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Legislation

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 495/2003
of 19 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 20 March 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 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 19 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	100,9
	060	137,3
	204	52,3
	212	122,4
	624	101,8
	999	102,9
0707 00 05	052	133,0
	068	69,0
	204	74,2
	999	92,1
0709 10 00	220	73,4
	999	73,4
0709 90 70	052	126,3
	204	115,6
	999	120,9
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	92,1
	204	50,8
	212	50,5
	220	40,6
	624	69,5
	999	60,7
0805 50 10	052	46,0
	999	46,0
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	039	111,1
	388	94,1
	400	97,6
	404	98,0
	508	78,9
	512	79,6
	524	75,1
	528	83,4
	720	70,5
	728	94,0
	999	88,2
0808 20 50	388	71,0
	512	62,2
	528	60,6
	999	64,6

⁽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 496/2003
of 19 March 2003**

**temporarily derogating from Regulation (EC) No 1445/95 on rules of application for import and
export licences in the beef and veal sector**

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 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2345/2001 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 29(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Under Commission Regulation (EC) No 1445/95 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 118/2003 ⁽⁴⁾, export licences are to be issued on the fifth working day following that on which the application was lodged provided that no specific action has been taken by the Commission in the meantime.
- (2) Because of the public holidays in 2003 and the irregular appearance of the *Official Journal of the European Union* during those holidays, the period for reflection of five working days will be too brief to guarantee proper administration of the market. It should therefore be extended temporarily.
- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Beef and Veal,

Article 1

By derogation from Article 10(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1445/95, licences for which applications are lodged during the periods specified below shall be issued on the corresponding dates provided that no specific action as indicated in paragraph 2 of that Article has been taken prior to those dates:

Period for lodging licence applications	Date of issue
From 14 to 16 April 2003	24 April 2003
28 April 2003	6 May 2003
5 May 2003	13 May 2003
From 26 to 27 May 2003	4 June 2003
11 August 2003	19 August 2003
From 29 to 31 December 2003	6 January 2004

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh 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, 19 March 2003.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 315, 1.12.2001, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 143, 27.6.1995, p. 35.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 20, 24.1.2003, p. 3.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 497/2003
of 18 March 2003**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 94/2002 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation
(EC) No 2826/2000 on information and promotion actions for agricultural products on the internal
market**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 of 19 December 2000 on information and promotion actions for agricultural products on the internal market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) With a view to providing correct information to and protecting consumers, Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 94/2002 ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2097/2002 ⁽³⁾, should provide that nutritional messages are to be based on recognised scientific data, the sources of which are available.
- (2) In the interests of legal certainty, it should be specified that the proposed programmes must comply, in particular, with all the Community legislation covering the products concerned and their marketing.
- (3) In the light of both the experience gained from the scrutiny of the programmes presented and developments in scientific knowledge, the guidelines should be adapted for some sectors.
- (4) Olive oil, table olives and beef and veal are key sectors where market balance could be improved through information and/or generic promotion measures, in particular by providing adequate information to consumers.
- (5) In the fibre-flax sector, high quality products must face stiff competition from flax originating outside the Community and from other types of fibre. The sector's results from the last marketing year show that information measures on Community fibre flax have had a positive impact.
- (6) Olive oil, table olives, fibre flax and beef and veal should therefore be included in the list of products to be promoted, and general guidelines on campaigns should be laid down already at this stage for the purpose of managing the programmes to be implemented for these sectors.
- (7) The guidelines in the Annex hereto take account of the market situation and the available results from the evaluation of the most recent promotion campaign.

- (8) In view of the date on which these guidelines were adopted, specific deadlines should be fixed for the transmission and approval of programmes submitted in 2003 for olive oil, table olives and fibre flax.
- (9) Annex II, which lists the competent bodies of the Member States, needs updating.
- (10) Regulation (EC) No 94/2002 should be amended accordingly.
- (11) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion delivered at the joint meeting of the management committees on agricultural product promotion,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 94/2002 is hereby amended as follows:

— In Article 2, the following paragraph 3 is added:

‘3. Any reference in promotion and information messages to the effects on health of consuming the products concerned must be based on generally-accepted scientific data. Such messages must be accepted by the national authority responsible for public health. The trade federation or interbranch organisation making the proposal shall keep a list available for the Member State concerned and the Commission of the scientific studies and the opinions of authorised scientific institutions on which such messages are based.’

— Article 5(1) is replaced by the following:

‘1. For the purpose of implementing measures under the programmes referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000, the Member State concerned shall receive, in response to a call for proposals and no later than 31 January and 31 July each year, programmes drawn up by trade and interbranch associations in the Community which are representative of the sector or sectors concerned.

However, the Member States concerned shall receive programmes to be submitted in 2003 relating to olive oil, table olives and fibre flax in response to a call for proposals no later than 31 May 2003.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 328, 21.12.2000, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 17, 19.1.2002, p. 20.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 323, 28.11.2002, p. 41.

Such programmes shall comply with the Community rules governing the products concerned and their marketing, and the guidelines referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 and the specifications stipulating exclusion, selection and award criteria distributed to that end by the Member States concerned.

The guidelines are laid down for the first time in Annex III to this Regulation.'

— Article 7 is amended as follows:

(a) the following subparagraph is added to paragraph 1:

'However, the programmes submitted in 2003 relating to olive oil, table olives and fibre flax in response to a call for proposals shall be notified to the Commission no later than 30 June 2003.';

(b) the following subparagraph is added to paragraph 3:

'However, the Commission shall decide on programmes submitted in 2003 relating to olive oil, table olives and fibre flax in response to a call for proposals no later than 15 September 2003.'

— Annex I is replaced by Annex I hereto.

— Annex II is replaced by Annex II hereto.

— Annex III is amended in accordance with Annex III to this 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, 18 March 2003.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

(a) List of themes for which information and/or promotion measures may be carried out:

- information about protected designations of origin (PDOs), protected geographical indications (PGIs), guaranteed traditional specialties (GTSs) and the graphic symbols laid down in agricultural legislation,
- information about organic farming,
- information about agricultural production systems that guarantee product traceability and the labelling of such products,
- information on the quality and safety of food and nutritional and health aspects.

(b) List of products which may be covered by campaigns:

- fresh fruit and vegetables,
 - processed fruit and vegetables,
 - milk products,
 - quality wines psr, table wines with a geographical indication,
 - olive oil and table olives,
 - flowers and live plants,
 - fibre flax,
 - beef and veal, fresh, chilled or frozen.
-

ANNEX II

LIST OF COMPETENT BODIES IN THE MEMBER STATES

(for administering Regulations (EC) No 2702/1999 and (EC) No 2826/2000)

Member State	Name and address		updated on 28 February 2003
Germany	Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung (BLE) Referat 411 D-60631 Frankfurt/Main	Telephone	49 69 1564 862/753-756/757
		Fax	49 69 1564-791
		e-mail	patricia.grunwald@ble.de dieter.pruchnewski@ble.de ralf.keller@ble.de
		Internet	www.ble.de
Austria	Agrarmarkt Austria Dresdner Straße 70 A-1201 Wien	Telephone	Milcherzeugnisse: 43 1 33 151-284 Rindfleisch: 43 1 33 151-218 Sonst. Erzeugnisse: 43 1 33 151-241
		Fax	Milcherzeugnisse: 43 1 33 151-396 Rindfleisch: 43 1 33 151-297 Sonst. Erzeugnisse: 43 1 33 151-303
		e-mail	Milcherzeugnisse: lothar.goedl@ama.gv.at Rindfleisch: alois.luger@ama.gv.at Sonst. Erzeugnisse: michaela.pichler@ama.gv.at
	Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft Stubenring 12 A-1010 Wien	Telephone	Wein: 43 1 71100-2840 Horizontale Angelegenheiten: 43 1 71100-2738
		Fax	43 1 71100-2901 Horizontale Angelegenheiten: 43 1 71100-2891
		e-mail	Wein: Rudolf.Schmid@bmlfuw.gv.at Horizontale Angelegenheiten: Michaela.Zoch@bmlfuw.gv.at
Belgium	Vlaamse Gemeenschap: Administratie Land- en Tuinbouw (ALT) Directeur-Generaal (dhr. J. Van Liefveringe) Leuvenseplein 4 B-1000 Brussel	Telephone	32 2 553 63 40
		Fax	32 2 553 63 50
		e-mail	Jules.vanliefveringe@ewbl.vlaanderen.be
	Région wallonne: Agence wallonne à l'exportation (AWEX) Directeur général (M. Ph. Suinen) Place Saintelette 2 B-1080 Bruxelles	Telephone	32 2 421 82 11
Denmark	Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri Direktoratet for FødevarerErhverv Kampmannsgade 3 DK-1780 København V	Telephone	45 33 95 80 00
		Fax	45 33 95 80 80
		e-mail	dffe@dffe.dk
	Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri Direktoratet for FødevarerErhverv Animalsk kontor (M. Carsten Andersen) Kampmannsgade 3 DK-1780 København V	Telephone	45 33 95 88 02
		Fax	45 33 95 80 34
		e-mail	caea@dffe.dk
Spain	Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación (MAPA) Subsecretaría — Dirección General de Alimentación (SG Promoción Agroalimentaria) Paseo Infanta Isabel 1 E-28014 Madrid	Telephone	34 913 47 53 91
		Fax	34 913 47 51 68
		e-mail	ssgpromo@mapya.es

Member State	Name and address		updated on 28 February 2003
Finland	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Intervention Unit PO Box 30 FIN-00023 Helsinki Government	Telephone	358-9-160 53370
		Fax	358-9-160 52707
		e-mail	hanna.mattila@mmm.fi tiina.saatsi@mmm.fi intervention.unit@mmm.fi
France	Office national interprofessionnel des viandes de l'élevage et de l'aviculture (OFIVAL) (M. Yves Berger) 80, avenue des Terroirs-de-France F-75607 Paris cedex 12	Telephone	33 1 44 68 50 00
		Fax	33 1 44 68 50 06
		e-mail	Yves.berger@ofival.fr
	Office national interprofessionnel du lait et des produits laitiers (ONILAIT) (M ^{me} Boulengier) 2, rue Saint-Charles F-75740 Paris cedex 15	Telephone	33 1 73 00 50 00
		Fax	33 1 73 00 50 50
		e-mail	
	Office national interprofessionnel des fruits, des légumes et de l'horticulture (ONIFLHOR) (M. Balay) 164, rue de Javel F-75739 Paris cedex 15	Telephone	33 1 44 25 36 36 33 1 44 25 36 66
		Fax	33 1 45 54 31 69 33 1 44 25 36 90
		e-mail	oniflhor@easynet.fr
	Office national interprofessionnel des vins (ONIVINS) (M. Dairien) 232, rue de Rivoli F-75001 Paris	Telephone	33 1 42 86 32 00
		Fax	33 1 40 15 06 96
		e-mail	
	Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC) Office national interprofessionnel des oléagineux, protéagineux et cultures textiles (ONIOL) (M. Drege) 21, avenue Bosquet F-75015 Paris	Telephone	33 1 44 18 20 00
		Fax	33 1 45 51 90 99
		e-mail	
	Institut national des appellations d'origines (INAO) (M. Benard) 138, Champs-Élysées F-75008 Paris	Telephone	33 1 53 89 80 00
		Fax	33 1 42 25 57 97
		e-mail	jd.benard@inao.gouv.fr
	Office de développement de l'économie agricole des départements d'outre-mer (ODEADOM) (M. Danel) 31, quai de Grenelle, Tour Mercure 1 F-75738 Paris cedex 15	Telephone	33 1 53 95 41 70
		Fax	33 1 53 95 41 95
		e-mail	
	Office national interprofessionnel des plantes à parfum, aromatiques et médicinales (ONIPPAM) (M. De Laurens) 25, rue du Maréchal Foch F-04130 Voix	Telephone	33 4 92 79 34 46
		Fax	33 4 92 79 33 22
		e-mail	
Greece	Ministry of Agriculture Direction of Agricultural Expenses Patisson Street 207 Skalistiri Street 19 GR-11253 Athens	Telephone	(30-210) 212 82 23 (30-210) 212 82 24
		Fax	(30-210) 867 53 59
		e-mail	pasku022@minagric.gr

Member State	Name and address		updated on 28 February 2003
Ireland	Department of Agriculture and Food Agriculture House Kildare Street Dublin 2 Ireland	Telephone Fax e-mail	353 1 607200/6072390 353 1 6072038 marian.byrne@agriculture.gov.ie mel.mcdonagh@agriculture.gov.ie
Italy	AGEA Dr. Renzo Lolli Organismo Pagatore Via Palestro, 81 I-00185 Roma	Telephone Fax e-mail	39 (06) 4949 93 08 39 (06) 4941 647 Renzololli@hotmail.com
Luxembourg	Administration des services techniques de l'agriculture 16, route d'Esch boîte postale 1904 L-1019 Luxembourg	Telephone Fax e-mail	352 45 71 72 215 352 45 71 72 341 www.asta.etat.lu asta.asta@asta.etat.lu
Netherlands	Ministerie van LNV Directie I.Z.; desk PDA Postbus 20401 2500 EK Den Haag Nederland	Telephone Fax e-mail	31 70 3786868 31 70 3786105 infotiek@dv.agro.nl
	Ministerie van LNV Agentschap LASER Regio Zuid-West — Postbus 1191 3300 BD Dordrecht Nederland	Telephone Fax e-mail	31 78 6395484 31 78 6395394 promotie@laser.agro.nl
Portugal	INGA Rua Fernando Curado Ribeiro, n.º 4 G P-1649-034 Lisboa	Telephone Fax e-mail	351 21 7518709 351 21 7518623 Artur.rodrigues@inga.min-agricultura.pt Edalberto.santana@inga.min-agricultura.pt
United Kingdom	Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Agrifood Exports and Regional Food Promotion Division (Jill Russell) Nobel House 17 Smith Square London SW 1P 3JR United Kingdom	Telephone Fax e-mail	44 207 238 65 90 44 207 238 56 71 jill.russell@defra.gsi.gov.uk
	Rural Payment Agency (RPA) (Rosemary Welch) PO Box 69 Reading RG1 3YD United Kingdom	Telephone Fax e-mail	44 118 968 7662 44 118 968 7734 rosemary.welch@rpa.gsi.gov.uk
Sweden	Swedish Board of Agriculture S-55182 Jönköping	Telephone Fax e-mail	46 36 15 50 00 46 36 19 05 46 jordbruksverket@sjv.se

ANNEX III

Milk and milk products

1. OVERALL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

There has been a drop in the consumption of liquid milk, particularly in the major consumer countries, mainly due to competition from soft drinks among young people. By contrast, there is an overall increase in the consumption of milk products expressed in milk equivalent.

2. GOALS

- To increase liquid milk consumption
- To consolidate consumption of milk products
- To encourage consumption by young people.

3. TARGET GROUPS

- Children and adolescents, especially girls aged eight to 14
- Young women and mothers aged 15 to 40
- People aged over 55.

4. MAIN MESSAGES

- Milk and milk products are healthy, natural, high-energy products suited to modern living and enjoyable to consume.
- Messages must be positive and take account of the specific nature of consumption on the different markets.
- The continuity of the main messages must be ensured during the entire programme in order to convince consumers of the benefits to be had from regularly consuming these products.

5. MAIN CHANNELS

- Electronic channels
- Telephone information lines
- PR contacts with the media (e.g. specialised journalists for women's and young people's press)
- Contacts with doctors and nutritionists
- Contacts with teachers
- Other channels (leaflets and booklets, children's games, etc.)
- Demonstration at sales points
- Visual media (cinema, specialised TV channels)
- Radio spots
- Publicity in the specialised press (young people and women).

6. DURATION OF PROGRAMMES

12 to 36 months, giving priority to multi-annual programmes that set targets for each stage.

7. INDICATIVE BUDGET

EUR 6 million.

Wine

1. OVERALL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

Wine production is ample while consumption is static or even in decline for certain types of wine, and supply from third countries is on the increase.

2. GOALS

To inform consumers about the variety, quality and production conditions of European wines and the results of scientific studies.

3. TARGET GROUPS

Consumers, excluding young people and adolescents as referred to in Council Recommendation 2001/458 ⁽¹⁾.

4. MAIN MESSAGES

- Community legislation strictly regulates production, quality indications, labelling and marketing, so guaranteeing for consumers the quality and traceability of the wine on offer.
- The attraction of being able to choose from an extremely wide selection of European wines of different origins, highlighting the growing of European wines and its link to the local area.
- Drinking wine in moderation in conjunction with a balanced diet.

5. MAIN CHANNELS

Information and public relations measures:

- training for distributors and caterers,
- contacts with the medical profession and specialised press,
- other channels (Internet site, leaflets and brochures) to guide consumers in their choice and create opportunities for consumption at family events.

6. DURATION OF PROGRAMMES

12 to 36 months, giving priority to multi-annual programmes that set objectives for each stage.

7. INDICATIVE BUDGET

EUR 6 million.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

1. OVERALL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

In this sector, the need to ensure a steady and regular disposal of supply is more pronounced for some products, regardless of the communication measures taken hitherto.

There is a noticeable lack of interest among consumers under 35, which is even stronger among the school-age population. This is not in the interests of a balanced diet.

2. GOALS

The aim is to restore the image of the products as being 'fresh' and 'natural' and to bring down the average age of consumers, chiefly by encouraging young people to consume the products concerned.

3. TARGET GROUPS

- Young households under 35
- School-age children and adolescents
- Mass caterers and school canteens
- Doctors and nutritionists.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 161, 16.6.2001, p. 38.

4. MAIN MESSAGES

- The products are natural
- The products are fresh
- Quality (safety, nutritional value and taste, production methods, environmental protection, link with the product's origin)
- Enjoyment
- Balanced diet
- Variety and seasonal nature of supply of fresh products
- Ease of preparation: fresh foods require no cooking
- Traceability
- Consuming these products is good for the health.

5. MAIN CHANNELS

- Electronic channels (Internet sites presenting the products, with games for young people)
- Telephone information lines
- PR contacts with the media (e.g. specialised journalists, women's press, youth magazines and papers)
- Contacts with doctors and nutritionists
- Educational measures targeting children and adolescents by mobilising teachers and school canteen managers
- Other channels (leaflets and brochures with information on the products and recipes, children's games, etc.)
- Visual media (cinema, specialised TV channels)
- Radio spots
- Publicity in the specialised press (young people and women).

6. DURATION OF PROGRAMMES

12 to 36 months, giving priority to multi-annual programmes that set targets for each stage.

7. INDICATIVE BUDGET

EUR 6 million.

Olive oil and table olives

1. OVERALL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

While the supply of olive oil and table olives is on the increase, demand for these products varies widely between traditional consumer markets and those where they are a relatively new phenomenon.

In the traditional consumer Member States (Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal), the products concerned are generally well-known and consumption is high. In other words, these are mature markets where there is little prospect of any overall increase in demand.

In the 'new consumer' Member States, per capita consumption is still low and many consumers do not yet know about the different qualities and uses of olive oil and table olives. This is the market where there is major scope for increasing demand.

2. GOALS

- To increase consumption in the 'new consumer' Member States by increasing market penetration and diversifying the use of these products.
- To consolidate and, where possible, increase consumption in the traditional consumer Member States by improving information to consumers about aspects which remain little known and getting young people into the habit of buying the products.

3. TARGET GROUPS

- (a) In the 'new consumer' Member States:
 - Chief purchasers
 - Opinion formers (gastronomes, chefs, restaurants, general and specialised press (gastronomy, women's, various styles)
 - Distributors.
- (b) In the 'traditional consumer' Member States:
 - Chief purchasers aged 20 to 35
 - Consumer press
 - Medical and paramedical press.

4. MAIN MESSAGES

- (a) In the 'new consumer' Member States:
 - olive oil, in particular extra virgin oil, is the natural product of an ancient tradition and know-how ideally suited to a highly-flavoured modern cuisine,
 - tips for daily use (hot and cold) throughout the year,
 - the different quality categories and variety of flavours of olive oil,
 - the organoleptic characteristics of virgin olive oil (aroma, colour, taste) vary subtly between varieties, areas, harvests, PDOs/PGIs, etc. This diversity offers a wide range of culinary sensations and possibilities,
 - the nutritional qualities of olive oil make it an important part of a balanced and health diet,
 - information on the quality control, certification and labelling system for olive oil,
 - table olives are a natural and healthy product, which can be eaten as snacks or in complex dishes.
- (b) In the 'traditional consumer' Member States:
 - the different categories of olive oil and the specific features of virgin oils,
 - the meaning and advantages of the Community PDO/PGI system and information about all the olive oils and/or table olives registered as PDOs/PGIs throughout the Community,
 - information on the quality control, certification and labelling system for olive oil,
 - despite its long history, olive oil is a modern product with both nutritional and culinary value,
 - the characteristics of the different varieties of table olives.

Without prejudice to Article 2(3), information on the nutritional qualities of olive oil must be based, in particular, on the documentation produced for the seventh olive oil promotional campaign and validated by the Commission's scientific assistant.

5. MAIN CHANNELS

- (a) In the 'new consumer' Member States:
 - The Internet
 - Promotion at points of sale (tasting, recipes, information)
 - Publicity (or publicity editorials) in the general, culinary, women's and lifestyle press
 - Public relations with opinion formers (specialised journalists, chefs, etc.).
- (b) In the 'traditional consumer' Member States:
 - The Internet
 - Publicity (or publicity editorials) in the specialised press (women's, culinary, etc.) focusing on updating the product's image
 - Promotion at points of sale
 - Public relations and PR contacts with the press (events, participation in consumer shows, etc.)
 - Joint actions taken with the medical and paramedical profession.

6. DURATION OF PROGRAMMES

12 to 36 months, giving priority to programmes that set a properly reasoned strategy and objectives for each stage.

However, pending all the results of the external evaluation of the seventh campaign, programmes approved in 2003 will last for 12 months.

7. INDICATIVE BUDGET

EUR 6 million, broken down as follows:

- 70 % for programmes to be implemented in one or more 'new consumer' Member States,
- 30 % for programmes to be implemented in one or more 'traditional consumer' Member States.

Fibre flax

1. OVERALL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

The liberalisation of international trade in textiles and clothing has brought European flax into contact with sharp competition with flax from outside the Community, offered at very attractive prices, and other fibres. At the same time, consumption of textiles is tending to stabilise.

2. GOALS

- To develop the image and reputation of European flax
- To increase consumption of this product, as identified by the 'Masters of Linen' mark
- To capitalise on the distinctive qualities of European flax, as identified by the mark
- To inform consumers about the characteristics of new products placed on the market.

3. TARGET GROUPS

- Prescribers (stylists, designers, makers, editors)
- Distributors
- Textiles, fashion and interior design education circles (teachers and students)
- Opinion leaders
- Consumers.

4. MAIN MESSAGES

- The quality of the product comes from the conditions in which the raw material is produced, the use of suitable varieties and the know-how brought to bear all along the production chain.
- European flax offers a wide range of products (clothing, decoration, household linen) and a wealth of creativity and innovation.
- The 'Masters of Linen' mark, based on compliance with specifications, identifies top-quality European flax in the light of criteria relating to specific production and processing conditions in the European Community, from crop to cloth.

5. MAIN CHANNELS

- Electronic channels (Internet sites)
- Professional shows
- Information measures targeting users downstream (designers, makers, distributors, editors)
- Information at sales points
- Relations with the specialist press
- Educational information measures in fashion schools, textile engineer courses, etc.

6. DURATION OF PROGRAMMES

12 to 36 months, giving priority to multiannual programmes that set objectives for each stage.

7. INDICATIVE BUDGET

EUR 1 million.

Beef and veal

1. GOALS

The aim of the communication programme is to restore confidence in the beef and veal market by coordinated efforts in the Member States concerned. It is to be a flexible programme: the objectives and broad structure will be common to all, but the particular combination of elements and the timing will vary from Member State to Member State as the situation demands. There is a need for consistency, but not uniformity. The programme will cover all beef markets.

The body responsible for the programme must be identified in each Member State. A point of contact is also to be provided.

The programme should address consumers' concerns and reassure them about beef and veal.

The information campaign

The campaign will concentrate on reassuring consumers, who need to know that European and national legislation lays down rules to ensure product safety (e.g. traceability and labelling) and provides effective control throughout the production chain.

The campaign will operate at three levels: European Union, national authorities, and the private sector.

The content and meaning of any national or private labels used should be explained.

All material is to give the addresses of the European and national websites.

2. MAIN MESSAGES

- Beef and veal is nutritious and subject to regulation
- Effective safety measures are in place, including checks
- Beef and veal labelling is designed to reassure consumers
- More information is available if the consumer would like it.

3. TARGET GROUPS

A. Individual consumers

- The key consumer audience is women aged 25 to 45, with children, living in urban areas. These women are the core of the food-buying market.
- A second target group is single people and couples aged under 35 with good purchasing power, whose product choice is guided by convenience and taste.

B. The institutional market (schools, hospitals, catering providers, etc.)

The specialised press and consumer associations are also directly involved as opinion multipliers.

4. MAIN CHANNELS

- e-tools (Internet),
- telephone information line,
- contacts with media (e.g. consumer journalists, scientific and specialised press), conferences, question-and-answer sessions given by independent food safety experts. These sessions will involve traders, consumer groups and other institutional market entities,
- print media (e.g. consumer magazines, regional press, leaflets, brochures, etc.),
- visual media, such as poster advertising, point-of-sale materials, TV,
- radio.

5. INDICATIVE BUDGET

EUR 6 million.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 498/2003
of 19 March 2003**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the
system of import and export licences for cereals and rice**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(11) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) and Article 13(15) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Negotiations with a view to adapting the trade agreement between the Community and Poland establishing certain concessions in the form of Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural products and the total liberalisation of trade in other agricultural products have recently been concluded. In the cereals sector, one of the new concessions provided for is the abolition of export refunds for malt.

(2) With a view to adopting this agreement, and in order to clarify the export terms at the beginning of April 2003 for all exporters in the cereals sector, in particular in view of the period of validity of export licences, those export refunds should be abolished from 1 April 2003.

(3) The authorities of Poland have undertaken to ensure that only consignments of Community products covered by the trade agreement on which no refund has been granted are allowed for import into that country. To that end, Article 7a of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2305/2002 ⁽⁶⁾, should apply to malt exports to Poland.

(4) It has been found that, in periods of increase in refund rates, the security of EUR 15 per tonne laid down in Article 10(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 is not sufficient to prevent large numbers of export licences in force for cereals and cereal products being returned to the issuing authorities. As such returns may generate problems in the administration of the exports, they should be discouraged by raising that security.

(5) Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(6) 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 1162/95 is amended as follows:

1. in Article 10(d), the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘EUR 20 per tonne for the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 in the case of export licences.’

2. Annex IV is replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

Point 2 of Article 1 shall apply from 1 April 2003.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 117, 24.5.1995, p. 2.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 348, 21.12.2002, p. 92.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 March 2003.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

‘ANNEX IV

Products affected by the abolition of export refunds referred to in Article 7a

Third country	Products
Bulgaria	1001 10 00 9200, 1001 10 00 9400, 1001 90 91 9000, 1001 90 99 9000, 1002 00 00 9000, 1003 00 10 9000, 1003 00 90 9000, 1004 00 00 9200, 1004 00 00 9400, 1005 10 90 9000, 1005 90 00 9000, 1008 20 00 9000, 1102 10 00 9500, 1102 10 00 9700, 1102 10 00 9900, 1107 10 19 9000, 1107 10 99 9000, 1107 20 00 9000, 1102 90 10 9100, 1102 90 10 9900, 1102 90 30 9100, 1103 20 20 9000, 1107 10 11 9000, 1107 10 91 9000
Estonia	All products referred to in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and rice starch falling within CN code 1108 19 10
Hungary	1001 10 00, 1001 90 91, 1001 90 99, 1002 00 00, 1003 00 10, 1003 00 90, 1004 00 00, 1005 10 90, 1005 90 00, 1007 00 90, 1008 20 00, 1101 00 11, 1101 00 15, 1101 00 90, 1102 10 00, 1102 20 10, 1102 20 90, 1102 90 10, 1102 90 30, 1103 11 10, 1103 11 90, 1103 13 10, 1103 13 90, 1103 19 10, 1103 19 30, 1103 19 40, 1103 20 20, 1103 20 60, 1104 12 90, 1104 19 10, 1104 19 50, 1104 19 69, 1104 22 20, 1104 22 30, 1104 23 10, 1104 29 01, 1104 29 03, 1104 29 05, 1104 29 11, 1104 29 51, 1104 29 55, 1104 30 10, 1104 30 90, 1107 10 11, 1107 10 19, 1107 10 91, 1107 10 99, 1107 20 00
Latvia	1001 10 00, 1001 90 91, 1001 90 99, 1002 00 00, 1003 00 10, 1003 00 90, 1004 00 00, 1101 00 11, 1101 00 15, 1101 00 90, 1102 10 00, 1102 90 10, 1102 90 30, 1103 11 10, 1103 11 90, 1103 19 10, 1103 19 40, 1103 20 60
Lithuania	1001 10 00, 1001 90 91, 1001 90 99, 1002 00 00, 1004 00 00, 1008 20 00, 1101 00 11, 1101 00 15, 1101 00 90, 1102 10 00, 1103 11 10, 1103 11 90, 1103 19 40, 1102 90 30, 1103 19 10, 1103 20 60, 1104 12 90, 1104 19 10, 1104 22 20, 1104 22 30, 1104 29 11, 1104 29 51, 1104 29 55, 1104 30 10, 1107 10 11, 1107 10 19, 1107 10 91, 1107 10 99 and 1107 20 00
Poland	1001 90, 1101, 1102, 1107 10 11, 1107 10 19, 1107 10 91, 1107 10 99, 1107 20 00 and ex 2302 with the exception of products falling within CN code 2302 50
Czech Republic	1001 90 91 9000, 1001 90 99 9000, 1002 00 00 9000, 1003 00 10 9000, 1003 00 90 9000, 1004 00 00 9200, 1004 00 00 9400, 1005 10 90 9000, 1005 90 00 9000, 1008 20 00 9000, 1107 10 19 9000, 1107 10 99 9000, 1107 20 00 9000
Romania	1001 10 00 9200, 1001 10 00 9400, 1001 90 91 9000, 1001 90 99 9000, 1005 10 90 9000, 1005 90 00 9000, 1101 00 11 9000, 1101 00 15 9100, 1101 00 15 9130, 1101 00 15 9150, 1101 00 15 9170, 1101 00 15 9180, 1101 00 15 9190, 1101 00 90 9000, 1103 11 10 9200, 1103 11 10 9400, 1103 11 10 9900, 1103 11 90 9200, 1103 11 90 9800, 1103 20 60 9000, 1107 10 11 9000, 1107 10 19 9000, 1107 10 91 9000, 1107 10 99 9000, 1107 20 00 9000
Slovakia	1001 10 00 9200, 1001 10 00 9400, 1001 90 91 9000, 1001 90 99 9000, 1002 00 00 9000, 1003 00 10 9000, 1003 00 90 9000, 1004 00 00 9200, 1004 00 00 9400, 1005 10 90 9000, 1005 90 00 9000, 1008 20 00 9000, 1107 10 99 9000
Slovenia	1001 10 00 9200, 1001 10 00 9400, 1001 90 91 9000, 1001 90 99 9000, 1002 00 00 9000, 1003 00 10 9000, 1003 00 90 9000, 1004 00 00 9200, 1004 00 00 9400, 1005 10 90 9000, 1005 90 00 9000, 1008 20 00 9000, 1102 10 00 9500, 1102 10 00 9700, 1102 10 00 9900, 1107 10 19 9000, 1107 10 99 9000, 1107 20 00 9000, 1102 20 10 9200, 1102 20 10 9400, 1102 20 90 9200, 1102 90 10 9100, 1102 90 10 9900, 1102 90 30 9100, 1103 13 10 9100, 1103 13 10 9300, 1103 13 10 9500, 1103 20 20 9000, 1107 10 11 9000, 1107 10 91 9000

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 499/2003**of 19 March 2003****fixing the unit amounts in respect of the production levies in the sugar sector for the 2002/2003 marketing year**

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⁾, and in particular Article 15(8) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 6 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 314/2002 of 20 February 2002 laying down detailed rules for the application of the quota system in the sugar sector ⁽³⁾ provides for the fixing before 1 April of the unit amounts to be paid by sugar, isoglucose and inulin syrup producers as advance payments of the production levies for the current marketing year.
- (2) The estimate of the basic levy gives an amount which is more than 60 % of the maximum indicated in Article 15(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 while the estimate of the B levy gives an amount below 60 % of the maximum indicated in Article 15(5) of that Regulation. In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 314/2002, the unit amounts for sugar and inulin syrup should therefore be fixed at 50 % of the maximum amounts concerned, while the unit amount of the advance payments for the B levy should be fixed at 80 % of the estimated B levy for sugar and inulin syrup. The advance payment for isoglucose is fixed at 40 % of the unit amount of the basic production levy estimated for sugar, in accordance with Article 7(3) of that Regulation.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The unit amounts referred to in Article 6(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 314/2002 in respect of the 2002/03 marketing year are hereby fixed as follows:

- (a) the advance payment on the production levy for A sugar and B sugar shall be EUR 6,32 per tonne of white sugar;
- (b) the advance payment on the B levy for B sugar shall be EUR 86,50 per tonne of white sugar;
- (c) the advance payment on the basic production levy for A isoglucose and B isoglucose shall be EUR 5,06 per tonne of dry matter;
- (d) the advance payment on the basic production levy for A inulin syrup and B inulin syrup shall be EUR 6,32 per tonne of dry matter sugar/isoglucose equivalent;
- (e) the advance payment on the B levy for B inulin syrup shall be EUR 86,50 per tonne of dry matter sugar/isoglucose equivalent.

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, 19 March 2003.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 104, 20.4.2002, p. 26.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 50, 21.2.2002, p. 40.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 500/2003
of 19 March 2003**

**on the periods for which certain cereal and rice products may remain under customs control
arrangements for the advance payment of refunds**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

- (3) The Management Committee for Cereals has not delivered an opinion within the time limit laid down by its chairman,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13(11) thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 411/2002 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 13(15) thereof,

1. Notwithstanding Article 28(6) of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, the products referred to in Article 1(1)(a) and (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 other than maize and sorghum may remain under customs control with a view to being processed up to 30 September in the case of export licences whose validity expires in July or August.

Whereas:

Maize and sorghum may remain under customs control with a view to being processed up to 30 November in the case of export licences whose validity expires in October.

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/1999 of 15 April 1999 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of export refunds on agricultural products ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation 444/2003 ⁽⁶⁾, limits the duration of advance fixing of the refund to the period remaining of the validity of export licences. This provision is liable to present cereal and rice operators with supply problems during the period in which the marketing year changes and also to interrupt the regular supply of cereal and rice products to traditional customers. Special measures should be adopted therefore for the cereal and rice sectors.

2. Notwithstanding Article 28(6) of Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, the paddy rice referred to in Article 1(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and falling within CN code 1006 10 may remain under customs control with a view to being processed up to 30 October in the case of export licences whose validity expires in September.

Article 2

- (2) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 413/76 of 25 February 1976 on the reduction of the time limit during which certain cereal products may remain under customs control while awaiting advance payment of refunds ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1873/82 ⁽⁸⁾, provides for a special period for malt. This product should be included in the special arrangements for cereals and Regulation (EEC) No 413/76 should be repealed.

Regulation (EEC) No 413/76 is hereby repealed.

Article 3

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

It shall apply to payment declarations accepted from 1 October 2003.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 62, 5.3.2002, p. 27.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 102, 17.4.1999, p. 11.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 67, 12.3.2003, p. 3.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 50, 26.2.1976, p. 18.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 206, 14.7.1982, p. 18.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 March 2003.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 501/2003
of 19 March 2003**

**providing for a further allocation of import rights under Regulation (EC) No 1126/2002 for young
male bovine animals for fattening**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2002 of 27 June 2002 opening and providing for the administration of an import tariff quota for young male bovine animals for fattening (1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(3) thereof,

Whereas:

Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1126/2002 provides for the opening for the period 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 of a tariff quota of 169 000 young male bovine animals of a weight not exceeding 300 kilograms and intended for fattening. Article 9

of that Regulation provides for a further allocation of quantities not covered by import licence applications by 21 February 2003,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantities referred to in Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1126/2002 shall be 4 789 head.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 March 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 March 2003.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

Agriculture Director-General

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 169, 28.6.2002, p. 10.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 502/2003
of 19 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 20 March 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 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 ⁽⁷⁾				
	Third countries (except ACP and Bangla- desh) ⁽⁷⁾	ACP ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	Bangladesh ⁽⁴⁾	Basmati India and Pakistan ⁽⁶⁾	Egypt ⁽⁸⁾
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)	—	199,41	219,85	276,31	302,29	—
(b) fob price (EUR/tonne)	—	—	—	247,97	273,95	—
(c) Sea freight (EUR/tonne)	—	—	—	28,34	28,34	—
(d) Source	—	USDA and operators	USDA and operators	Operators	Operators	—

(¹) Duties fixed in the Common Customs Tariff.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 503/2003
of 19 March 2003
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⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1486/2002 ⁽⁴⁾. 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 29,530/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 March 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 19 March 2003.

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.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 223, 20.8.2002, p. 3.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 18 March 2003

on the publication of the reference of standard EN 613:2000 'Independent gas-fired convection heaters' in accordance with Council Directive 90/396/EEC

(notified under document number C(2003) 710)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2003/189/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/396/EEC of 29 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to appliances burning gaseous fuels ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Directive 93/68/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6(1) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Standing Committee set up in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society Services ⁽³⁾, as amended by Directive 98/48/EC ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 2 of Directive 90/396/EEC stipulates that gas appliances may be placed on the market and put into service only if, when normally used, they do not compromise the safety of persons, domestic animals and property.
- (2) Under Article 5 of Directive 90/396/EEC, gas appliances are presumed to comply with the essential requirements referred to in Article 3 of that Directive if they conform to the national standards applicable to them transposing the harmonised standards the reference numbers of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- (3) Member States are required to publish the reference numbers of national standards transposing harmonised standards the reference numbers of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

- (4) The United Kingdom raised a formal objection in respect of harmonised standard EN 613:2000 'Independent gas-fired convection heaters', adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) on 13 July 2000, the reference number of which was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* on 18 July 2001 ⁽⁵⁾, on the grounds that it does not fully satisfy the essential requirements of Directive 90/396/EEC, especially those under points 2.1 and 3.2.2 of Annex I, thereto, because the design requirements for decorative glass-fronted fires are not sufficient to ensure a high level of safety. The United Kingdom is particularly concerned that, in case of such products, a dangerous situation could arise should a build up of gas occur, because the accumulated unburned gas could then ignite, causing serious injury.

- (5) On the basis of the information received in the framework of the consultation of the national authorities, of CEN and of the Committee set up by Directive 98/34/EC, no evidence was found to substantiate the risk of gas accumulation or gas explosion. Consequently, it has not been demonstrated that harmonised standard EN 613:2000 fails to meet the essential requirements of Directive 90/396/EEC,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 196, 26.7.1990, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 220, 30.8.1993, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 204, 21.7.1998, p. 37.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 217, 5.8.1998, p. 18.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ C 202, 18.7.2001, p. 5.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Article 1

The reference of standard EN 613:2000 'Independent gas-fired convection heaters', adopted by the European Committee For Standardisation (CEN) on 13 July 2000 and published for the first time in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* of 18 July 2001, shall not be withdrawn from the list of standards published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. The standard shall therefore continue to confer the presumption of conformity to the relevant provisions of Directive 90/396/EEC.

Done at Brussels, 18 March 2003.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 18 March 2003

on the publication of the reference of standard EN 521:1998 'Specifications for dedicated liquefied petroleum gas appliances — Portable vapour pressure liquefied petroleum gas appliances', point 5.7.2.1, in accordance with Council Directive 90/396/EEC

(notified under document number C(2003) 711)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2003/190/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/396/EEC of 29 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to appliances burning gaseous fuels ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Directive 93/68/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6(1) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Standing Committee set up in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on information Society Services ⁽³⁾, as amended by Directive 98/48/EC ⁽⁴⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 2 of Directive 90/396/EEC provides that gas appliances may be placed on the market and put into service only if, when normally used, they do not compromise the safety of persons, domestic animals and property.
- (2) Under Article 5 of Directive 90/396/EEC, gas appliances are presumed to comply with the essential requirements referred to in Article 3 of that Directive if they conform to the national standards applicable to them, transposing the harmonised standards, the reference numbers of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (3) Member States are required to publish the reference numbers of national standards transposing harmonised standards, the reference numbers of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (4) The Netherlands raised a formal objection in respect of point 5.7.2.1 'appliances fitted to pierceable cartridges' of standard EN 521:1998 'Specifications for dedicated liquefied petroleum gas appliances — Portable vapour pressure liquefied petroleum gas appliances', adopted by

the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) on 21 May 1997, the reference number of which was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* on 25 July 1998 ⁽⁵⁾, on the grounds that it does not fully satisfy the essential requirements of Directive 90/396/EEC.

- (5) According to the Dutch authorities, portable (camping) gas appliances fuelled by liquid petroleum gas (LPG) with the LPG fed to the burner from a pierceable cartridge may, if the cartridge is replaced in a way which does not comply with the instructions for use, become unsafe, thus possibly resulting in gas leaks and serious burns. They claim that such behaviour should be foreseen since, as these appliances are typically used in particular conditions such as on campsites and in tents for short periods of the year, not all users systematically read the instructions for use nor is there enough light to read them, so that there is de facto a risk that the user will not insert the cartridge properly.
- (6) Under Directive 90/396/EEC all appliances must be accompanied by instructions for use and servicing intended for the user, containing all the information required for safe use. This implies that a prerequisite for the safe functioning of appliances complying with the Directive is that users follow those instructions.
- (7) Although the problem raised by the Dutch authorities stems mainly from users' behaviour, the CEN should nevertheless, in the light of the evolution of the users' behaviour and taking into account the particular conditions in which this kind of appliance is likely to be used, examine the possibility of improving the intrinsic level of safety in relation to the replacement of gas cartridges.
- (8) For this purpose, the Commission will request CEN to present, within two years, a revised version of EN 521:1998. Following the implementation of this mandate and depending on its results, possible further decisions concerning the current version of the standard could be envisaged.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 196, 26.7.1990, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 220, 30.8.1993, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 204, 21.7.1998, p. 37.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 217, 5.8.1998, p. 18.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ C 233, 25.7.1998, p. 16.

- (9) As regards the request that the presumption of conformity is withdrawn, account should be taken of the fact that, according to the information received, pierceable gas cartridges have been in widespread use for more than 30 years, with about 50 million sold each year throughout the Community and that the number of accidents that occur in comparison with the number of units in use is extremely low.
- (10) Furthermore, it should be taken into account that portable (camping) gas appliances necessarily present an elevated risk in all circumstances, due to the characteristics of the technique used (open flame, hot surface etc.), so that the risks referred to in the formal objection exist in all cases where consumers' behaviour does not comply with the instructions for use.
- (11) It must therefore be concluded, on the basis of EN 521:1998 as well as the information submitted by the Netherlands, by the other national authorities, by CEN and by the industry, and after consulting the Gas Appliances Expert Group and the Committee set up by Directive 98/34/EC, that it would not be consistent with the principle of proportionality and thus justified to withdraw the presumption of conformity of point 5.7.2.1 of EN 521:1998,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The reference of standard EN 521:1998 'Specifications for dedicated liquefied petroleum gas appliances — Portable vapour pressure liquefied petroleum gas appliances', adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) on 21 May 1997 and published for the first time in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* of 25 July 1998, shall not be withdrawn from the list of standards published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. The standard shall therefore continue to confer the presumption of conformity to the relevant provisions of Directive 90/396/EEC.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 18 March 2003.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION
of 19 March 2003
concerning protective measures in relation to avian influenza in the Netherlands

(notified under document number C(2003) 889)

(Only the Dutch text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2003/191/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 2002/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Since 28 February 2003 the Netherlands have declared several outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza.

(2) The infection with avian influenza subtype H7N7 has affected several poultry flocks in an area called 'Gelderse Vallei'.

(3) Avian influenza is a highly contagious poultry disease that can pose a serious threat for the poultry industry.

(4) In view of the high mortality and the rapid spread of the infection the Netherlands took immediate action as provided for by Council Directive 92/40/EEC ⁽³⁾ of 19 May 1992 introducing Community measures for the control of avian influenza, as amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, before the disease was officially confirmed.

(5) Council Directive 92/40/EEC sets out the minimum control measures to be applied in the event of an outbreak of avian influenza. The Member State may take more stringent action in the field covered by this Directive if deemed necessary and proportionate to contain the disease, taking into account the particular epidemiological, animal husbandry, commercial and social conditions prevailing.

(6) Furthermore all movements of live poultry and hatching eggs within the Netherlands and their dispatch to other Member States was prohibited.

(7) The same prohibitions should apply to exports to third countries in order to protect their health status and to prevent the risk of re-entry of such consignments in another Member State.

(8) For the sake of clarity and transparency the Commission has taken Decision 2003/153/EC ⁽⁴⁾ of 3 March 2003 concerning protection measures in relation to strong suspicion of avian influenza in the Netherlands, as amended by Decision 2003/156/EC ⁽⁵⁾, after consultation with the Dutch authorities, thereby reinforcing the measures taken by the Netherlands and granting certain specific derogations for movements of slaughter poultry and day-old chicks within the Netherlands.

(9) By Commission Decisions 2003/156/EC, 2003/172/EC ⁽⁶⁾ and 2003/186/EC ⁽⁷⁾ the measures provided for in Decision 2003/153/EC were prolonged in view of the evolution of the disease.

(10) The currently available epidemiological information and the first results of the surveillance programme, carried out nationwide in the Netherlands, suggest that the probability of the circulation of the highly pathogenic avian influenza virus outside the 'Gelderse Vallei' is low.

(11) In the light of the evolution of the disease, it is appropriate to further prolong the measures adopted under Decision 2003/172/EC. However, a derogation should also be provided for as regards the movement of hatching eggs within the Netherlands from areas outside the surveillance zones.

(12) Furthermore, the Netherlands has confirmed that the movement of spent laying hens for immediate slaughter and pullets in the Netherlands may be authorised from areas outside the surveillance zones.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 315, 19.11.2002, p. 14.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 167, 22.6.1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 59, 4.3.2003, p. 32.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 64, 7.3.2003, p. 36.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 69, 13.3.2003, p. 27.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 71, 15.3.2003, p. 30.

- (13) The other Member States have already adjusted the measures they apply to trade, and they are sufficiently informed by the Commission, and in particular in the context of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on the appropriate period for their implementation.
- (14) 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

1. Without prejudice to the measures taken by the Netherlands within the framework of Council Directive 92/40/EEC within the surveillance zones, the Dutch veterinary authorities shall ensure that:

- (a) no live poultry and hatching eggs are dispatched from the Netherlands to other Member States and to third countries;
- (b) no live poultry and hatching eggs are transported within the Netherlands.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1(b), the competent veterinary authority, taking all appropriate bio-security measures to avoid the spread of avian influenza, may authorise the transport from areas outside the surveillance zones of:

- (a) poultry for immediate slaughter, including spent laying hens, to a slaughterhouse, that has been designated by the competent veterinary authority;
- (b) day-old chickens and pullets to a holding under official control;
- (c) hatching eggs to a hatchery under official control.

Article 2

This Decision shall apply from 21 March 2003 until 24.00 (midnight) on 27 March 2003.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Netherlands.

Done at Brussels, 19 March 2003.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

CORRIGENDA

**Corrigendum to Decision No 1/2003 of the EC-Turkey Customs Cooperation Committee of 30 January 2003
amending Decision No 1/2001 amending Decision No 1/96 laying down detailed rules for the application of
Decision No 1/95 of the EC-Turkey Association Council (2003/75/EC)**

(Official Journal of the European Union L 28 of 4 February 2003)

On page 52, Article 26, at the very end of the list of indications, insert the following:
'— İKİNCİ NÜSHADIR'.
