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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 405/2003
of 27 February 2003
concerning Community monitoring of imports of hard coal originating in third countries
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 284 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Community has become increasingly dependent on its external supplies of primary energy sources. According to the Green paper 'Towards a European Union strategy for the security of energy supply', adopted by the Commission on 29 November 2000, 50 % of the Community's energy requirements are currently covered by imports, and this figure will rise to almost 70 % by 2030 on current trends.
- (2) The diversification of suppliers and energy sources is a key factor in security of energy supply. It is therefore essential for the Community to have a system for monitoring imports of hard coal originating in third countries.
- (3) The ECSC Treaty and its implementing measures, notably Decision 77/707/ECSC of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council of 7 November 1977, concerning Community surveillance of imports of hard coal originating in third countries ⁽¹⁾ expired on 23 July 2002.
- (4) Commission Decision No 341/94/ECSC of 8 February 1994 implementing Decision No 3632/93/ECSC establishing Community rules for State aid to the coal industry ⁽²⁾, which enables the Commission to determine the price of coal from third countries intended for blast furnaces and to collect essential data on purchases of coal, coking coal or coke from third countries, also expired on 23 July 2002.
- (5) Information on the guide prices of coal originating in third countries, intended for electricity production and of coal intended for the steel industry, is necessary for the proper functioning of the internal market, in particular for the monitoring of State aid to the Community coal industry.
- (6) It is therefore necessary to introduce a Community procedure for information and consultation on the costs of external supplies of hard coal and on guide prices for imported coal intended for the production of electricity and for coal intended for the steel industry.
- (7) This procedure calls for the examination at regular intervals of aggregate information from Member States on the costs of external coal supplies and on prices of coal originating in third countries intended to be used for electricity production and for the steel industry. The information collected must make it possible to compare the development of the costs and the import prices of coal applied in the Community.
- (8) In keeping with current practice, Member States should continue to transmit to the Commission the prices of coal originating in third countries. Member States may retain their current system or set up new procedures for collecting the data.
- (9) The information collected and the results of the analyses carried out by the Commission must be published at Community level in order to ensure the transparency of the market, albeit in a form that does not enable specific imports or individual companies to be identified, with consultation between the Member States and the Commission.
- (10) If the Commission finds any anomalies or inconsistencies in the notified figures, it must be able to obtain other information from the Member State concerned.
- (11) In order to provide guidance, in line with the tasks assigned to the Community, on the course of action to be followed by all concerned and to determine its own course of action, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, the Commission conducts a continuous study of solid fuel market and price trends.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 292, 16.11.1977, p. 11. Decision amended by Decision 85/161/ECSC (OJ L 63, 2.3.1985, p. 20).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 49, 19.2.1994, p. 1.

- (12) The Commission must publish the studies and the information collected in application of this Regulation, albeit in a form that does not enable specific imports or individual companies to be identified. It must specify the arrangements for the communications.
- (13) This Regulation should be applied retroactively from the expiry of the ECSC Treaty on, in order to ensure the full benefit of its provisions,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

This Regulation establishes a system for monitoring of imports of hard coal originating in third countries.

Article 2

Member States shall provide the Commission with information on imports of hard coal and on the import prices of coal products intended for electricity production and for use in the steel industry in the Community.

This information shall be obtained by aggregating the data received in accordance with Article 4 and it shall be presented in such a way as to provide as accurate a picture as possible of the Community coal market.

Article 3

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) 'coal imports' means any consignment of coal products originating in third countries and entering the customs territory of the Community for purposes other than transit, which is intended for the production of electricity or to supply the coke ovens of a Member State;
- (b) 'import price' means the free-at-frontier price of coal products entering the customs territory of the Community, based on tonnes of coal equivalent (tce) in the case of coal intended for power stations and based on a standard grade in the case of coal intended for coke ovens.

Article 4

Any person or undertaking importing one of the coal products referred to in Article 5 from a third country shall provide the Member State, in which that person or undertaking is established, with the relevant information on such imports.

Any imports divided into several batches for transport reasons must be considered as a single import consignment if covered by a single price.

If an import consignment of a given product is declared as having been divided into several batches, each with different prices, a separate declaration shall be made for each batch.

Article 5

1. The data characterising any import of coal products to a Member State must comprise:

- (a) the designation of the coal product;
- (b) the quantity expressed in metric tonnes, and in addition for steam coal the average low calorific value;
- (c) in the case of coal for the production of coke referred to in paragraph (2)(b): ash, moisture, volatile matter and sulphur content;
- (d) the price actually paid.

2. Information shall be communicated on the following coal products:

- (a) coal for the production of electricity or for combined heat and power generation;
- (b) coal for the production of coke to supply steel industry blast furnaces.

3. Member States may request from their Customs Services information necessary to fulfil their obligations under this Regulation.

Article 6

The information which Member States are required to provide to the Commission pursuant to Article 2 shall be communicated within a period of two months from the end of each period not exceeding six months. This information shall be the aggregate result, for each type of coal product, of the data which Member States receive from persons or undertakings. For each of the coal products, the information shall comprise:

- (a) the tonnage and characteristics for harmonisation referred to in Article 5(1)(b) and (c);
- (b) the import prices.

Article 7

On the basis of the information collected in application of this Regulation, the Commission shall publish in an appropriate form:

- (a) each semester, the prices aggregated at Community level, of all coal imports intended for the production of electricity or for combined heat and power generation, excluding duties and taxes;
- (b) each semester, the prices aggregated at Community level, of all coal imports intended for the production of coke for blast furnaces, excluding duties and taxes;
- (c) during the first quarter of each year, a report on the market in solid fuels in the Community concerning the preceding year together with a market outlook for the current year.

Article 8

Member States and the Commission shall consult each other at regular intervals at the request of a Member State or on the initiative of the Commission. These consultations shall concern in particular the communications referred to in Article 6 and 7.

Consultations shall be organised with international organisations and with third countries that have introduced similar information mechanisms.

Article 9

All information received by the Commission in the application of this Regulation shall be subject to the rules laid down in 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 ⁽¹⁾.

Member States may refrain from submitting details which relate to individual undertakings.

Article 10

If the Commission finds any anomalies or inconsistencies in the information communicated to it by Member States, it may ask them to provide details of the calculation or evaluation procedures on which the aggregate information is based.

Article 11

The Commission shall adopt the provisions implementing this Regulation relating to the form, content and all other characteristics of the communications referred to in Article 2.

Article 12

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

It shall apply from 24 July 2002 and shall expire on 31 December 2010.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 February 2003.

For the Council

The President

M. CHRISOCHOÏDIS

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 43.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 406/2003**of 5 March 2003****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 1947/2002 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4(1) thereof,

Whereas:

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 March 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2003.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 17.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 March 2003 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	109,4
	204	76,2
	212	124,2
	624	138,6
	999	112,1
0707 00 05	052	76,4
	068	135,6
	204	82,8
	220	209,9
	628	151,4
0709 10 00	999	131,2
	220	101,1
0709 90 70	999	101,1
	052	106,1
	204	134,3
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	999	120,2
	052	71,6
	204	44,1
	212	56,4
	220	38,0
	624	60,0
0805 50 10	999	54,0
	052	58,6
	600	60,8
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	999	59,7
	039	115,6
	388	105,0
	400	88,8
	404	96,6
	512	85,8
	524	75,1
	528	92,5
	720	101,4
	728	107,5
0808 20 50	999	96,5
	388	76,3
	400	105,7
	512	64,7
	528	66,9
	720	58,6
	999	74,4

⁽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 407/2003**of 4 March 2003****amending Regulation (EC) No 1314/2002 as regards authorised transfers between the quantitative limits of textiles and clothing products originating in the Republic of India**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93 of 12 October 1993 on common rules for imports of certain textile products from third countries ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 138/2003 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Paragraph 6 of the Memorandum of Understanding between the European Community and the Republic of India on arrangements in the area of market access for textiles products, initialled on 31 December 1994 and approved by Council Decision 96/386/EC ⁽³⁾, provides that favourable consideration should be given to certain requests from the Republic of India for 'exceptional flexibility' in the setting of quotas for those products.
- (2) By Regulation (EC) No 1314/2002 ⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2253/2002 ⁽⁵⁾, the Commission granted such a request, made by the Republic of India on 17 May 2002.
- (3) On 7 November 2002 the Republic of India submitted a revised request for modification of the transfers authorised by Regulation (EC) No 1314/2002. The Commission granted that request by Regulation (EC) No 2253/2002.
- (4) On 7 February 2003 the Republic of India submitted a revised request for modification of the transfers authorised by Regulation (EC) No 2253/2002, changing a transfer of 718 448 kilograms in favour of category 1 into a transfer of 508 448 kilograms in favour of cate-

gory 8 and a transfer of 210 000 kilograms in favour of category 5. For reasons of clarity, a consolidated version of the exceptional flexibilities granted should be provided.

- (5) These transfers, as modified, requested by the Republic of India, apply to the quota for the year 2002. They fall within the limits of the flexibility provisions in Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93.
- (6) It is therefore appropriate to grant the revised request. Regulation (EC) No 1314/2002 should be amended accordingly.
- (7) It is desirable for this Regulation to enter into force on the day after its publication in order to allow operators to benefit from it as soon as possible.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Textile Committee provided for in Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No 3030/93,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1314/2002 is replaced by the text shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

*Article 2*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

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

Done at Brussels, 4 March 2003.

For the Commission

Pascal LAMY

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ L 275, 8.11.1993, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ L 23, 28.1.2003, p. 1.⁽³⁾ OJ L 153, 27.6.1996, p. 47.⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 192, 20.7.2002, p. 22.⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 343, 18.12.2002, p. 11.

ANNEX

664 INDIA				ADJUSTMENT					
Group	Category	Unit	Limit 2002	Adjusted working level	Quantity in units	Quantity in tonnes	%	Flexibility	New adjusted working level
IA	1	Kgs	43 723 000	46 783 610	281 552	281 552	0,6	Transfer from category 3	47 065 162
IA	3	Kgs	33 347 000	34 019 980	- 7 500 000	- 7 500	- 22,5	Transfer to categories 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	26 519 980
IB	4	pcs	81 019 000	84 350 769	19 440 000	3 000	24,0	Transfer from category 3	103 790 769
IB	5	pcs	44 334 000	45 608 334	3 216 300	710	7,3	Transfer from category 3	48 824 634
IB	6	pcs	11 225 000	11 295 930	4 400 000	2 500	39,2	Transfer from category 3	15 695 930
IB	7	pcs	71 078 000	71 196 071	2 775 000	500	3,9	Transfer from category 3	73 971 071
IB	8	pcs	52 036 000	55 678 520	2 338 861	508 448	4,5	Transfer from category 3	58 017 381'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 408/2003**of 5 March 2003****amending Regulation (EC) No 1148/2001 on checks on conformity to the marketing standards applicable to fresh fruit and vegetables**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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 organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 47/2003 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1148/2001 ⁽³⁾, amended by Regulation (EC) No 2379/2001 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down rules for the application of checks on marketing conformity to standards both for products for consumption on the internal market and for exported products.
- (2) It is necessary to clearly establish that traders offering sufficient guarantees of conformity and therefore benefiting from special provisions at the export stage are not necessarily only those who packaged the products at the stage of dispatch. Indeed, some traders, offering such guarantees, for example wholesalers practising re-export or re-shipping after self-checking conformity do not have packing facilities. In addition, for clarification purposes, the mention 'Self-check' shall be added in the certificate issued at the stage of export when the inspection body did not itself carry out the physical check of the goods.
- (3) It is opportune to concentrate the checks carried out by Member States at the import stage on lots and consignments presenting the higher risks of non-conformity with marketing standards. It is desirable to that effect that Member States establish criteria on which such risks are to be assessed, together with rules on how checks may be relaxed where the risks of non-conformity are low. For the purpose of harmonisation of checking practices among the Member States, it is opportune that the Commission establish common guidelines.
- (4) Lots accompanied by conformity certificates issued by third countries the checks of which are approved according to Regulation (EC) No 1148/2001 present less of a risk of non-conformity than lots and consignments which are not accompanied by such certificates. The proportion of checks on such lots and consignments should therefore be substantially lower than for goods not accompanied by such certificate. It should also be ensured in this case, given the lower proportion of checks and the checking costs already generated in the

exporting third countries, that possible fees perceived by Member States to that effect are lower than fees perceived under the general import checks scheme and are proportionate to the checks realised.

- (5) Additional provisions should be laid down concerning cases where traders wish to bring goods into conformity in a Member State other than that in which the goods in question have been found not to conform and cases where it is not longer possible to bring goods into conformity.
- (6) Numerous packages, pre-printed before 1 January 2002 and still showing the mentions established by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2251/92 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 766/97 ⁽⁶⁾, are still available in the stocks of certain traders. It is opportune to prolong by six months the period during which these packages can still be used.
- (7) The inspection methods laid down in Annex IV should be updated, in particular to take account of practices specific to nuts and of ways of testing the degree of ripeness of fruit and vegetables.
- (8) Regulation (EC) No 1148/2001 shall therefore be amended accordingly.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1148/2001 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 5 is amended as follows:

- (a) in paragraph 1, the third subparagraph is deleted;
- (b) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:

'1 bis. Member States may apply the provisions mentioned in the second subparagraph to traders fulfilling the following conditions:

 - (a) they offer sufficient guarantees of a consistent and high rate of conformity for the fruit and vegetables which they market;
 - (b) they have inspection staff who have received training approved by the Member State;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 7, 11.1.2003, p. 64.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 156, 13.6.2001, p. 9.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 321, 6.12.2001, p. 15.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 219, 4.8.1992, p. 9.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 112, 29.4.1997, p. 10.

- (c) they undertake to check the conformity of the goods they market;
- (d) they undertake to keep a register recording all the checks they have carried out.

For these traders, Member States may specify, for each category of trader concerned and based on a risk analysis, the minimum proportion of consignments and quantities subject to conformity checks by the competent inspection body at the export stage. This proportion must be sufficient to ensure compliance with Community rules. Where these checks reveal significant irregularities, the inspection bodies shall increase the proportion of consignments checked in the case of the traders concerned.'

- (c) in paragraph 2, the following subparagraph is added:

'Where, according to paragraph 1a, lots concerned by the certificate of conformity have not been checked by the competent inspection body at the export stage, the mention "self-check (Art 5(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 1148/2001" shall be reported in box 13 (Comments) of the certificate.'

- 2. Article 6(4) is replaced by the following:

'4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, where the competent inspection body at the point of import considers that there is a low risk of certain lots not conforming to the marketing standards, it may choose not to check those lots. It shall send the customs authority a stamped declaration to that effect or inform that authority in another manner that it may carry out clearance procedures.

For the purposes of applying the first subparagraph, the inspection body shall lay down in advance the criteria for assessing the risk of lots not conforming and, on the basis of a risk analysis, for each type of import it has defined, the minimum proportions of consignments and quantities which will be subject to a conformity check by the competent inspection body at the import stage. Any proportion specified pursuant to this paragraph must in any case be substantially higher than the ones applied according to Article 7(5).

4 bis. In order to improve the uniformity of application of paragraph 4 in the Member States, the Commission elaborates common guidelines for its application. The coordinating authority shall inform the Commission forthwith of the rules for the application of paragraph 4, including the criteria and minimum proportions referred to in paragraph 4, second subparagraph and any subsequent amendment to those rules.'

- 3. The following subparagraph is added to Article 7(5):

'If a Member State perceives a fee to cover the costs of the checks referred to in this paragraph, the level of this fee shall be such as to reflect the lower proportion of consignments and quantities checked for these checks than for those mentioned in Article 6.'

- 4. The following subparagraphs are added to Article 9(3):

'If an inspection body accepts a trader's wish to bring the goods into conformity in a Member State other than that where the check leading to a finding of non-conformity has been carried out, the Member States shall take any measures which they deem appropriate, in particular with regard to cooperation between them, to check that the goods have been brought into conformity.

Where the goods can neither be brought into conformity nor sent to animal feed, industrial processing or any other non-food use, the inspection body may, if necessary, request traders to take adequate measures in order to ensure that the products concerned are not marketed.

Traders shall be obliged to supply all information deemed necessary by the Member States for the application of this paragraph.'

- 5. In Article 11(2), the date '31 December 2002' is replaced by the date '30 June 2003'.
- 6. Annex IV is replaced by the text of the Annex to the present Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2003.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

‘ANNEX IV

Methods of inspection mentioned in Article 9(1)

Remark: the following methods of inspection are based on the provisions of the guide for the implementation of quality control of fresh fruit and vegetables adopted by the UN/ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) Working Party for standardisation of perishable goods and improvement of quality.

1. DEFINITIONS

(a) Conformity check

Inspection carried out by an inspector in accordance with this Regulation to check that fruit and vegetables conform to the marketing standards laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2200/96.

This inspection includes:

- where appropriate, an identity and documentary inspection: an inspection of the documents or certificates accompanying the lot and/or the registers referred to in the third indent of the second subparagraph of Article 4(3) and in Article 5(1a) (d) of Regulation (EC) No 1148/2001, and an inspection of the goods and the particulars in these documents, to check that they match,
- a physical inspection, by means of sampling, of the goods in the lot to ensure that it satisfies all the conditions laid down by the marketing standard, including the provisions on the presentation and marking of packages and packaging.

(b) Inspector

Person authorised by the competent inspection body who has an appropriate and regular training enabling them to undertake conformity inspection.

(c) Consignment

Quantity of produce to be sold by a given trader found at the time of control and defined by a document. The consignment may consist of one or several types of produce: it may contain one or several lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.

(d) Lot

Quantity of produce which, at the time of control at one place, has similar characteristics with regard to:

- packer and/or dispatcher,
- country of origin,
- nature of produce,
- class of produce,
- size (if the produce is graded according to size),
- variety or commercial type (according to the relevant provisions of the standard),
- type of packaging and presentation.

However, if during the inspection of consignments, it is not possible to distinguish between different lots and/or presentation of individual lots is not possible, all lots of a specific consignment may be treated as one lot if they are similar in regard to type of produce, dispatcher, country of origin, class and variety or commercial type, if this is provided for in the standard.

(e) Sampling

Collective sample taken temporarily from a lot during conformity check inspection.

(f) Primary sample

Package taken from the lot, or in the case of bulk produce, a quantity taken from a point in the lot.

(g) **Bulk sample**

Several representative primary samples taken from the lot whose quantity is sufficient to allow the assessment of the lot with regard to all criteria.

(h) **Secondary sample**

In the case of nuts, a secondary sample shall be a representative quantity of product taken from each primary sample in the bulk sample, weighing between 300 g and 1 kg. If the primary sample is made up of packaged foods, the secondary sample shall be one package.

(i) **Composite sample**

In the case of nuts a composite sample shall be a mix, weighing at least 3 kg, of all the secondary samples in a bulk sample. Nuts in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.

(j) **Reduced samples**

Representative quantity of produce taken from the bulk sample whose size is sufficient to allow the assessment of certain individual criteria. In the case of nuts, the reduced sample shall include at least 100 nuts taken from the composite sample. Several reduced samples may be taken from a bulk sample.

(k) **Packages**

Individually packaged part of a lot, including contents. The packaging is conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or of products loose or arranged, in order to prevent damage by physical handling and transport. Road, rail, ship and air containers are not considered as packages. In some cases, the package constitutes a sales package.

(l) **Sales packages**

Individually packaged part of a lot, including contents. The packaging of sales packages is conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase. Among sales packages, pre-packages are such as the packaging encloses the foodstuff completely or only partially, but in such a way that the contents cannot be altered without opening or changing the packaging.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF CONFORMITY CHECK

(a) **General remark**

A physical check shall be made by assessing bulk samples taken at random from different points in the lot to be controlled. It is based on the principle of presumption that the lot conforms to the bulk sample.

(b) **Identification of lots and/or getting a general impression of the consignment**

The identification of lots shall be carried out on the basis of their marking or other criteria, such as the indications laid down under Council Directive 89/396/EEC ⁽¹⁾. In the case of consignments which are made up of several lots it is necessary for the inspector to get a general impression of the consignment with the aid of accompanying documents or declarations concerning the consignments. He then determines how far the lots presented comply with the information in these documents.

If the produce is to be or has been loaded onto a means of transport, the registration number of the latter shall be used for identification of the consignment.

(c) **Presentation of produce**

The inspector decides which packages are to be controlled. The presentation shall be made by the operator or his representative. The procedure should include the presentation of the bulk sample.

If reduced or secondary samples are required, these are identified by the inspector himself from the bulk sample.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 186, 30.6.1989, p. 21.

(d) **Physical check**

- Assessment of packaging and presentation on the basis of primary samples:

The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be tested for suitability and cleanness according to the provisions of the marketing standards. If only certain types of packaging are permitted, the inspector checks whether these are being used.

- Verification of marking on the basis of primary samples:

first, it is ascertained whether the produce is marked according to the marketing standards. During control a check is made on the accuracy of marking and/or the extent of amendment required.

Fruit and vegetables individually wrapped in plastic are not considered as pre-packed foodstuff in the meaning of European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/13/EC ⁽¹⁾ and do not necessarily need to be marked in accordance with the marketing standards. In such cases, the plastic wrapping can be considered a simple protection for fragile products.

- Verification of conformity of the produce using bulk sampling or composite and/or reduced sampling:

The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such way as to be able to assess the lots. He shall at random select the packages to be inspected or in the case of bulk produce the points of the lot from which individual samples shall be taken.

Damaged packages shall not be used as part of the bulk sample. They should be set-aside and may, if necessary, be subject to a separate examination and report.

The bulk sample should comprise the following quantities whenever a consignment is declared unsatisfactory:

Packed produce	
Number of packages in the lot	Number of packages to be taken (primary samples)
Up to 100	5
From 101 to 300	7
From 301 to 500	9
From 501 to 1 000	10
More than 1 000	15 (minimum)
Bulk produce	
Quantity of lot in kg or number of bundles in the lot	Quantity of primary samples in kg or number of bundles
Up to 200	10
From 201 to 500	20
From 501 to 1 000	30
From 1 001 to 5 000	60
More than 5 000	100 (minimum)

In the case of bulky fruit and vegetables (over 2 kg per unit), the primary samples should be made up of at least five units. In the case of lots comprising fewer than 5 packages or weighing less than 10 kg, the check shall cover the entire lot.

If the inspector discovers, after an inspection, that a decision cannot be reached, he may carry out another inspection and express the overall result as an average of the two checks.

Certain criteria on the degree of development and/or ripeness or on the presence or absence of internal defects may be checked on the basis of reduced samples; this applies in particular to control which destroys the trade value of the produce. The size of the reduced sample shall be restricted to the minimum quantity absolutely necessary for the assessment of the lot. If, however, defects are ascertained or suspected the size of the reduced sample shall not exceed 10 per cent of the size of the bulk sample initially taken for the inspection.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29.

(e) **Control of produce**

The produce has to be removed entirely from its packaging for the control; the inspector may only dispense with this in the case of nuts or if the type of packaging and form of presentation allow an inspection without unpacking the produce. The inspection of uniformity, minimum requirements, quality classes and size shall be carried out on the basis of the bulk sample, or on the basis of the composite sample in the case of nuts. When defects are detected, the inspector shall ascertain the respective percentage of the produce not in conformity with the standard by number or weight.

The criteria on the degree of development and/or ripeness can be checked using the instruments and methods laid down to this end in the marketing standards or in accordance with accepted practice.

(f) **Report of control results**

Documents mentioned in Article 9 are issued where appropriate.

If defects are found, the trader or his representative must be informed in writing about the reasons for complaint. If the compliance of produce with the standard is possible by a change in marking, the trader or his representative must be informed about it.

If defects are found in a product, the percentage found not to be in conformity with the standard must be indicated.

(g) **Decline in value by conformity check**

After the control, the bulk sample is put at the disposal of the operator or his representative.

The inspection body is not bound to hand back the elements of the bulk sample destroyed during the control.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 409/2003**of 5 March 2003****amending Regulation (EC) No 2879/2000 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 2702/1999 on measures to provide information on, and to promote, agricultural products in third countries**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2702/1999 of 14 December 1999 on measures to provide information on, and to promote, agricultural products in third countries ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 5 and 11 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) For the purpose of implementing measures forming part of the programmes referred to in Article 7(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2702/1999, Article 9(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2879/2000 ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1854/2002 ⁽³⁾, lays down 30 April of each year as the deadline for Member States to notify the Commission of programmes and implementing bodies.
- (2) Given the low uptake of the funding available under support measures for information and promotion in previous applications, the bodies concerned should be permitted to present new programmes of measures twice a year.
- (3) The list of target markets should be revised to take account of the coming enlargement of the Union. In view of the date for the adoption of programmes in 2003, those countries due to join the Union the following year should be removed from the list.
- (4) The list of products that may be covered by promotional measures in third countries should be revised. The list should be extended to cover fibre flax, past promotional measures for which have been evaluated positively.

(5) Regulation (EC) No 2879/2000 should consequently be amended.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Joint Meeting of Management Committees — Promotion of Agricultural Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 2879/2000 is hereby amended as follows.

1. Article 9 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, the first sentence is replaced by the following:

‘No later than 15 June and 15 December of each year, the Member States shall send the Commission the provisional list of programmes and implementing bodies they have selected and a copy of each programme.’;

(b) in the first subparagraph of paragraph 3, ‘30 September’ is replaced by ‘15 September and 28 February’.

2. The Annex is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2003.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 327, 21.12.1999, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 333, 29.12.2000, p. 63.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 280, 18.10.2002, p. 7.

ANNEX

‘ANNEX

List of third-country markets in which promotional measures may be carried out

- Switzerland
- Norway
- Romania
- Bulgaria
- Russia
- Japan
- China
- South Korea
- South-east Asia
- India
- Middle East
- North Africa
- Republic of South Africa
- North America
- Latin America
- Australia and New Zealand

List of products which may be covered by promotional measures in third countries

- Fresh, chilled and frozen beef, veal and pigmeat; food preparations based on these products
 - Quality poultrymeat
 - Cheese and yoghurt
 - Olive oil and table olives
 - Table wines with a geographical indication. Quality wines psr
 - Spirit drinks with a geographical indication or a reserved traditional description
 - Fresh and processed fruit and vegetables
 - Products processed from cereals and rice
 - Fibre flax’
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 410/2003**of 5 March 2003****amending Regulation (EC) No 953/2002 increasing to 58 081 tonnes the quantity of barley held by the Belgian intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2131/93 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1630/2000 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down the procedures and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 953/2002 ⁽⁵⁾, opened a standing invitation to tender for the export of 30 000 tonnes of barley held by the Belgian intervention agency. Belgium informed the Commission of the intention of its intervention agency to increase by 28 081 tonnes the quantity for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened. The total quantity of barley held by the Belgian intervention agency for which a standing invitation to tender for export has been opened should be increased to 58 081 tonnes.
- (3) This increase in the quantity put out to tender makes it necessary to alter the list of regions and quantities in store. Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 953/2002 must therefore be amended.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 953/2002 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 2 is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

1. The invitation to tender shall cover a maximum of 58 081 tonnes of barley to be exported to all third countries with the exception of the United States of America, Canada and Mexico.

2. The regions in which the 58 081 tonnes of barley are stored are stated in Annex I to this Regulation.'

2. Annex I is replaced by the Annex hereto.

*Article 3*This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2003.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.⁽³⁾ OJ L 191, 31.7.1993, p. 76.⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 187, 26.7.2000, p. 24.⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 147, 5.6.2002, p. 3.

ANNEX

'ANNEX I

(tonnes)	
Place of storage	Quantity
Hainaut	26 521
Namur	17 662
Liège	13 898'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 411/2003**of 5 March 2003****amending Regulation (EC) No 805/1999 laying down certain measures for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 718/1999 on a Community-fleet capacity policy to promote inland waterway transport**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 718/1999 of 29 March 1999 ⁽¹⁾ on a Community-fleet policy to promote inland waterway transport, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Commission sets, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 718/1999 and after consulting the Member States and the organisations which represent inland waterway transport at Community level, the ratios of the 'old-for-new' rule for dry cargo vessels, tanker vessels and pusher craft.
- (2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 805/1999 of 16 April 1999 ⁽²⁾ laying down certain measures for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 718/1999 set the ratios for the 'old-for-new' rule to apply from 29 April 1999.
- (3) These ratios have to be reduced constantly in order to bring them, as quickly as possible and in regular stages, to zero no later than 29 April 2003 pursuant to Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 718/1999.
- (4) The 'old-for-new' ratios were reduced in 2000, 2001 and 2002 by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1532/2000 ⁽³⁾, Commission Regulation (EC) No 997/2001 ⁽⁴⁾ and Commission Regulation (EC) No 336/2002 ⁽⁵⁾.

(5) The ratios of the 'old-for-new' rule must now be set at zero for dry cargo vessels, tanker vessels and pusher craft, with effect from 29 April 2003, in accordance with the second sentence of Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 718/1999.

(6) It is therefore necessary to amend Regulation (EC) No 805/1999 accordingly.

(7) The measures provided for in this Regulation have been the subject of consultation within the Group of Experts on Community Fleets Capacity and Promotion Policy set up by Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 805/1999,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 805/1999 is hereby amended as follows:

1. in Article 4(1), the ratio '0,30:1' is replaced by '0:1';
2. in Article 4(2), the ratio '0,45:1' is replaced by '0:1';
3. in Article 4(3), the ratio '0,125:1' is replaced by '0:1'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 29 April 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2003.

For the Commission

Loyola DE PALACIO

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 90, 2.4.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 102, 17.4.1999, p. 64.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 74.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 142, 29.5.2001, p. 18.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 53, 23.2.2002, p. 11.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 412/2003**of 5 March 2003****amending representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain products in the sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 680/2002 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed implementing rules for the import of products in the sugar sector other than molasses ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 624/98 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 1(2), and Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The amounts of the representative prices and additional duties applicable to the import of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1153/2002 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 251/2003 ⁽⁶⁾.

- (2) It follows from applying the general and detailed fixing rules contained in Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 to the information known to the Commission that the representative prices and additional duties at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties on imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 March 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2003.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 104, 20.4.2002, p. 26.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 85, 20.3.1998, p. 5.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 170, 29.6.2002, p. 27.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 34, 11.2.2003, p. 13.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 5 March 2003 altering representative prices and the amounts of additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 99

(EUR)		
CN code	Amount of representative prices per 100 kg net of product concerned	Amount of additional duty per 100 kg net of product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	19,95	6,33
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	19,95	11,98
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	19,95	6,14
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	19,95	11,46
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	21,83	15,13
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	21,83	9,80
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	21,83	9,80
1702 90 99 ⁽³⁾	0,22	0,42

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Annex I, point II, to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 (OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Annex I, point I, to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 (OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ By 1 % sucrose content.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 413/2003
of 5 March 2003
fixing the import duties in the rice sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1503/96 of 29 July 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 as regards import duties in the rice sector ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1298/2002 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 4(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 provides that the rates of duty in the Common Customs Tariff are to be charged on import of the products referred to in Article 1 of that Regulation. However, in the case of the products referred to in paragraph 2 of that Article, the import duty is to be equal to the intervention price valid for such products on importation and increased by a certain percentage according to whether it is husked or milled rice, minus the cif import price provided that duty does not exceed the rate of the Common Customs Tariff duties.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 12(3) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95, the cif import prices are calculated on the basis of the representative prices for the product in question on the world market or on the Community import market for the product.

- (3) Regulation (EC) No 1503/96 lays down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 as regards import duties in the rice sector.
- (4) The import duties are applicable until new duties are fixed and enter into force. They also remain in force in cases where no quotation is available from the source referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1503/96 during the two weeks preceding the next periodical fixing.
- (5) In order to allow the import duty system to function normally, the market rates recorded during a reference period should be used for calculating the duties.
- (6) Application of Regulation (EC) No 1503/96 results in import duties being fixed as set out in the Annexes to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import duties in the rice sector referred to in Article 11(1) and (2) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 shall be those fixed in Annex I to this Regulation on the basis of the information given in Annex II.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 6 March 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2003.

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 189, 30.7.1996, p. 71.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 189, 18.7.2002, p. 8.

ANNEX I

Import duties on rice and broken rice

(EUR/t)

CN code	Duties ⁽²⁾				
	Third countries (except ACP and Bangla- desh) ⁽³⁾	ACP ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Bangladesh ⁽⁴⁾	Basmati India and Pakistan ⁽⁵⁾	Egypt ⁽⁶⁾
1006 10 21	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 23	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 25	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 27	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 92	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 94	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 96	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 10 98	(7)	69,51	101,16		158,25
1006 20 11	264,00	88,06	127,66		198,00
1006 20 13	264,00	88,06	127,66		198,00
1006 20 15	264,00	88,06	127,66		198,00
1006 20 17	264,00	88,06	127,66	14,00	198,00
1006 20 92	264,00	88,06	127,66		198,00
1006 20 94	264,00	88,06	127,66		198,00
1006 20 96	264,00	88,06	127,66		198,00
1006 20 98	264,00	88,06	127,66	14,00	198,00
1006 30 21	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 23	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 25	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 27	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 42	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 44	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 46	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 48	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 61	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 63	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 65	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 67	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 92	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 94	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 96	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 30 98	(7)	133,21	193,09		312,00
1006 40 00	(7)	41,18	(7)		96,00

⁽¹⁾ The duty on imports of rice originating in the ACP States is applicable, under the arrangements laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 2286/2002 (OJ L 345, 10.12.2002, p. 5) and amended Commission Regulation (EC) No 2603/97 (OJ L 351, 23.12.1997, p. 22).

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1706/98, the duties are not applied to products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and imported directly into the overseas department of Réunion.

⁽³⁾ The import levy on rice entering the overseas department of Réunion is specified in Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95.

⁽⁴⁾ The duty on imports of rice not including broken rice (CN code 1006 40 00), originating in Bangladesh is applicable under the arrangements laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3491/90 (OJ L 337, 4.12.1990, p. 1) and amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 862/91 (OJ L 88, 9.4.1991, p. 7).

⁽⁵⁾ No import duty applies to products originating in the OCT pursuant to Article 101(1) of amended Council Decision 91/482/EEC (OJ L 263, 19.9.1991, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ For husked rice of the Basmati variety originating in India and Pakistan, a reduction of EUR/t 250 applies (Article 4a of amended Regulation (EC) No 1503/96).

⁽⁷⁾ Duties fixed in the Common Customs Tariff.

⁽⁸⁾ The duty on imports of rice originating in and coming from Egypt is applicable under the arrangements laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 2184/96 (OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 1) and Commission Regulation (EC) No 196/97 (OJ L 31, 1.2.1997, p. 53).

ANNEX II

Calculation of import duties for rice

	Paddy	Indica rice		Japonica rice		Broken rice
		Husked	Milled	Husked	Milled	
1. Import duty (EUR/tonne)	(¹)	264,00	416,00	264,00	416,00	(¹)
2. Elements of calculation:						
(a) Arag cif price (EUR/tonne)	—	194,15	215,92	270,17	293,07	—
(b) fob price (EUR/tonne)	—	—	—	242,69	265,59	—
(c) Sea freight (EUR/tonne)	—	—	—	27,48	27,48	—
(d) Source	—	USDA and operators	USDA and operators	Operators	Operators	—

(¹) Duties fixed in the Common Customs Tariff.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 414/2003
of 5 March 2003**

amending for the 15th time Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with Usama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida network and the Taliban, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 467/2001

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 of 27 May 2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with Usama bin Laden, the Al-Qaida network and the Taliban, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 467/2001 prohibiting the export of certain goods and services to Afghanistan, strengthening the flight ban and extending the freeze of funds and other financial resources in respect of the Taliban of Afghanistan ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 370/2003 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7(1), first indent, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 lists the persons, groups and entities covered by the freezing of funds and economic resources under that Regulation.

- (2) On 4 March 2003, the Sanctions Committee decided to amend the list of persons, groups and entities to whom the freezing of funds and economic resources should apply and, therefore, Annex I should be amended accordingly.

- (3) In order to ensure that the measures provided for in this Regulation are effective, this Regulation must enter into force immediately,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 is hereby amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2003.

For the Commission

Christopher PATTEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 53, 28.2.2003, p. 33.

ANNEX

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 is amended as follows:

The following entries shall be added under the heading 'Legal persons, groups and entities':

- Islamic International Brigade (alias the Islamic Peacekeeping Brigade, the Islamic Peacekeeping Army, the International Brigade, Islamic Peacekeeping Battalion, International Battalion, Islamic Peacekeeping International Brigade);
 - Special Purpose Islamic Regiment (alias the Islamic Special Purpose Regiment, the al-Jihad-Fisi-Sabilillah Special Islamic Regiment);
 - Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion of Chechen Martyrs (alias Riyadus-Salikhin Reconnaissance and Sabotage Battalion, Riyadh-as-Saliheen, the Sabotage and Military Surveillance Group of the Riyadh al-Salihin Martyrs, Firqat al-Takhrib wa al-Istitla al-Askariyah li Shuhada Riyadh al-Salihin).
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II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

Information relating to the entry into force of the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and Ukraine ⁽¹⁾

The completion of the procedures necessary for the entry into force of the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and Ukraine, signed in Copenhagen on 4 July 2002, having taken place on 11 February 2003, this Agreement entered into force on 11 February 2003 in accordance with Article 12(a) thereof.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 36, 12.2.2003, p. 32.

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1181/2002 of 1 July 2002 amending Annex I of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin**

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 172 of 2 July 2002)

On page 18, in the Annex, point 1.2.5., against Florfenicol, 'Bovine, ovine, caprine', columns headed 'MRLs' and 'Target tissues':

for: '3 000 µg/kg | Fat',

read: '3 000 µg/kg | Liver'.

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 43/2003 of 23 December 2002 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulations (EC) No 1452/2001, (EC) No 1453/2001 and (EC) No 1454/2001 as regards aid for the local production of crop products in the outermost regions of the European Union

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 7 of 11 January 2003)

On page 41, in the first subparagraph of Article 54(3):

for: '... within three months ...',

read: '... within four months ...'.
