6) The specific public health conditions applicable to snails and frogs' legs are laid down respectively in Annex II, Chapter 3, Part I and II to Directive 92/118/EEC. Those conditions consist in several cross-references to Council Directive 91/493/EEC of 22 July 1991 laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of fishery products ⁽⁹⁾. The third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of fishery products intended for human consumption are set out in the list contained in the Annex to Commission Decision 97/296/EC of 22 April 1997 drawing up the list of third countries from which the import of fishery products is authorised for human consumption ⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Decision 2002/28/EC ⁽¹¹⁾.

- (7) A cross-reference to the Annex to Decision 97/296/EC would simplify the updating of the lists of third countries from which the Member States respectively authorise imports of snails and frogs' legs and would also be more consistent from a public health point of view.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 62, 15.3.1993, p. 49.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 2, 5.1.2001, p. 27.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 120, 11.5.1994, p. 44.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 116, 3.5.2002, p. 58.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 44, 17.2.1994, p. 31.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 275, 18.10.2001, p. 17.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 146, 14.6.1979, p. 15.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 274, 17.10.2001, p. 22.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 15.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 122, 14.5.1997, p. 21.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 44.

- (8) A complementary list of third countries should be drawn up respectively for snails and frogs' legs in order to maintain the existing imports from third countries, which are already authorised according to the relevant criteria of Directive 91/493/EEC, but are not on the list of Decision 97/296/EC.
- (9) The third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of honey are set out in the list contained in Part XIV of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC.
- (10) Commission Decision 2000/159/EC of 8 February 2000 on the provisional approval of residue plans of third countries according to Council Directive 96/23/EC ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Decision 2002/336/EC ⁽²⁾, specifies in its Annex the third countries which have submitted a plan, setting out the guarantees which it offers as regards the monitoring of the groups of residues and substances referred to in Annex I to Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC ⁽³⁾, for the animals or primary animal products mentioned.
- (11) It is appropriate to authorise imports of honey from those third countries, which comply with Directive 96/23/EC. Therefore, the content of Part XIV of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC should be replaced by a cross-reference to Decision 2000/159/EC.
- (12) As royal jelly intended for human consumption is obtained in the same conditions as honey, the same import requirements should apply to that product. The

title of Part XIV of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC should be amended accordingly.

- (13) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 94/278/EC is amended as follows:

- (a) Part VIII of the Annex is replaced by the text in Annex I to this Decision;
- (b) Part XI of the Annex is replaced by the text in Annex II to this Decision;
- (c) Part XII of the Annex is replaced by the text in Annex III to this Decision;
- (d) Part XIV of the Annex is replaced by the text in Annex IV to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2002.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 51, 24.2.2000, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 116, 3.5.2002, p. 51.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 10.

ANNEX I

Part VIII of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC is replaced by the following:

'Part VIII**A. List of third countries from which Member States authorise imports of eggs intended for human consumption**

All third countries listed in the Annex to Decision 94/85/EC drawing up a list of third countries from which the Member States authorise imports of fresh poultrymeat.

B. List of third countries from which Member States authorise imports of egg products intended for human consumption

All third countries listed in the Annex to Decision 94/85/EC and the following countries:

(AL) Albania

(EE) Estonia

(GL) Greenland

(HK) Hong Kong

(IN) India

(MK ⁽¹⁾) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(MX) Mexico

(NC) New Caledonia

(RU) Russia

(SG) Singapore

(YU) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.'

⁽¹⁾ Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

ANNEX II

Part XI of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC is replaced by the following:

'Part XI**List of third countries from which Member States authorise imports of snails intended for human consumption**

All third countries in the Annex to Decision 97/296/EC and the following countries:

(BA) Bosnia and Herzegovina

(HU) Hungary

(MD) Moldova

(MK ⁽¹⁾) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(SK) Slovakia

(SY) Syria

(UA) Ukraine.'

⁽¹⁾ Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

ANNEX III

Part XII of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC is replaced by the following:

'Part XII**List of third countries from which Member States authorise imports of frogs' legs intended for human consumption**

All third countries in the Annex to Decision 97/296/EC and the following countries:

(BA) Bosnia and Herzegovina

(HU) Hungary

(MK ⁽¹⁾) Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.'

⁽¹⁾ Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

ANNEX IV

Part XIV of the Annex to Decision 94/278/EC is replaced by the following:

'Part XIV**List of third countries from which Member States authorise imports of honey and royal jelly intended for human consumption**

The third countries appearing in the list of the Annex to Commission Decision 2000/159/EC with an "X" in the column concerning honey.'

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 4 July 2002

on the results of the risk evaluation and the risk reduction strategies for the substances: o-anisidine, 1,4-dioxane

(notified under document number C(2002) 2486)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2002/575/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 of 23 March 1993 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances ⁽¹⁾ and, in particular, Article 11(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 establishes the procedure to be followed for the risk evaluation of the substances on the priority lists at the level of the Member State designated as rapporteur.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 ⁽²⁾ outlines the principles for the assessment of risks to man and the environment of existing substances in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 793/93.
- (3) The rapporteur Member State after evaluating the risk of a given priority substance to man and the environment should suggest where appropriate a strategy for limiting the risk, including control measures and/or surveillance programmes.
- (4) Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 foresees that the results of the risk evaluation and the recommended strategy for limiting risks in respect to substances on the priority lists should be adopted at Community level in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15 and shall be published by the Commission.
- (5) Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 provides that that Regulation shall apply without prejudice to Community legislation on the protection of consumers and on safety and protection of health of workers at work, in particular Council Directive 98/24/EC ⁽³⁾ on the protection of the safety and health of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work, Council Directive 90/394/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to carcinogens at work and Council Directive 92/85/EEC ⁽⁵⁾ on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at

work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding.

- (6) A second priority list identifying substances requiring attention has been adopted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2268/95 ⁽⁶⁾. This second priority list provides, among other substances, for the evaluation of the following:
 - o-anisidine,
 - 1,4-dioxane.
- (7) The rapporteur Member States have completed all the risk evaluation activities with regard to man and the environment for the above two substances ⁽⁷⁾ and, where appropriate, have suggested strategies for limiting the risks.
- (8) The results of the risk evaluation of the two substances and the recommended risk reduction strategies for the two substances should be adopted at the Community level.
- (9) In accordance with Article 11(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93, the Commission will consider the results of the risk evaluation and the recommended strategy for limiting the risks, when proposing Community measures in the framework of Council Directive 76/769/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations ⁽⁸⁾ and in the framework of Council Directive 98/24/EC as well as in the framework of other relevant existing Community instruments.
- (10) The Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment (CSTEE) has been consulted and has issued an opinion with respect to the risk assessment reports referred to in this recommendation.
- (11) The measures provided for in this recommendation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up pursuant to Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 5.4.1993, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 161, 29.6.1994, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 131, 5.5.1998, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 196, 26.7.1990, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 348, 28.11.1992, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 231, 28.9.1995, p. 18.

⁽⁷⁾ The comprehensive risk assessment reports as forwarded to the Commission by the Member States rapporteur are publicly available. Short summaries are also available. Both can be found on the internet site of the European Chemicals Bureau, Institute for Health and Consumer Protection of the Joint Research Centre in Ispra, Italy (<http://ecb.ei.jrc.it/existing-chemicals/>).

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 262, 27.9.1976, p. 201.

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

1. All sectors importing, producing, transporting, storing, formulating into a preparation or other processing, using, disposing or recovering the following substances:

— o-anisidine

CAS No 90-04-0

Einecs No 201-963-1

— 1,4-dioxane

CAS No 123-91-1

Einecs No 204-661-8

should take into account the results of the risk evaluation as summarised in Section I (human health/environment) of

Parts 1 and 2 of the Annex to this recommendation and include them, where appropriate, in the safety data sheets ⁽¹⁾. These results were formulated in the light of the opinions delivered by the Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment (CSTEE) ⁽²⁾.

2. The risk reduction strategies described in Section II (strategy for limiting risks) of Parts 1 and 2 of the Annex to this recommendation should be implemented.

Done at Brussels, 4 July 2002.

For the Commission

Margot WALLSTRÖM

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with the provisions of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ 196, 1.8.1967 p. 1), Commission Directive 91/155/EEC of 5 March 1991 defining and laying down the detailed arrangements for the system of specific information relating to dangerous preparations in implementation of Article 10 of Directive 88/379/EEC (OJ L 76, 22.3.1991 p. 35), Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC (OJ L 131, 5.5.1998, p. 11) and Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (OJ L 200, 30.7.1999 p. 1).

⁽²⁾ The risk assessment reports were peer-reviewed by the CSTEE and its opinions can be found on the internet site: (http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/sct/outcome_en.html).

ANNEX

PART ONE

CAS-No. 90-04-0

Einecs-No. 201-963-1

Molecular Formula: C_7H_9NO

Einecs Name: o-anisidine

IUPAC Name: 1-amino-2-methoxy-benzene

Rapporteur: Austria

Classification ⁽¹⁾:
Carc. Cat. 2; R45
Muta. Cat. 3; R68
T; R23/24/25

⁽¹⁾ The classification of the substance is established by Commission Directive 2001/59/EC of 6 August 2001 adapting to technical progress for the 28th time Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 225, 21.8.2001, p.1).

The risk assessment is based on current practices related to the life-cycle of the substance produced in or imported into the European Community as described in the comprehensive Risk Assessment Reports as forwarded to the Commission by the Member State Rapporteur.

The risk assessment has, based on the available information, determined that in the European Community the substance is used as an intermediate in the production of dyes and pigments. It was not possible to obtain information on the use of the total volume of substance produced in or imported into the European Community, therefore, some uses may exist which are not covered by this risk assessment.

This substance has not been adequately tested for sensitisation and has not been tested for reproductive toxicity. Consequently, the risk assessment does not evaluate the risks to any population for these endpoints. These tests have not been required, as the substance has been identified as a non-threshold carcinogen.

I. RISK ASSESSMENT

A. HUMAN HEALTH

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Workers

is that there is a need for specific measures to limit the risks. This conclusion is reached because of:

- concerns for general systemic toxicity, mutagenicity and carcinogenicity, as a consequence of exposure arising from the installation of gas compensation pipes in the processing of the substance.

Risks can not be excluded for all other exposure scenarios, as the substance is identified as a non-threshold carcinogen. The adequacy of existing controls and the feasibility and practicability of further specific measures should be considered. However, the risk assessment indicates that risks are already low. This should be taken into account when considering the adequacy of existing controls and the feasibility and practicability of further specific risk reduction measures.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Consumers

is that there is a need for specific measures to limit the risks. This conclusion is reached because of:

- concerns for general systemic toxicity, mutagenicity and carcinogenicity, as a consequence of dermal exposure arising from textiles coloured with dyes based on the substance,
- concerns for young children for general systemic toxicity, mutagenicity and carcinogenicity, as a consequence of oral exposure by sucking textiles coloured with dyes based on the substance.

Risks can not be excluded for all other exposure scenarios, as the substance is identified as a non-threshold carcinogen. The adequacy of existing controls and the feasibility and practicability of further specific measures should be considered. However, the risk assessment indicates that risks are already low. This should be taken into account when considering the adequacy of existing controls and the feasibility and practicability of further specific risk reduction measures.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Humans exposed via the environment

is that there is a need for specific measures to limit the risks. This conclusion is reached because risks can not be excluded, as the substance is identified as a non-threshold carcinogen. The adequacy of existing controls and the feasibility and practicability of further specific measures should be considered. However, the risk assessment indicates that risks are already low. This should be taken into account when considering the adequacy of existing controls and the feasibility and practicability of further specific risk reduction measures.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Human health (physico-chemical properties)

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

B. ENVIRONMENT

The conclusions of the assessment of the risks to the

Atmosphere, aquatic ecosystem and terrestrial ecosystem

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Micro-organisms in the sewage treatment plant

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

II. STRATEGY FOR LIMITING RISKS**For workers**

The legislation for workers' protection currently in force at Community level, and in particular the Directive 90/394/EEC on the protection of workers from the risks related to the exposure to carcinogens at work, are generally considered to give an adequate framework to limit the risks of the substance to the extent needed, and shall apply. Within this legislative framework the concerned companies are reminded of their obligations to ensure that workplace exposure arising from the installation of gas compensation pipes is reduced to as low as technically possible, and that alternative processes and/or substitutes are not dangerous or are less dangerous to workers' health and safety.

For consumers

The draft for the 19th amendment of Directive 76/769/EEC relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of azocolourants is considered to effectively minimise the risk arising from the release of o-anisidine from dyed textiles and clothes. Therefore, implementation of this amendment should be speeded up as far as possible. The effectiveness of the measure would have to be ensured by adequate monitoring programmes.

PART TWO

CAS-No. 123-91-1

Einecs-No. 204-661-8

Molecular Formula:

 $C_4H_8O_2$

Einecs Name:

1,4-Dioxane

Rapporteur:

The Netherlands

Classification ⁽²⁾:

F; R11-19
Carc. Cat. 3; R40
Xi; R36/37
R66

⁽²⁾ The classification of the substance is established by Commission Directive 2001/59/EC of 6 August 2001 adapting to technical progress for the 28th time Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 225, 21.8.2001, p. 1).

The risk assessment is based on current practices related to the life-cycle of the substance produced in or imported into the European Community as described in the comprehensive Risk Assessment Report as forwarded to the Commission by the Member State Rapporteur.

The risk assessment has, based on the available information, determined that in the European Community the substance is mainly used as a processing solvent in production of pharmaceuticals, pesticides, magnetic tapes, adhesives and other products. It was not possible to obtain information on the use of the total volume of substance produced in or imported into the European Community, therefore, some uses may exist which are not covered by this risk assessment.

The risk assessment has identified other sources of exposure to the substance, relevant for man and the environment, in particular, the substance is created as a by-product in a number of industrial processes like ethoxylation reactions, which do not result from the life-cycle of the substance produced in or imported into the European Community. The assessment of the risks arising from these exposures is not part of this risk assessment. The comprehensive Risk Assessment Report, as forwarded to the Commission by the Member State Rapporteur, does however provide information about these risks.

I. RISK ASSESSMENT

A. HUMAN HEALTH

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Workers

is that there is a need for specific measures to limit the risks. This conclusion is reached because of:

- concerns for defatting with subsequent adverse skin effects as a consequence of exposure arising from production, formulation and use of the substance or the product containing the substance,
- concerns for general systemic toxicity and carcinogenicity as a consequence of dermal exposure arising from the use of the substance in cleaning agents,
- concerns for general systemic toxicity and carcinogenicity as a consequence of inhalation exposure arising from formulation of the substance.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Consumers and humans exposed via the environment

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Human health (physico-chemical properties)

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

B. ENVIRONMENT

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to the

Atmosphere, aquatic ecosystem and terrestrial ecosystem

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Micro-organisms in the sewage treatment plant

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

II. STRATEGY FOR LIMITING RISKS

For workers

The legislation for workers' protection currently in force at Community level is generally considered to give an adequate framework to limit the risks of the substance to the extent needed and shall apply.

Within this framework it is recommended:

- to develop at Community level occupational exposure limit values for the substance.
-

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 4 July 2002

on the results of the risk evaluation for the substances: ethyl acetoacetate, 4-Chloro-o-cresol, Dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride

(notified under document number C(2002) 2490)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2002/576/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 of 23 March 1993 on the evaluation and control of the risks of existing substances ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 11(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 10 of the Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 establishes the procedure to be followed for the risk evaluation of the substances on the priority lists at the level of the Member State designated as rapporteur.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 ⁽²⁾ outlines the principles for the assessment of risks to man and the environment of existing substances in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 793/93.
- (3) The rapporteur Member State, after evaluating the risk of a given priority substance to man and the environment, should suggest, where appropriate, a strategy for limiting the risk, including control measures and/or surveillance programmes.
- (4) Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 provides that the results of the risk evaluation and the recommended strategy for limiting risks in respect to substances on the priority lists should be adopted at Community level in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15 and shall be published by the Commission.
- (5) Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 provides that that Regulation shall apply without prejudice to Community legislation on the protection of consumers and on safety and protection of health of workers at work, in particular Council Directive 98/24/EC ⁽³⁾ on the protection of the safety and health of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work, Council Directive 90/394/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to carcinogens at work and Council Directive 92/85/EEC ⁽⁵⁾ on the introduction of measures

to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding.

- (6) A first priority list identifying substances requiring attention has been adopted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1179/94 ⁽⁶⁾. This priority list provides, among other substances, for the evaluation of the following:
 - ethyl acetoacetate,
 - 4-Chloro-o-cresol,
 - Dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride.
- (7) The rapporteur Member States have completed all the risk evaluation activities with regard to man and the environment for the above three substances ⁽⁷⁾.
- (8) The results of the risk evaluation of the three substances concerned should be adopted at the Community level.
- (9) The Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment (CSTEE) has been consulted and has issued an opinion with respect to the risk assessment reports referred to in this recommendation ⁽⁸⁾.
- (10) The measures provided for in this recommendation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up pursuant to Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 793/93,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

All sectors importing, producing, transporting, storing, formulating into a preparation or other processing, using and disposing or recovering the following substances:

- ethyl acetoacetate
- CAS No 141-97-9
- Einecs No 205-516-1,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 84, 5.4.1993, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 161, 29.6.1994, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 131, 5.5.1998, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 196, 26.7.1990, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 348, 28.11.1992, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 131, 26.5.1994, p. 3.

⁽⁷⁾ The comprehensive risk assessment reports as forwarded to the Commission by the rapporteur Member States are publicly available. Short summaries are also available. Both can be found on the internet site of the European Chemicals Bureau, Institute for Health and Consumer Protection of the Joint Research Centre in Ispra, Italy (<http://ecb.jrc.it/existing-chemicals/>).

⁽⁸⁾ The risk assessment reports were peer-reviewed by the CSTEE. The CSTEE opinions can be found on the internet site: http://euro-pa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/sc/sct/outcome_en.html.

— 4-Chloro-o-cresol
CAS No 1570-64-5
Einecs No 216-381-3,

— Dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride
CAS No 107-64-2
Einecs No 203-508-2,

should take into account the results of the risk evaluation as summarised in Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Annex to this recommendation and include them, where appropriate, in the safety

data sheets ⁽¹⁾. These results were formulated in the light of the opinions delivered by the Scientific Committee on Toxicity, Ecotoxicity and the Environment (CSTEE).

Done at Brussels, 4 July 2002.

For the Commission

Margot WALLSTRÖM

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with the provisions of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 196, 1.8.1967, p. 1), Commission Directive 91/155/EEC of 5 March 1991 defining and laying down the detailed arrangements for the system of specific information relating to dangerous preparations in implementation of Article 10 of Directive 88/379/EEC (OJ L 76, 22.3.1991, p. 35), Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC, OJ L 131, 5.5.1998, p. 11) and Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 1999 concerning the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (OJ L 200, 30.7.1999, p. 1).

ANNEX

PART ONE

CAS-No. 141-97-9

Einecs-No. 205-516-1

Molecular Formula: $C_6H_{10}O_3$

Einecs Name: ethyl acetoacetate

Rapporteur: Germany

Classification ⁽¹⁾: Not classified

⁽¹⁾ Based on the information available, no classification of the substance is justified, following the criteria set out in Annex VI of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ 196, 1.8.1967, p. 1).

The risk assessment is based on current practices related to the life-cycle of the substance produced in or imported into the European Community as described in the comprehensive Risk Assessment Reports as forwarded to the Commission by the Member State Rapporteur.

The risk assessment has, based on the available information, determined that in the European Community the substance is mainly used as an intermediate in the production of pharmaceuticals, plant protection products, stabilisers, additives, catalysts and other products. Other uses are in a wide range of household and cosmetic products, as a food additive, in the manufacture of colour films, as a paper impregnation agent and as a solvent in paints and lacquers. It was not possible to obtain information on the use of the total volume of substance produced in or imported into the European Community, therefore, some uses may exist which are not covered by this risk assessment.

RISK ASSESSMENT**A. HUMAN HEALTH**

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Workers, consumers and humans exposed via the environment

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Human health (physico-chemical properties)

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

B. ENVIRONMENT

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to the

Atmosphere, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Micro-organisms in the sewage treatment plant

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

PART TWO

CAS-No. 1570-64-5

Einecs-No. 216-381-3

Molecular Formula: C_7H_7ClO

Einecs Name: 4-Chloro-o-cresol

IUPAC Name: 4-Chloro-2-Methyl Phenol

Rapporteur: Denmark

Classification ⁽²⁾:
T; R23
C; R35
N; R50

⁽²⁾ The classification of the substance is established by Commission Directive 2000/32/EC of 19 May 2000 adapting to technical progress for the 26th time Council Directive 67/548 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 136, 8.6.2000, p. 1).

The risk assessment is based on current practices related to the life-cycle of the substance produced in or imported into the European Community as described in the comprehensive Risk Assessment Reports as forwarded to the Commission by the Member State Rapporteur.

The risk assessment has, based on the available information, determined that in the European Community the substance is used as starting material for the manufacture of herbicides. It was not possible to obtain information on the use of the total volume of substance produced in or imported into the European Community, therefore, some uses may exist which are not covered by this risk assessment.

The risk assessment does not cover the possible risks caused by the presence of the substance as an impurity in certain herbicides nor does it cover the possible risks arising from the formation of the substance during environmental degradation of the herbicides.

RISK ASSESSMENT**A. HUMAN HEALTH**

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Workers, consumers and humans exposed via the environment

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

— the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Human health (physico-chemical properties)

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

— the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

B. ENVIRONMENT

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to the

Aquatic ecosystem, atmosphere and terrestrial ecosystem

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

— the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Micro-organisms in the sewage treatment plant

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

— the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

PART THREE

CAS-No. 107-64-2

Einecs-No. 203-508-2

Molecular Formula: $C_{38}H_{80}N.Cl$

Einecs Name: Dimethyldioctadecylammonium chloride

Rapporteur: Germany

Classification ⁽³⁾: Xi; R41
N; R50-53

⁽³⁾ The classification of the substance is established by Commission Directive 2001/59/EC of 6 August 2001 adopting to technical progress for the 28th time Council Directive 67/548 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ L 225, 21.8.2001, p. 1).

The risk assessment is based on current practices related to the life-cycle of the substance produced in or imported into the European Community as described in the comprehensive Risk Assessment Reports as forwarded to the Commission by the Member State Rapporteur.

The risk assessment has, based on the available information, determined that in the European Community the substance is not used as such, but is the main component of the technical product Quarternary Ammonium compound, bis(hydrogenated tallow alkyl) dimethyl, chlorides (CAS-No 61789-80-8). This substance, in turn, is mainly used as a fabric softener and in the synthesis of organic clays. Other uses are as a conditioning agent in cosmetics (shampoos, hair conditioners, emulsifier in lotions) and in car washing agents. It was not possible to obtain information on the use of the total volume of substance produced in or imported into the European Community, therefore, some uses may exist which are not covered by this risk assessment.

RISK ASSESSMENT**A. HUMAN HEALTH**

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Workers, consumers and humans exposed via the environment

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Human health (physico-chemical properties)

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

B. ENVIRONMENT

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to the

Atmosphere, aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.

The conclusion of the assessment of the risks to

Micro-organisms in the sewage treatment plant

is that there is at present no need for further information and/or testing or for risk reduction measures beyond those which are being applied. This conclusion is reached because:

- the risk assessment shows that risks are not expected. Risk reduction measures already being applied are considered sufficient.