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Legislation

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Price: EUR 18

EN

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC, EURATOM) No 202/2005**of 18 January 2005****amending Regulation No 422/67/EEC, No 5/67/Euratom determining the emoluments of the President and Members of the Commission and of the President, Judges, Advocates-General and Registrar of the Court of Justice and of the President, Members and Registrar of the Court of First Instance**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 210 thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 123 thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2004/752/EC, Euratom of 2 November 2004 establishing the European Union Civil Service Tribunal ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Council, pursuant to Decision 2004/752/EC, Euratom, attached to the Court of First Instance of the European Communities a judicial panel to hear disputes involving the civil service, known as the 'European Union Civil Service Tribunal'.
- (2) Article 225a, sixth paragraph, of the Treaty establishing the European Community and Article 140b, sixth paragraph, of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community provide that the provisions of those Treaties relating to the Court of Justice are to apply to the judicial panels.
- (3) It is necessary to determine the salaries, pensions and allowances of the President, Members and Registrar of this Tribunal.
- (4) It is accordingly necessary to amend Council Regulation No 422/67/EEC, No 5/67/Euratom ⁽²⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation No 422/67/EEC, 5/67/Euratom is hereby amended as follows:

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 333, 9.11.2004, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ 187, 8.8.1967, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1292/2004 (OJ L 243, 15.7.2004, p. 23).

1. the title shall be replaced by the following:

'Regulation No 422/67/EEC, 5/67/Euratom of the Council of 25 July 1967 determining the emoluments of the President and members of the Commission and of the President, Judges, Advocates-General and Registrar of the Court of Justice and of the President, Members and Registrar of the European Union Civil Service Tribunal';

2. the following Article shall be inserted:

'Article 21c

1. Subject to paragraphs 2 and 3, the provisions of this Regulation concerning the President, Members and Registrar of the Court of Justice and the President, Members and Registrar of the Court of First Instance shall apply to the President, Members and Registrar of the Civil Service Tribunal.

2. The basic monthly salary of the President, Members and Registrar of the Civil Service Tribunal shall be equal to the amount resulting from application of the following percentages to the basic salary of an official of the European Communities on the third step of grade 16 (the third step of grade A*16 until 30 April 2006):

— President: 104 %,

— Members: 100 %,

— Registrar: 90 %.

3. The monthly entertainment allowance referred to in Article 4(3) shall amount to:

— President: EUR 554,

— Members: EUR 500,

— Registrar: EUR 400.

The President of the Civil Service Tribunal and the Presidents of the chambers of three judges shall in addition receive, during their term of office, a special duty allowance of EUR 500 per month'.

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, 18 January 2005.

For the Council
The President
J.-C. JUNKER

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 203/2005**of 4 February 2005****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⁾, 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 5 February 2005.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 February 2005.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1947/2002 (OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 17).

ANNEX

to Commission Regulation of 4 February 2005 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	109,0
	204	73,4
	212	157,6
	248	82,5
	624	81,4
	999	100,8
0707 00 05	052	176,0
	204	87,7
	999	131,9
0709 10 00	220	65,9
	999	65,9
0709 90 70	052	185,8
	204	183,1
	999	184,5
0805 10 20	052	44,6
	204	48,2
	212	50,3
	220	38,4
	421	23,4
	448	35,9
	624	68,4
	999	44,2
0805 20 10	052	76,5
	204	71,1
	624	72,5
	999	73,4
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	052	61,7
	204	85,3
	400	77,7
	464	131,4
	624	70,7
	662	36,0
	999	77,1
0805 50 10	052	54,5
	999	54,5
0808 10 80	052	104,3
	400	118,0
	404	65,2
	720	47,9
	999	83,9
0808 20 50	388	94,0
	400	93,0
	528	59,8
	720	41,5
	999	72,1

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2081/2003 (OJ L 313, 28.11.2003, p. 11). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 204/2005**of 4 February 2005****determining to what extent import right applications submitted during the month of January 2005 for live bovine animals weighing between 80 and 300 kg as part of a tariff quota provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1204/2004 may be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1204/2004 of 29 June 2004 opening and providing for the administration of a tariff quota for live bovine animals weighing between 80 and 300 kg and originating in Bulgaria or Romania (1 July to 30 June 2005)⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 1(4) and 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 1(3)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1204/2004 lays down the number of head of live bovine animals weighing between 80 and 300 kg falling within CN code 0102 90 05 and originating in Bulgaria or Romania which may be imported under special conditions in the period 1 January to 31 March 2005.

The quantities covered by import licence applications submitted are such that applications may be accepted in full.

- (2) The quantities in respect of which licences may be applied for from 1 April 2005 should be fixed within the scope of the total quantity of 153 000 animals, conforming to Article 1(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1204/2004,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. All applications for import certificates made in the month of January 2005 pursuant to Article 3(3), second subparagraph, third indent, of Regulation (EC) No 1204/2004 are hereby met in full.

2. The number of animals referred to in Article 1(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1204/2004 is 66 495.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 5 February 2005.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 February 2005.

For the Commission

J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 (OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 230, 30.6.2004, p. 32.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 205/2005

of 4 February 2005

supplementing the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 on the entry of certain names in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Valdemone — [PDO], Queso Ibores — [PDO], Pera de Jumilla — [PDO], Aceite de Terra Alta or Oli de Terra Alta — [PDO], Sierra de Cádiz — [PDO], Requeijão Serra da Estrela — [PDO], Zafferano dell'Aquila — [PDO], Zafferano di San Gimignano — [PDO], Mantecadas de Astorga — [PGI] and Pan de Cea — [PGI])

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, the Italian application to register the three names 'Valdemone', 'Zafferano dell'Aquila' and 'Zafferano di San Gimignano', the Spanish application to register the six names 'Queso Ibores', 'Pera de Jumilla', 'Aceite de Terra Alta' or 'Oli de Terra Alta', 'Sierra de Cádiz', 'Mantecadas de Astorga' and 'Pan de Cea' and the Portuguese application to register the

name 'Requeijão Serra da Estrela' were published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*⁽²⁾.

- (2) As no declaration of objection within the meaning of Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 has been forwarded to the Commission, these designations can thus be entered in the 'Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications',

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The names in the Annex to this Regulation are hereby added to the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2400/96⁽³⁾.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth 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, 4 February 2005.

For the Commission

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1215/2004 (OJ L 232, 1.7.2004, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ C 58, 6.3.2004, p. 10 (Valdemone).
OJ C 58, 6.3.2004, p. 14 (Queso Ibores).
OJ C 58, 6.3.2004, p. 17 (Pera de Jumilla).
OJ C 61, 10.3.2004, p. 22 (Aceite de Terra Alta, also known as Oli de Terra Alta).
OJ C 88, 8.4.2004, p. 6 (Sierra de Cádiz).
OJ C 88, 8.4.2004, p. 10 (Requeijão Serra da Estrela).
OJ C 93, 17.4.2004, p. 23 (Zafferano dell'Aquila).
OJ C 93, 17.4.2004, p. 27 (Zafferano di San Gimignano).
OJ C 98, 23.4.2004, p. 24 (Mantecadas de Astorga).
OJ C 98, 23.4.2004, p. 29 (Pan de Cea).
⁽³⁾ OJ L 327, 18.12.1996, p. 11. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1898/2004 (OJ L 328, 30.10.2004, p. 66).

ANNEX

PRODUCTS LISTED IN ANNEX I TO THE TREATY, INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**Fats (butter, margarine, oils, etc.)**

ITALY

Valdemone (PDO)

SPAIN

Aceite de Terra Alta or Oli de Terra Alta (PDO)

Sierra de Cádiz (PDO)

Cheese

SPAIN

Queso Ibores (PDO)

Fruit

SPAIN

Pera de Jumilla (PDO)

Other animal products (eggs, honey, various milk products except butter, etc)

PORTUGAL

Requeijão Serra da Estrela (PDO)

Other Annex I products (spices, etc.)

ITALY

Zafferano dell'Aquila (PDO)

Zafferano di San Gimignano (PDO)

FOODSTUFFS REFERRED TO IN ANNEX I TO REGULATION (EEC) NO 2081/92**Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares**

SPAIN

Pan de Cea (PGI)

Mantecadas de Astorga (PGI)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 206/2005**of 4 February 2005****imposing definitive safeguard measures against imports of farmed salmon**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 of 22 December 1994 on common rules for imports and repealing Regulation (EC) No 518/94 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2474/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 519/94 of 7 March 1994 on common rules for imports from certain third countries and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 1765/82, (EEC) No 1766/82 and (EEC) No 3420/83 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 427/2003 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 15 thereof,

After consultations within the Advisory Committee established under Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 and of Regulation (EC) No 519/94 respectively,

Whereas:

1. PROCEDURE

- (1) On 6 February 2004, Ireland and the United Kingdom informed the Commission that trends in imports of farmed Atlantic salmon appeared to call for safeguard measures under Regulations (EC) No 3285/94 and 519/94; submitted information containing the evidence available as determined on the basis of Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 and Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 519/94; and requested the Commission to take safeguard measures under those instruments.
- (2) Ireland and the United Kingdom provided evidence that imports into the European Community of farmed Atlantic salmon are increasing rapidly both in absolute terms, and relative to Community production and consumption.
- (3) They alleged that the increase in the volume of imports of farmed Atlantic salmon has, among other consequences, had a negative impact on the prices of like or directly competitive products in the Community, and on the market share held by the Community producers, resulting in damage to the Community producers.

- (4) Ireland and the United Kingdom further advised that, based on the information submitted by the Community producers, any delay in the adoption of safeguard measures by the European Community would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair, and that measures should therefore be adopted as a matter of urgency.

- (5) The Commission informed all Member States of the situation and consulted with them on the terms and conditions of imports, import trends and the evidence as to serious injury, and the various aspects of the economic and commercial situation with regard to the Community product in question.

- (6) On 6 March 2004, the Commission initiated an investigation relating to serious injury or threat thereof to the Community producers of the product like or directly competitive with the imported product, which has been defined as farmed salmon, whether or not filleted, fresh, chilled or frozen ('the product concerned') ⁽⁵⁾ as explained below. The investigation period (IP) is 2003, and the period under examination in the investigation is from the beginning of 2000 to the end of 2003.

- (7) The Commission officially advised the exporting producers and importers as well as their representative associations known to be concerned, the representatives of exporting countries and the Community producers of the investigation. The Commission sent questionnaires to all these parties, to representative associations of salmon farmers in the Community, and to those parties who made themselves known within the time limits set in the Notice of Initiation. Pursuant to Articles 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 519/94 and 6 of Council Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 the Commission also gave parties directly concerned the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing.

- (8) On 13 August 2004, the Commission imposed provisional safeguard measures. These were referred to the Council under Articles 15(5) of Council Regulation (EC) No 519/94 and 16(7) of Council Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 and subsequently lapsed on 6 December 2004.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 349, 31.12.1994, p. 53.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 286, 11.11.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 67, 10.3.1994, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 65, 8.3.2003, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ C 58, 6.3.2004, p. 7.

- (9) Following the publication of the provisional measures, the Commission continued its investigation with a view to reaching definitive findings. Certain governments, certain exporting producers and their representative associations, the Community producers, suppliers, processors and importers and their representative associations submitted comments in writing. The oral and written comments submitted by the parties were considered and taken into account in reaching the definitive findings. All the information which was deemed necessary for the purpose of a final determination was sought and verified. Verification visits were carried out at the premises of eight Community producers.
- (10) All cooperating parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it was intended to impose definitive safeguard measures and the form of the proposed measures. They were granted the opportunity to submit comments and these were considered, and, where deemed appropriate, taken into account in the definitive findings.

2. LIST OF COOPERATING PARTIES

Producers

Ardvar Salmon Ltd, Inverness, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Atlantic West, Western Isles HS7 5LZ, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Henninger Salmon, West George Street, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Pan Fish Scotland Ltd, Argyll, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Loch Duart Ltd, Scourie By Lairg Sutherland, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Marine Harvest (Scotland), Craigcrook Road, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Orkney Salmon Ltd, Bellshill, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Stolt Sea Farm Ltd, Western Isles, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 West Minch Salmon Ltd, Western Isles, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Western Isles Seafood Co Ltd, Western Isles, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Sidinish Salmon Ltd, Western Isles, Scotland, United Kingdom.
 Creevin Salmon, Mountcharles, Ireland.
 Marine Harvest Ireland, County Donegal, Ireland.

Importers/Processors

Laschinger GmbH, Bischofsmais, Germany.
 Syndicat National de l'Industrie du Saumon Fumé, Paris Cedex 14, France.
 Vensy Espana SA, Malaga, Spain.
 SIF France, Boulogne sur Mer, France.
 Moulin de la Marche, Chateaulin, France
 Group Labeyrie, St-Vincent-De-Tyrosse, France.

Exporters

Aalesundfisk AS, Aalesund, Norway.
 Marine Harvest Norway AS, Bergen, Norway.
 Cultivos Yadrán SA, Renca, Chile.
 Invertec Pesquera Mar de Chiloe SA, Providencia, Chile.
 Marine Harvest Chile SA, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 Pesca Chile SA, Piso 6, Chile.
 Compania Pesquera Camanchaca S.A, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 Chilefood Sociedad Anonima, Montalva No 4.800, Chile.
 Fjord Seafood Chile S.A, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 Pesquera Los Fiordos Ltda, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 Salmones Pacific Star S.A, Santiago, Chile.
 Patagonia Salmon Farming S.A, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 Salmones Mainstream S.A, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 Yadrán Quellón S.A, Santiago, Chile.
 Salmones Friosur, Puerto Chabuco, Chile.
 Aguas Claras, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 Pesquera EICOSAL, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 Cultivos Marinos Chiloe, Chiloe Island, Chile.
 Patagonia Salmon farming, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 Salmones Multiexport Ltda, Puerto Montt, Chile.
 East Salmon P/F, Klaksvik, Faeroe Islands.
 Faeroe Seafood Prime, Tórshavn, Faeroe Islands.
 P/F Bakkafrost, Glyvra, Faeroe Islands.
 Landshandilin P/F, Tórshavn, Faroe Island.
 Viking Seafood P/F, Strendur, Faroe Island.
 S. A. Salmon Sp/f, Faeroe Island.
 PRG Export Limited, Gota, Faeroe Island.
 P/F Vestsalmon, Kollafjörður, Faeroe Islands.
 Samherji hf, Akureyri, Iceland.
 Nordlaks Oppdrett AS Stokmarknes, Norway.
 Seafarm Invest AS Lovund, Norway.
 Norwegian Seafood Federation, Bergen, Norway.
 The Faeroe Fish Farming Association, Tórshavn, The Faeroe Islands.

Suppliers

Ewos, West Lothian, United Kingdom.
 Havsbrunn Ltd, Fuglafjörður, Faeroe Islands.
 Landcatch Ltd, Argyll, United Kingdom.

3. PRODUCT CONCERNED

- (11) The product in respect of which the Commission was informed that trends in imports appear to call for safeguard measures is farmed *Atlantic* salmon, whether or not filleted, fresh, chilled or frozen.

- (12) However, it is considered that the product concerned should be all farmed salmon. To restrict the product concerned to farmed Atlantic salmon would be to define the product concerned too narrowly. Based on the physical characteristics of different species of salmon (size, shape, taste etc), the production process, and the substitutability of all types of farmed salmon from the perspective of the consumer, it is considered that all farmed salmon is a single product. Similarly, whilst farmed salmon is sold in different preparations (whole fish gutted, whole fish head-off and gutted, fillets), these different preparations all serve the same end use and are readily capable of being substituted.
- (13) Some parties argued that frozen salmon is a different product to fresh salmon and should not be considered as part of the product concerned. One party noted that it is subject to a different classification for tariff purposes and claimed that it is intended for, and preferred by, industrial food processors and smokers, whilst consumers prefer fresh salmon. Another claimed that it is unsuitable as a raw material for salmon smoking. It was also argued that the infrastructure required by processors is different as between fresh and frozen salmon. It was also claimed that there were entirely separate markets for fresh and frozen salmon indicated by a lack of correlation between fresh and frozen salmon prices and specific instances of retailers, processors and consumer profiles which required one preparation but not the other were provided. One party claimed that the normal presentations for frozen salmon (e.g. whole fish, fillet, etc.) were different to those for fresh salmon.
- (14) However, these claims were found to be unsubstantiated. The existence of different classifications for tariff purposes is a single factor amongst others to be considered and is not in itself determinative. Processors use both fresh and frozen farmed salmon. Both fresh and frozen preparations are commonly sold at retail level and commonly at the same outlets (though some outlets only sell either fresh or frozen salmon) even if there is evidence of a small price differential. Both are available in different presentations and directly consumed by consumers. Although some consumers may prefer to purchase the product in its fresh/chilled state and other in its frozen state, and some preparations are perceived to be of higher quality than others, these preferences and perceptions are not significant. Both preparations serve the same end use and compete in the same market.
- (15) One party claimed that there is no cross-elasticity of demand between fresh and frozen salmon, and referred to the findings in Council Regulation (EC) No 930/2003 in support of this proposition. However, in fact that Regulation recognised the existence of price competition between these two products.
- (16) In consequence, the argument that frozen salmon is a different product to fresh salmon had to be rejected.
- (17) Therefore, it is considered that farmed (other than wild) salmon (whether fresh, chilled or frozen) in the different preparations described is a single product. It is currently classified within CN codes ex 0302 12 00, ex 0303 11 00, ex 0303 19 00, ex 0303 22 00, ex 0304 10 13 and ex 0304 20 13.
- #### 4. LIKE OR DIRECTLY COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS
- (18) An examination has been undertaken to establish whether the product produced by the Community producers — i.e. farmed salmon (hereinafter referred to as 'the like product') is like or directly competitive with the imported product concerned.
- (19) In reaching a determination, the following findings in particular were taken into account.
- (a) the imported product and the Community product share the same international classification for tariff purposes at HS code level (6 digits). Furthermore, they share the same or similar physical properties such as taste, size, shape and texture. The domestic product is often marketed as a premium quality product and often enjoys a price premium at the retail level. However, 'likeness' does not require products to be completely identical, and the minor variations in quality are not sufficient to change the overall finding of likeness between the imported and domestic products;
 - (b) the imported product and the Community product were sold via similar or identical sales channels, price information was readily available to buyers and the product concerned and the product of the Community producers competed mainly on price;
 - (c) the imported product and the Community product both serve the same or similar end-uses, they were, therefore, alternative or substitute products and were easily interchangeable;
 - (d) the imported product and the Community product were both perceived by consumers as alternatives to satisfy a particular want or demand, in this respect the differences identified by certain exporters and importers were simply minor variations.
- (20) Therefore, the conclusion reached is that the imported product and the Community product are 'like or directly competitive'.

5. IMPORTS

5.1. Increase in imports

5.1.1. Introduction

- (21) An examination has been undertaken based on data for the period 2000 to 2003, focussing on imports in the most recent period for which reliable data are available, to establish whether the product concerned is imported into the Community in such greatly increased quantities, absolute or relative to total Community production, and/or on such terms or conditions as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the Community producers. One party claimed that the import increase was due to the fact that imports of wild salmon were included in the import data. However, the investigation showed that although Eurostat data does not distinguish between wild and farmed salmon, the available information (US and Canadian export statistics) indicates that imports of wild salmon to the Community have in fact decreased since 2001. Therefore, the inclusion of imports of all salmon in the Eurostat data did not cause the increase in imports observed in those data. One party also claimed that 2000 was an inappropriate base year for the analysis undertaken, claiming that salmon prices were unusually high in that year. However, the analysis focuses on the key developments in the most recent period, and changing the base year to 1999 or 2001 would not change the outcome of that analysis.

- (22) The definitive findings set out below are thus based on the data from 2000 to 2003.

5.1.2. Volume of imports

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Imports	372 789	379 764	396 772	455 948
Year on year increase		2 %	4 %	15 %
Total Community Production	146 664	161 854	168 374	190 903
Imports/Production	254 %	235 %	236 %	239 %

Source: Import figures provided by Eurostat. Community production calculated from government data for Ireland and the United Kingdom and industry data for France and Latvia.

- (23) Imports increased from 372 789 tonnes in 2000 to 455 948 tonnes in 2003, an increase of 22 %. Between 2002 and 2003, imports increased by 15 %.
- (24) Relative to Community production, imports fell from 254 % in 2000 to 235 % in 2001, but have since

increased again to 239 % in 2003. Although this represents a reduction compared to 2000, it is noted that following a dip in 2001, imports have increased relative to production in each year since. In addition, it is recalled that in 2003 there was an absolute increase in imports of 15 %, a much higher rate of increase than in previous years.

- (25) Quarterly figures for the years 2002 and 2003 show that in 2003 quarterly imports were higher than in the same quarter in 2002, and that the highest increases (up to 20,8 %) occurred in the second half of 2003.

	Q1 2002	Q2 2002	Q3 2002	Q4 2002
Volume (t)	86 753	96 988	93 375	119 657
	Q1 2003	Q2 2003	Q3 2003	Q4 2003
Volume (t)	92 667	108 655	112 862	141 763
Year on year increase	6,8 %	12,0 %	20,8 %	18,5 %

Source: Eurostat.

5.1.3. Conclusion

- (26) Based on the import data for the period from 2000 to 2003, it is concluded that there is a recent, sudden, sharp and significant increase in imports, both absolute and relative to production.

5.2. Prices of imports

- (27) The conditions under which imports have been made have also been considered by reference to Eurostat data. While the data includes a small quantity of wild salmon, this is considered to have had no appreciable effect on prices.
- (28) In this regard, it should be noted that between September 1997 and May 2003, a significant proportion of imports of farmed salmon from Norway (which holds around 55 % of the Community market) were subject to price undertakings in the context of the then existing anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures. In the course of 2002, violations of these price undertakings by certain Norwegian exporting producers began to undermine the effectiveness of that instrument and caused price falls. The proposed termination of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures against imports from Norway was then announced in December 2002 and those measures were terminated in May 2003. Import prices during 2002 and the first half of 2003 fell partly due to violation of, or voluntary withdrawal from, the price undertakings by some Norwegian exporters.

- (29) Import prices fell by 28,5 % between 2000 and 2003. This is considered to be outwith the normal price fluctuation on the market because of the extent of the decrease in absolute terms, and because exporting producers were not earning supernormal profits in the year 2000 and the cost of production has not materially decreased between 2000 and 2003.

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Import price	3,55	2,99	2,87	2,54

Source: Eurostat.

- (30) Recent price developments are more clearly illustrated by quarterly data. Having remained relatively stable at between EUR 2,83 and EUR 2,93 in 2002, import prices dropped from EUR 2,87 in Q1 2003 to EUR 2,24 in Q3 2003 before making a partial recovery to EUR 2,48 in Q4 2003.

	Q1 2002	Q2 2002	Q3 2002	Q4 2002
Import price	2,83	2,93	2,86	2,85
	Q1 2003	Q2 2003	Q3 2003	Q4 2003
Import price	2,87	2,62	2,24	2,48

Source: Eurostat.

- (31) Eurostat data for the first semester of 2004 indicate that prices initially increased albeit remaining below their average in 2003, but then followed a downward trend. The latest available information indicates that prices are continuing to follow a downward trend and are very low. Despite some claims that prices would increase, these have not been substantiated and the current extremely low prices are confirmed by industry sources in exporting countries.

5.3. Market share of imports

- (32) The market share of imports fell from 73,5 % in 2000 to 71,9 % in 2001, and remained stable at about this level in 2002 (72 %). In 2003, imports increased their market share from 72,0 % in 2002 to 73,9 %, an increase of 1,9 percentage points and their highest level in the period considered.

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Imports	73,5 %	71,9 %	72,0 %	73,9 %

6. DEFINITION OF THE COMMUNITY PRODUCERS

- (33) Almost all production of the product concerned in the Community was in Scotland and Ireland, although there are also two producers in France and at least one in Latvia.
- (34) In the year 2003, total Community production of the product concerned was 190 903 tonnes, of which the producers which co-operated fully in the provisional stage of the investigation accounted for 85 231 tonnes, equivalent to 45 % of the total Community production. They therefore represent a major proportion of total Community production within the meaning of Article 5(3)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 and Article 15(1) of Regulation (EC) No 519/94. They are accordingly considered as the Community producers.

7. UNFORESEEN DEVELOPMENTS

- (35) Towards the end of 2002, Norwegian forecasts of their overall salmon production in 2003 were around 446 000 tonnes. By February 2003, Kontali Analyse (an industry information provider) was forecasting harvesting of 475 000 tonnes. This was 30 000 tonnes higher than Norwegian production in 2002, but it was expected that most of this increase would be directed to emerging markets such as Russia and Poland and to markets in the Far East such as Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and China. Growth in the Far East had been negative since 2000, but, Norway expected to reverse this decline in 2003 by opening up the Chinese market.
- (36) Infact, actual Norwegian production in 2003 was 509 000 (around 63 000 tonnes higher than had been forecast by the Norwegian Government), and harvesting was 6 % higher than Kontali's harvesting forecast. Production was also 64 000 tonnes (or 14 %) higher than Norwegian production in 2002. At the same time, far from reversing the decline in sales in the Far East, the rate of decline actually accelerated to -6,0 %. In addition, growth in emerging markets also declined — from 47 % to 32 % in the case of Russia, and from 50 % to 30 % in the case of European countries outwith the Community. Indeed, overall global consumption grew by only 6 % compared to 9 % in 2002 and 14 % in 2001. This, as it turned out, erroneous forecast of production, combined with the development of world consumption, was unforeseen.
- (37) In consequence, Norway experienced a serious problem of over-production, a problem which it appeared to recognise. Indeed, in August 2003, in an effort to remove excess product from the market, certain Norwegian producers considered freezing 30 000 tonnes of farmed salmon. However, this idea was later abandoned and the market continued to be over-supplied.

- (38) In addition, in December 2002 the Commission had announced its proposal to terminate anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures against Norway. These were subsequently terminated in May 2003. The measures had in large part taken the form of minimum import prices ('MIPs'), which in effect guaranteed a minimum price for exporting producers. When the proposed withdrawal of the measures was announced, many Norwegian exporting producers either voluntarily gave up their undertakings or simply ceased to observe them. Norwegian salmon producers as a whole are heavily indebted to the Norwegian banks. As prices slid, and in the absence of MIPs, the banks lending to Norwegian producers began to take steps to reduce their exposure by demanding repayment. This created a vicious circle which led to an increase in harvesting, further pressure on prices and increased pressure to export. Although some temporary and small adjustment of import prices was to be expected as a result of the termination of the measures against Norway, the extent of the fall in prices (exacerbated by the problem of over-production) and the vicious circle which that created because of the operation of the banking system described above, were unforeseen.
- (39) During 2003, the value of the Norwegian kroner fell by 13 % relative to the euro, by 12 % relative to the Danish krone and by 14 % relative to the Swedish krone. Although currency movements are to be expected, these were relatively large and sustained fluctuations and outwith the normal range of currency fluctuations. Although the euro also strengthened by comparison to the British pound, the British pound fell by only 6 % making farmed salmon produced in the United Kingdom more expensive in the euro-zone relative to Norwegian imports than it had been at the beginning of that year. The principal importers of Norwegian farmed salmon in the Community are Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Poland. However, much of these imports are directly transported within the Community to euro-zone countries such as France and Spain. In addition, over half of the farmed salmon imported to Denmark, and almost all of that imported to Poland and other new Member States, is re-sold in the euro-zone after processing. In consequence, the fall in the value of the Norwegian kroner relative to the euro had an effect not only on Norwegian imports directly to the euro-zone, but also on imports to those countries such as Denmark and Poland which process farmed salmon to re-sell in the euro-zone. The effect of these currency movements was to make the European Community market as a whole more attractive to Norwegian exporting producers, to some extent insulating them from the effect of a decrease in their prices in euro and krone, and helping them to maintain their export revenues in their domestic currency. Nevertheless, unit prices fell even in Norwegian kroner. At the same time, these currency movements made imported salmon cheaper in the European Community and made importing more attractive to importers and users such as the processing industry. In consequence, much of the overproduction in Norway was exported to the European Community.
- (40) One party argued that overproduction abroad does not necessarily lead to increased imports to the Community. Whilst this is true in abstract terms, the investigation shows that in this specific case the overproduction did lead to an increase in imports to the Community.
- (41) It was also argued that the removal of trade measures and exchange rate fluctuations are both foreseeable. However, the profound effect of the removal of trade measures combined with relatively large and sustained fluctuations in exchange rates was not foreseeable.
- (42) Therefore it is concluded that the unforeseen development which caused the increase in imports was significant over-production in Norway (despite lower forecasts), exacerbated by the failure of the Norwegian industry to achieve forecast growth in exports to markets outwith the Community, the unexpected extent of the effects of the termination of trade defence measures against Norway and the operation of the Norwegian banking system as described above, together with the rise in the value of the euro which made the Community market an unusually attractive destination for Norwegian exports.

8. SERIOUS INJURY

8.1. Introduction

- (43) In order to make a determination of serious injury to the Community producers of the like product, an evaluation of all relevant factors of an objective and quantifiable nature having a bearing on their situation has been undertaken. In particular, for the product concerned, an evaluation has been carried out of the development of global Community data for consumption, production capacity, production, capacity utilisation, employment, productivity, overall sales and market share. These global data are based on statistical information gathered by the United Kingdom and Ireland through comprehensive industry surveys. As concerns company specific data, these are based upon data provided by the co-operating Community producers on cash flow, return on capital employed, stocks, price, undercutting and profitability for the years 2000 to 2003.
- (44) It should be noted at the outset that in the Community salmon farming industry, as elsewhere, there is a long and relatively inflexible production cycle leading to harvesting and that, once harvested, the farmed salmon must be sold immediately since they can only be stored for a few days unless frozen. Freezing is expensive, and in any event, there is limited freezing capacity in the Community. In consequence, the level of production must be planned at least two years in advance and, once planned, cannot be altered except at the margins. Therefore, oversupply has a delayed effect on production, but an immediate and severe effect on prices.

8.2. Analysis of the situation of the Community Producers

8.2.1. Consumption

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Consumption (t)	507 705	527 970	550 943	618 038
year on year increase		4,0 %	4,4 %	12,2 %

- (45) Consumption of the product concerned in the Community was established on the basis of the total production by all producers in the Community and total imports of the product concerned into the Community as reported by Eurostat, less European Community exports.
- (46) Between 2000 and 2003, consumption in the Community increased by 21,7 % from 507 705 tonnes to 618 038 tonnes.
- (47) It should be noted that salmon has a relatively high level of price elasticity and the markedly higher increase in consumption in 2003 can therefore be at least partially explained by the fall in prices at wholesale level.

8.2.2. Production capacity and capacity utilisation of the Community producers

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Capacity (t)	340 029	340 294	339 359	347 671
Capacity Utilisation	43 %	48 %	50 %	55 %

- (48) Farmed salmon production in the European Community is effectively limited by government licences specifying the maximum amount of live fish which may be held in the water at any place at any point in time. Capacity figures given are based on the total quantity licensed rather than the physical fish-holding capacity of the cages operated by the Community producers. The cost of applying for and maintaining licences is relatively low and therefore the cost of maintaining excess capacity is also low.
- (49) Having remained stable between 2000 and 2002, the investigation showed that theoretical production capacity increased by 2,2 % between 2002 and 2003.
- (50) Capacity utilisation (i.e. the quantity of fish in the water compared the quantity licensed) increased from 43 % in 2000 to 48 % in 2001 and then increased further in 2003 when it reached 55 %. This reflects the fact that production increased more quickly between 2000 and 2003 than licensed capacity which increased by only 2,2 %.

8.2.3. Production of the Community producers

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Production (t)	146 664	161 854	168 374	190 903

- (51) Production (taken as fish harvested) grew by 30 % from 146 664 tonnes in 2000 to 190 903 tonnes in 2003, following a single year increase of 13,7 %.
- (52) It should be noted that due to the long production cycle, production is planned at least two years in advance and that, once the production cycle is commenced, production levels cannot be adjusted except at the margins.

8.2.4. Employment

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Employment (end of period)	1 269	1 162	1 195	1 193

- (53) Employment in relation to the product concerned fell by 6 % from 1 269 in 2000 to 1 193 in 2003, although it followed an uneven trend with a partial recovery in 2002.

8.2.5. Productivity

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Productivity (tonnes/employee)	115	139	141	160

- (54) Productivity has consistently increased throughout the period under consideration from 115 tonnes in 2000 to 160 tonnes in 2003. This reflects the increasing use of automated feed systems and other labour saving devices, and the strong pressure to reduce costs in the face of mounting financial losses.

8.2.6. Sales volume

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sales in the Community (t)	134 916	148 206	154 171	162 090

- (55) Between 2000 and 2002, the Community producers' sales of the like product increased by 14,3 % from 134 916 to 154 171 tonnes. This increase occurred against a background of an increase in consumption over the same period of 8,5 %. Between 2002 and 2003, the Community producers' sales increased by 5,1 % from 154 171 to 162 090 tonnes, notwithstanding an increase in consumption between 2002 and 2003 of 10,3 %.

8.2.7. Market share

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Market share	26,5 %	28,1 %	28,0 %	26,1 %

- (56) The Community producers' market share increased from 26,5 % in 2000 to 28,1 % in 2001 and remained at about this level in 2002, but then fell by 1,9 percentage points (or 6,7 %) to 26,1 % in 2003, its lowest level in the period considered. This reflects the fact that imports increased not only in absolute terms, but also relative to consumption, in 2003.

8.2.8. Cash flow

Financial year	2000	2001	2002	2003
Cash flow (index)	100	-221	-384	-221

- (57) Cash flow could only be examined at the level of the co-operating companies which produced the product concerned rather than in relation to only the product concerned itself. This indicator was therefore seen as less meaningful than the other indicators shown. Nevertheless, it can be seen that there was strongly negative cashflow in 2001, 2002 and 2003.

8.2.9. Return on capital employed (ROCE)

Financial year	2000	2001	2002	2003
ROCE	34	-1	2	-20

- (58) ROCE could also only be examined on the level of the co-operating companies which produced the product concerned rather than in relation to only the product concerned itself. This indicator was therefore also seen as less meaningful than the other indicators. Nevertheless, it can be seen that ROCE fell from 34 % in 2000 to close to zero in 2001 and 2002 before falling to -20 % in 2003.

8.2.10. Price of the like product

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unit prices of Community sales (EUR 1 000/tonne) (*)	3,50	3,23	3,02	2,79

(*) Prices adjusted to ex Glasgow.

- (59) The average price of the like product fell by 20,3 % between 2000 and 2003, with a steady decline in prices over that period. Prices reached their lowest point (EUR 2,79/kg) in 2003.
- (60) In first semester 2004, the information available indicates that the average unit price of the Community producers' sales increased slightly, in line with the slight increase in

average import prices but then followed a downward trend. The latest information indicates that prices are again following a downward trend and are very low.

- (61) One party argued that (by reference to average annual exchange rates) price falls were less significant in pounds sterling. Nevertheless, it is the consistent practice of the Commission in trade defence cases to use the euro as the unit of currency.

8.2.11. Costs

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Average cost of production per tonne (EUR/kilo)	3,1	3,2	3,0	3,1

- (62) In addition to price development, the development of costs has also been considered. Costs have fluctuated between EUR 3,0 and EUR 3,2/kg over the period 2000 to 2003.

8.2.12. Profitability

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Net profit/loss on Community sales	7,3 %	-3,3 %	-2,5 %	-17,1 %

- (63) The profitability of the Community producers' sales in the Community fell from 7,3 % in 2000 to -3,3 % in 2001. Losses became less pronounced in 2002 (-2,5 %) but then increased to -17,1 % in 2003. In 2003, as imports increased to their highest level and the average price of imports fell to its lowest level (EUR 2,54/kg), the average price of the Community product also fell to its lowest level (EUR 2,79/kg). The Community producers' fall in profitability between 2000 and 2003 occurred at the same time as the price per kilo of the Community producers' product fell from EUR 3,50 to EUR 2,79.

8.2.13. Stocks

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Closing stock (t)	36 332	39 048	53 178	43 024

- (64) Stocks in this context refer to live fish in the water. The Community producers, as all others, have negligible stocks of harvested fish as they have to be sold immediately. Therefore, a fall in closing stock levels indicates a decrease in the quantity of live fish being on-grown for harvesting in the future. Therefore, in this case, falling stock levels are an indicator of growing injury.
- (65) Stock levels increased from 36 332 tonnes in 2000 up to 53 178 tonnes in 2002 and then declined to 43 024 tonnes in 2003. This represents a fall in stocks between 2002 and 2003 of 19,1 %.

8.2.14. Conclusion

- (66) The investigation shows that between 2000 and 2003, and in particular as between 2002 and 2003, imports of the product concerned have taken place in increased quantities and high volumes onto the Community market.
- (67) As to the situation of the Community producers, between 2000 and 2002, theoretical production capacity remained more or less stable, whilst production increased by 14,8 %. In consequence, capacity utilisation increased from 43 % to 50 % in this period. Stocks of live fish in the water also increased. There was some loss of employment, whereas productivity increased mostly due to greater use of automation.
- (68) Sales volumes increased by 14,3 % between 2000 and 2002 (compared to 8,5 % growth in consumption), and the Community producers' market share increased from 26,5 % to 28,0 %.
- (69) However, even in this period prices fell by 13,7 % between 2000 and 2002, and despite a small decrease in costs in 2002 (partly due to higher capacity utilisation and better productivity), this appears to have led to a fall in profitability from 7,3 % in 2000 to losses of -3,3 % and -2,5 % in 2001 and 2002. ROCE and cashflow also developed negatively in this period.
- (70) Between 2002 and 2003, the position of the Community producers worsened considerably. Although production capacity and production increased, the increase in production capacity was small (2,2 %) compared to the increase in consumption in that year. Taking account of the long production cycle, production levels are set at least two years in advance and the increase in production was in line with previously developed production plans. Increased production of itself should not therefore be seen as indicating that the Community producers were in a healthy situation in 2003. Increased production led to higher capacity utilisation and improved productivity.
- (71) All other indicators developed negatively. Stocks of fish in the water fell by 19,1 %. Despite 10,3 % growth in consumption, the Community producers' sales increased by only 5,1 % and they lost market share which fell by 6,7 %. Moreover, this loss of market share occurred against a background of falling prices, in which the Community producers were forced to cut prices in order to sell their produce. Prices fell by a further 7,6 % compared to 2002 (and were 20,3 % lower than in 2000), whilst costs increased to their average level for the four year period. This led to a sharp drop in profitability and the Community producers incurred losses of 17,1 %. These losses were reflected in an overall ROCE of -20 %. Whilst cashflow appeared to improve, this actually reflected reduction in stocks of fish in the water and an inability to re-invest.

(72) It has been argued that injury has not been suffered by larger producers. However, it is recalled that the Community producers, by reference to which the existence of serious injury is established, include several large producers.

(73) Taking account of all of these factors the conclusion reached is that the Community producers have suffered serious injury in terms of a significant overall impairment of the situation in their position.

9. CAUSATION

(74) In order to examine the existence of a causal link between the increased imports and the serious injury, and ensure that injury caused by other factors is not attributed to increased imports, the injurious effects of factors considered to be causing injury have been distinguished from each other, the injurious effects have been attributed to the factors which are causing them, and, after having attributed injury to all causal factors present, it has been determined whether increased imports are a 'genuine and substantial' cause of serious injury.

9.1. Analysis of causation factors

9.1.1. Effect of increased imports

(75) As shown above, between 2000 and 2003, and in particular as between 2002 and 2003, imports of the product concerned have taken place in increased quantities and high volumes onto the Community market.

(76) Farmed salmon is essentially a commodity product, and the product concerned and the like product compete mainly on price. Whilst one party argued that imports from Chile are the price-setter, it is generally accepted that imports, particularly from Norway, are the market leader and price-setter. In consequence, even low levels of undercutting result in price depression for the Community producers.

(77) In the current case, the most important injurious effect of increased imports was the large financial losses to the Community producers. Due to the market and price leadership of imports, increased imports drove down prices throughout the Community. Had imports increased to a lesser degree, this price pressure would also have been lower. Had demand in the Community market been such as to sustain such an increase in imports at substantially higher prices, albeit such an increase would have resulted in lower sales and market share for the Community producers, it is possible that the Community producers would not have suffered serious injury.

(78) Between 2000 and 2002, the price of imports fell by 19% and was closely followed by the Community producers' prices. Whilst the market share of the Community producers' sales in the Community increased in this period, this reflected production decisions taken in earlier years and in both 2001 and 2002 the Community producers' sales were made at a loss.

(79) Between 2002 and 2003, imports grew by 15%. The market share of imports grew from 72% to 73,9%, whilst the market share of the Community producers fell from 28% to 26,1%. Over the same period imports grew from 236% to 239% of Community production. Thus, imports appear to have increased relative to both Community production and consumption at the expense of the Community producers.

(80) However, the most important aspect of the increase in imports was its effect on the prices and profitability of the Community producers. As noted above, it is generally accepted that imports (particularly from Norway) are the price leader in the Community market for farmed salmon. The existence of undercutting has therefore been examined to establish whether indeed the low priced imports have tended to depress the prices practised by the Community producers.

(81) In order to reach a determination as to the level of undercutting, price information was examined for comparable time periods, at the same level of trade and for sales to similar customers. Based on a comparison of average ex-Glasgow prices charged by the Community producers and by exporting producers to the Community importers (CIF European Community border including customs duty), domestic prices were undercut in the three most recent years by between 3,1% and 7,1%. This appears to have resulted in price depression for the Community producers because, due to their large market share, prices are set by imports. In particular, it can be seen that the increase in imports at ever lower prices until Q3 2003 forced the Community producers to continually reduce their prices until Q3 2003 leading to the losses sustained by them in that year.

(82) A direct comparison of import prices and the Community producers' prices confirms this analysis. Import prices fell by 28,5% between 2000 and 2003, from EUR 3,62 to EUR 2,59/kg including duty. Over the same period, the average price of the like product fell by 20% from EUR 3,50 to EUR 2,79/kg, with a steady decline in prices over that period.

(83) Between 2002 and 2003, the average unit price of imports fell from EUR 2,93 to EUR 2,59/kg including duty. As imports increased to their highest level and the average price of imports fell to its lowest level (EUR 2,59/kg including duty), import prices led Community

producers' prices in a downward trend and the average price of the Community product fell to its lowest level (EUR 2,79/kg). The average unit price of the Community product (adjusted ex-Glasgow) fell from EUR 3,02 to EUR 2,79/kg, representing a fall of 8%.

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Unit prices of Community sales (EUR 1 000/tonne) (*)	3,50	3,23	3,02	2,79
Unit prices of imports incl. customs duty (EUR 1 000/tonne) (**)	3,62	3,05	2,93	2,59

(*) Prices adjusted to ex Glasgow.

(**) Import prices are CIF including import duty of 2%.

(84) The fall in the Community producers' prices appears to have been the main cause of a significant fall in their profitability. In 2000, when their costs per kilo were EUR 3,1 and their sales price (adjusted ex Glasgow) was EUR 3,50, the Community producers made a profit of 7,3%. In 2001 and 2002, although their capacity utilisation, production, productivity, stocks of live fish, sales and market share all increased, they incurred financial losses, reduced overall ROCE and negative overall cashflow as their sales prices (adjusted ex Glasgow) fell to EUR 3,23 and EUR 3,02 respectively and costs first slightly increased and then fell to EUR 3,2 in 2001 and EUR 3,0 in 2002, respectively. Employment also fell.

(85) In 2003, as prices (adjusted ex Glasgow) fell to EUR 2,79 under pressure from low priced imports, and with costs at their 2000 level of EUR 3,1, the Community producers incurred a loss of 17,1%. This was reflected in the negative overall ROCE and cashflow. At the same time their sales volume increased by only 5,1% compared to an increase in consumption of 10,3% and their market share fell by 1,9 percentage points, as the volume and market share of imports increased. Albeit capacity, capacity utilisation and production, productivity increased and employment remained stable, the effect of the increase in low priced imports on capacity utilisation and production and employment is delayed. That production can be expected to decrease as a result of the increase in imports is shown by the decrease in stocks of live fish in 2003.

(86) For the foregoing reasons, it is concluded that there is a correlation between the increase in imports and the serious injury suffered by the Community producers, and that the increase in low priced imports has had injurious effects on the Community producers, particularly in terms of downward pressure on prices on the Community market resulting in large financial losses to the Community producers.

9.1.2. *Effect of changes in consumption in the United Kingdom*

- (87) One party argued that there had been an alleged fall in consumption in the United Kingdom in 2003 and that this had caused injury to the Community producers. However, the United Kingdom market cannot be isolated from the overall Community market and European Community consumption increased by 21,7% between 2000 and 2003, and by 12,2% between 2002 and 2003. Therefore, the primary reason for the Community producers' substantial losses in 2003 is the low prices rather than an alleged fall in consumption.

9.1.3. *Effect of changes in export performance*

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Exports (in tonnes)	11 748	13 648	14 203	28 813

- (88) The effect of variations in the level of exports has also been examined. Exports increased throughout the period considered, and indeed doubled between 2002 and 2003 as, in light of the disastrous situation on the Community market, the Community producers sought to increase their exports. It is therefore concluded, despite a claim by one party to the contrary, that the changes in the level of exports were not a cause of the serious injury suffered by the Community producers. In any event, data relating to profitability is based on data relating to Community sales only.

9.1.4. *Effect of any excess capacity*

- (89) Whether injurious effects may have resulted from excess capacity amongst the Community producers has also been examined. Theoretical capacity increased during the period of the investigation by 2,2% between 2000 and 2003 — by considerably less than production and consumption. In addition, as previously noted, the theoretical capacity is the total quantity of live fish for which government licences are held. The cost of applying for and maintaining licences is low. Indeed, the main cost drivers are the cost of smolts (baby fish), feed and labour. Therefore, it is concluded that the increase in theoretical capacity did not cause injurious effects to the Community producers.

9.1.5. *Effect of competition amongst the Community producers*

- (90) Some exporters argued that the reason behind the fall in the price of salmon on the Community market was an oversupply by the Community producers. However, imports increased by 15% in 2003 whereas the Community producers' sales in the Community increased by only 5,1%. Further, imports are the price leader in this market, not the Community producers. Indeed, an examination of the pricing behaviour of all

parties in 2002 and 2003 clearly shows that imports were consistently sold at lower prices than those of the Community producers, and that the Community producers' prices followed those of imports in a downward trend. The effect of competition amongst the Community producers balances itself amongst them — losses incurred by one are offset by gains made by another *ceteris paribus*. Therefore, it is concluded that competition amongst the Community producers was not a cause of the serious injury observed.

9.1.6. *Effect of increased mortality on production costs*

- (91) One party argued that higher than normal fish mortality rates in Ireland and disease outbreaks in the United Kingdom and Ireland in 2002 and 2003 could have increased production costs and interrupted the normal production cycle for some producers. However, these phenomena were limited to a small number of farms. Further, as the table below shows, the Community producers' production costs fell in 2002 and were close to their four year average in 2003. Therefore, it is concluded that higher than normal fish mortality rates were not the cause of material injurious effects.

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Average cost of production (EUR 1 000/tonne)	3,1	3,2	3,0	3,1

9.1.7. *Effect of higher production costs generally*

- (92) It was argued that the Norwegian industry has lower production costs than the Community producers and that this, and a failure by the Community producers to reduce production costs, is a reason for increased imports and serious injury. The information available suggests that whilst Norway enjoys advantages in relation to certain costs, the Community producers enjoy advantages in relation to others. Overall, it is noted that whilst the Community producers are incurring significant losses in the current market, so too are Norwegian producers. As noted in section 8.2.12, the Community producers made a loss of -17,1% in 2003. Norwegian Government data indicate that in 2003 for a sample of 148 salmon and rainbow trout farms losses were -12,1%. In addition, the Norwegian producers were operating under a heavy burden of debt, representing a significant proportion of their total costs. Their total debt (excluding equity and provisions) was 6,3 billion NOK compared to a total turnover of 5,6 billion NOK⁽¹⁾ (equalling around EUR 750 m and EUR 670 m respectively). This situation has in some cases led to the Norwegian banks effectively taking ownership of Norwegian producers. Therefore, the conclusion is that, whilst there may be small differences, any difference between the Community producers' average cost of production and that of exporting producers was not a material cause of the serious injury suffered.

⁽¹⁾ Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries Statistical Survey 2003.

9.1.8. Higher transport costs in Scotland

- (93) One party argued that there is a less developed infrastructure in remote areas of Scotland and that this increases costs and may cause injury to Community producers. In this regard, it is noted that fish farming in Norway, which is the Community market leader, is often undertaken in remote locations with relatively poor transport infrastructure.
- (94) Transport costs are not a large part of the overall cost of production of farmed salmon and vary according to the origin of goods and the destination to which they are to be delivered. Overall, there is not considered to be a significant difference in the costs of transport to the Community market as between Norway, the United Kingdom and Ireland. In addition, exporting producers (which by definition are located outside the European Community) are generally likely to have higher transport costs when selling to the Community market. Therefore, it is not considered that higher transport costs in Scotland have contributed to the injury to the Community producers.
- (95) Further and in any event, no evidence was produced to the effect that transport costs in Scotland have increased in recent years, and therefore, higher transport costs could not explain the recent increase in financial losses suffered by the Community producers.

9.1.9. Other factors

- (96) It was argued that stricter environmental and sanitary legislation in the Community, import restrictions in third countries, scientific reports on salmon and negative public relations resulting from press coverage had contributed to the injury suffered by the Community producers. No evidence was however produced in support of these arguments, nor were the arguments developed. In these circumstances, these factors cannot be taken as relevant causation factors for the serious injury to the Community producers. No other causation factors of possible relevance were identified during the definitive stage of the investigation.

9.2. Attribution of injurious effects

- (97) The increase in imports had only a limited negative effect on the quantities sold by the Community producers, although their sales and market share dropped somewhat in 2003. However, most importantly it appears that the considerable increase in imports had a devastating effect on the profitability of the Community producers, given the accompanying price drop. Given that imports (with around 70-75% of the market) enjoy the position of price-leader, the downward spiral in import prices had a considerable depressing effect on Community producers' prices. This resulted in considerable losses to the Community producers. No other factors which could have contributed to the injury apart from the increase in low priced imports were identified.

9.3. Conclusion

- (98) Therefore, having determined that no material injurious effects resulted from the other known factors, it is concluded that there is a genuine and substantial link between increased low priced imports and serious injury to the Community producers.

10. THE SAFEGUARD MEASURES

- (99) Analysis of the findings of the investigation confirms that there is serious injury and the need for definitive safeguard measures in order to remedy the serious injury suffered by the Community producers and prevent further injury to the Community producers.

10.1. Form and level of definitive safeguard measures

- (100) Community production of farmed salmon is insufficient to meet demand and it is therefore necessary to ensure that the measures taken are not such as to deny exporting producers access to the Community market. As the main cause of damage to the Community producers is the large volume imports leading to low price and causing price depression and suppression, the measures taken should be designed to remedy the serious injury and facilitate adjustment. To achieve these aims, the measures should lead to a temporary stabilisation of prices that does not unnecessarily limit supply and provides for a period during which the Community producers may adjust to future conditions of increased competition from cheap imported products.
- (101) The provisional safeguard measures took the form of tariff quotas alone. Even in the period during which the provisional measures were in force, imports of farmed salmon were continuing to enter the Community at prices which were substantially below the cost of production of the Community producers. Measures should therefore be taken which will have the effect of increasing prices to a level at which there is at least full cost recovery by the Community producers. This should facilitate adjustment by ensuring that during the period of the present measures the Community producers do not continue to sustain losses the effect of which would be to prevent them raising finance so as to take the measures necessary for adjustment and restructuring. In order to achieve an upward impact on prices, it was considered whether tariff quotas should be installed, albeit with very small safeguard tariff-free volumes. However, while this could arguably have been expected to impact on prices, such an approach was considered inappropriate since the growing market for farmed salmon should not be unduly restricted. Therefore, a price element should be established for all imports of farmed salmon to the Community. The Community producers' average cost of production has been found to be EUR 3,10 per kilo in 2003. However, the Community producers' product

normally commands a price premium over the imported product of up to around 10 %. It is therefore concluded that the import price level should be established at EUR 2 850 per tonne for fresh salmon. This should permit Community producers, despite the low price element, to sell at around break-even. It was argued that minimum price undertakings in previous cases had not been respected. Whilst that may be the case, these measures do not involve undertakings but the establishment of an import price level below which duty is payable, and circumvention of which is customs fraud. In addition, some parties expressed a preference for a specific or *ad valorem* duty instead of the establishment of a minimum price for imports. However, the imposition of such a duty would take money out of the market and it is therefore considered that the establishment of a minimum price for imports represents a better solution in the medium term. Nevertheless, in order to facilitate the adaptation, it is considered appropriate that during the phasing-in as described below, a specific duty should be applied.

- (102) It has been argued that as frozen salmon commands a lower price than fresh salmon because of a slight difference in the structure of the cost of production, applying the same import price level would effectively exclude frozen salmon from the Community market. On that basis, it is argued that a lower import price level should be established for frozen salmon to take account of these different cost elements and that any price element should be lower for frozen than for fresh salmon. As there appears to be a price difference of around 4 % on the market, it is considered that a lower import price level should be established for frozen salmon which reflects that difference. The import price level for frozen farmed salmon should therefore be EUR 2 736.
- (103) One party argued that having two price levels would lead to complexity for authorities and increase the likelihood of fraud at the point of entry, but these claims are not practically substantiated given the existence of penalties for customs fraud. On the other hand, it was argued that a different price regime should apply to farmed salmon depending on its intended end use (whether for processing or eventual retail sale). This would be much more difficult to control and so, for practical reasons, it was found not to be feasible in the circumstances.
- (104) As market prices are currently lower and in order to prevent market disturbances, especially for the processing industry, the price element should be phased-in over a period of time. This will allow the market to gradually adapt to the import price to be established. In this respect, it was argued both that a long period was necessary to allow processors to adapt to the price increase, and that a short period should be set given the difficult situation of the Community producers. It is considered that the phase-in period should be from the date of entry into force of definitive safeguard measures

until 15 April 2005, during which period a minimum import price of EUR 2 700 per tonne for fresh salmon and EUR 2 592 for frozen salmon should apply.

- (105) It is considered that the price element, during the definitive stage, should take the form of a variable duty. If imports are undertaken at a CIF Community border price equal to or above the import price established, no duty would be payable. If imports are undertaken at a lower price, the difference between the actual price and the import price established would become payable. This minimum price element shall be applicable at all times, both within the tariff quota as set out below, and when the threshold of the tariff quota is reached.
- (106) In order to ensure that importers respect the price element, it is considered that within a specified time limit, importers should be required to provide satisfactory evidence to the national customs authorities of the actual import price per tonne paid for imports of farmed salmon. In order to ensure that all importers respect the condition to provide satisfactory evidence and do so within the time limit, importers should be required to provide adequate security to the national customs authorities upon the importation of farmed salmon. Given the level of the proposed price element, both phase-in and definitive, for fresh and frozen farmed salmon, a security of EUR 290 per tonne (WFE) of farmed salmon imported (Group 1 — EUR 320 per tonne, Group 2 — EUR 450 per tonne) is considered to be appropriate. It was argued that this level of security is too expensive and burdensome for importers. However, it is considered that a lower level of security would not achieve its purpose given the difference between current market prices and the import price level to be established. Given the nature of the information to be provided and considerations of administrative convenience, it is considered that the time limit within which to provide satisfactory evidence should be a period of 1 year from the date of acceptance of the relevant customs declaration. The security should be released at the moment that the importer provides satisfactory evidence provided that this is done within the specified time limit. If an importer fails to provide satisfactory evidence within the time limit, the security should be definitively collected as import duties.
- (107) In order to ensure that, beyond the traditional level of imports, the Community producers can operate at a reasonable level of profitability whilst keeping the Community market open and ensuring the availability of supply to meet demand, it is in addition considered appropriate to establish tariff quotas reflecting traditional levels of imports. Beyond those quotas, an additional duty should be payable on imports. Traditional levels of imports of farmed salmon which respect the price element established can then continue without payment of any additional duty, and unlimited quantities can be imported albeit upon payment of the additional duty.

- (108) In order to preserve traditional trade flows and ensure that the Community market also remains open to minor players, the tariff quota should be divided amongst those countries/regions having a substantial interest in supplying the product concerned, and a part should be reserved to other countries. After consultation with Norway, Chile and the Faeroes which have such a substantial interest and represent substantial import shares, it is considered appropriate to assign a specific tariff quota to each of these countries. In principle, the tariff quota should be divided up based on the proportions of the total quantity of the product supplied by that country during the three year period 2001 to 2003. However, it is noted that imports from Chile fell substantially (to below 3 % of imports to the Community) in the second semester 2003 due to technical reasons concerning border controls, which is approximately half of their normal share of imports to the Community. For this reason imports from Chile in 2003 are not representative and the country specific quota for Chile should instead be based on average imports in 2001, 2002 and an adjusted figure for 2003 (based on 2002 plus average import growth rates in 2003 excluding Chile) so as not to distort traditional flows of trade. In order to avoid an unnecessary administrative burden, the tariff quotas should operate on a first come first served basis.
- (109) It appears that in normal circumstances Community consumption of farmed salmon had been growing at between around 4 % to 5 % annually taking into account growth levels observed in the new Member States. However, data for the first semester 2004 indicates that market growth in the Community salmon market is in fact increasing, and that whilst the size of the market in the new Member States is small relative to that in the EU-15, there is evidence that the annual growth rates in the new Member States (which were of the order of 30 %) have increased as a result of enlargement and are now materially higher (around 50 %). In order to take account of this growth, the tariff quotas (based on average imports in 2001 to 2003) should be increased by 10 %. As the salmon market is seasonal, with higher imports and sales in the second semester than the first, the tariff quotas should be seasonally adjusted. The quotas have been calculated on a whole fish equivalent basis (WFE) and conversion ratios to fillets and non-fillets actually imported are 1:0,65 and 1:0,9 respectively. If, during the application of the measures, it becomes apparent that the conversion ratio for non fillets (1:0,9) ceases to be appropriate taking account of the presentation of farmed salmon imported, currently mainly gutted head-on, the measures may be reviewed.
- (110) The additional duty should be set at a level such as to provide adequate relief to the Community producers but at the same time should not constitute an unnecessarily onerous burden on importers and users. An *ad valorem* duty is considered unsuitable as it would act as an incentive to lower import prices free of duty, and would increase in real terms if a price increase occurs. Therefore a fixed amount of duty should be set.
- (111) A minimum price element as outlined above will always be applicable to enable Community producers to sell at break-even. As also mentioned above, the minimum price element is set below the Community producers' cost of production, but as they have been able to sell at a premium of around 10 % in the past, it is expected that they will continue to be able to do so and thus recover their costs of production. Should traditional trade levels be surpassed, and an additional duty thus become payable, it is considered appropriate, in application of the Community institution's traditional 'under-selling' approach, to base this additional duty on the difference between the level of the non-injurious target price of the Community producers and the minimum price element. This difference, which reflects the extent to which the price of the imported product is lower than the price which the Community producers could be expected to achieve in a non-injurious situation, after adjustment for price differences as between the imported product and the Community product, is thus considered to be a reasonable basis for fixing the level of duty. This difference was calculated on the basis of the weighted average non-injurious price per tonne of the Community product, based on the cost of production of the Community product plus a profit on turnover of 14 %. This is consistent with the level of profit established as necessary in previous trade defence cases relating to salmon and reflects the meteorological, biological and escape risks faced by this industry. This non-injurious price was compared with the minimum price element. The difference between these two prices results in an initial duty payable of EUR 330 euro per tonne (WFE), which, based on the conversion ratios shown above, is equivalent to EUR 366 per tonne for other than fillets and EUR 508 per tonne for fillets.
- (112) Provision should be made for review of the measures by the Commission if circumstances should change. In order to properly take into account market developments after the imposition of the present safeguard measures, if any, it is considered to undertake a monitoring of the market and the development of prices. If the data or other information collected indicates that a definitive import price level of EUR 2 850 or EUR 2 736, as the case may be, would be inappropriate, an early review would be initiated so as to change this definitive import price level before its entry into force. Regular meetings with interested parties should take place every six months or as requested by interested parties on the basis of relevant substantiated evidence.
- (113) In conformity with Community legislation and the international obligations of the Community, the definitive safeguard measures should not apply to any product originating in a developing country as long as its share of imports of that product into the Community does not exceed 3 %. In this regard, in Regulation (EC) No 1447/2004 special account was taken of the particular situation of Chile as a developing country to

the effect that imports from Chile were not covered by the provisional measures since, in the second semester of 2003, imports originating in Chile were below the 3 % threshold. Under that Regulation it was stated that the development of these imports would be closely monitored in order to ascertain whether the downward trend observed would prove to be a lasting phenomenon. However, following further investigation it is apparent that imports from Chile have now returned to around 6 % of Community imports and that the reduced level of imports in the second semester 2003 appears to have been only a temporary phenomenon. Therefore, and having regard to the fact that overall imports originating in Chile during the year 2003 exceeded the mentioned level of 3 %, the definitive safeguard measures should also apply to imports from Chile. The developing countries to which the definitive measures do **not** apply are specified in Annex 2.

10.2. Duration

- (114) The definitive measures should not last more than four years including the period of the provisional measures. The measures should enter into force on 6 February 2005 and should remain in force until 13 August 2008.

10.3. Liberalisation

- (115) In order to induce adjustment, the measures should be subject to liberalisation on a regular basis following their imposition, thereby ensuring that there is a strong incentive for the Community producers to progressively undertake the necessary restructuring and adjustment. It is considered that liberalisation should commence one year after the imposition of provisional measures, and be undertaken annually thereafter.
- (116) Liberalisation should be designed to allow the importation of increasing quantities of farmed salmon which respect the price element without the payment of additional duty thereby increasing the competitive pressure to which the Community producers are subject during the course of the measures. Similarly, in order that imports beyond the level of the tariff quota gradually become subject to a lower duty, the rate of the additional duty should be gradually reduced. Liberalisation must also take account of the expectation of market growth. Liberalisation should therefore take the form of an increase in the tariff quota together with a decrease in the level of the additional duty payable beyond the level of the tariff quota. On each occasion it is considered that the tariff quota should be increased by 10 % and the additional duty decreased by 5 % but this may be reviewed upon cause shown.

10.4. Restructuring

- (117) The purpose of definitive safeguard measures is to provide the Community producers with a limited period of time in which to restructure so as to more effectively compete with imports. In this regard, reference is made to article 20(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 3285/94 which prohibits any possible extension of measures if there is no evidence that the Community producers are adjusting.
- (118) The Community producers are already in the process of restructuring as a result of heavy losses which have resulted in some operators leaving the industry, as well as bankruptcies and receiverships, which have forced others to close. Significant improvements in productivity and efficiency have also been made in recent years. However, if the industry is to develop so as to maximise its competitiveness both now and in the future, it requires a period of time in which to implement an organised restructuring plan.
- (119) Key elements of the restructuring strategy developed by the relevant national authorities in collaboration with the industry include (1) implementation of site optimisation plans to relocate or merge fish farm sites to increase the size of farms over the next two to three years thereby increasing efficiency and reducing costs; (2) diversification into other species with the emergence of cod and halibut farming with sites being stocked with white fish species and increasing shellfish growing (however, due to their current financial situation these changes are being severely hampered through lack of funding); (3) the development of more sophisticated environmental carrying capacity tools so as to allow better assessment of the maximum level of consented fish farm biomass which can be permitted whilst maintaining a healthy marine ecosystem, thereby facilitating a move towards larger single farms and greater economies of scale; (4) further use of synchronised fallowing of fish farms within hydrologically linked areas together with co-ordinated sea lice treatment thereby better protecting farmed fish from sea lice infestation and disease, and enhancing smolt survival rates thereby reducing costs, (5) establishment of coordination amongst producer organisations in Ireland, the United Kingdom and Norway with a view to avoiding future problems of severe over-production.
- (120) Some progress has already been made in implementing parts of this strategy, in particular, in pursuing synchronised fallowing and co-ordinated sea lice treatment, and substantial further progress is anticipated during the period of these measures. In the event that such adjustment fails to progress sufficiently during the period of these measures, the Commission may consider such failure to be a change of circumstances within the meaning of Article 1(6) of this Regulation, requiring the review of the continued need for the measures.

11. COMMUNITY INTEREST

11.1. Preliminary remarks

- (121) In addition to unforeseen developments, increased imports, serious injury, causation and critical circumstances, it has been examined whether any compelling reasons exist which could lead to the conclusion that it is not in the Community interest to impose definitive measures. For this purpose, the impact of definitive measures on all parties involved in the proceedings and the likely consequences of taking or not taking such measures were considered on the basis of the evidence available after taking contact with the Community producers, other producers of farmed salmon in the Community, importers and processors.

11.2. Interest of the Community producers

- (122) The Community producers have a combined annual turnover of over EUR 500 million, and, in addition to the direct employment of around 1 450 which they create, are estimated to indirectly support a further 8 000 jobs in the processing and other sectors. They are part of a major growth industry which has seen production double between 1995 and 2001. They are achieving increasing efficiency in the production of a product for which there is a growing market both in the Community and globally. They are viable and competitive in normal market conditions, and show increasing productivity.
- (123) The Community producers' position is clearly in jeopardy unless the current level of low priced imports is corrected. This is evidenced by continuing reports of impending bankruptcies. The proposed measures will apply to all imports of the product concerned other than those from developing countries whose exports to the European Community are no more than 3% of imports to the Community. They would therefore apply to over 95% of such imports. Although it was argued that the price element of the measures may be difficult to enforce having regard to previous experience with price undertakings in relation to farmed salmon, it is recalled that the price element is not based on undertakings but on a variable duty to be collected by national customs authorities. Therefore, it can be anticipated that the measures would be effective and allow the Community producers prices to rise to a fair level.

11.3. Interest of the dependent industries

- (124) The areas in which salmon farming is undertaken tend to be remote — mainly on coastal areas of Western and Northern Scotland and the West coast of Ireland. There are limited employment opportunities and the economic

activity generated by salmon farming makes an important contribution to these local economies. Without that contribution, many of the small local business which supply goods and services to the Community producers and their employees would cease to be viable. It is therefore in the interests of dependent industries that effective definitive measures are taken.

11.4. Interests of producers of smolt and feed

- (125) Although one party argued the contrary, it is clearly in the interests of the major suppliers to the Community producers (such as smolt and feed producers) to have strong and predictable demand for their product at a price which allows them to make a reasonable profit.

11.5. Interest of users, processors and importers in the Community

- (126) In order to evaluate the impact on importers, processors and users of taking or not taking measures questionnaires were sent to the known importers, processors and users of the product concerned on the Community market. Importers/processors/users are normally one and the same and many are in fact related to exporting producers outside the Community, particularly in Norway. Responses were received from 6 importers/processors/users and from an association of processors. In addition, a number of processors' associations made representations to the Commission and contact was taken with certain processors and their associations.
- (127) Some argued that no measures should be taken because there had been only a short temporary fall in farmed salmon prices in the two to three months following the termination of anti-dumping measures against Norway in May 2003, and prices had since returned to normal. Processors stressed that any increase in prices would increase their cost base, reduce their sales and profitability and may lead to job losses and even delocalisation, stressing that employment in the fish processing sector is far higher than in the fish farming industry and in some cases provides employment in areas of low employment.
- (128) However, it is clear that prices have not recovered in the first semester of 2004. Import prices increased between Q4 2003 and early Q1 2004 but then fell steadily in the latter part of Q1 2004 and in Q2 2004, and the Community producers' prices followed the same trends. The Community producers' prices remain substantially below a non-injurious price. Further, the latest information indicates that prices are still following a downward trend.

- (129) The main costs incurred by processors are the cost of the raw material and employment costs, and it is true that an increase in raw material prices would increase the processors' costs. However, according to the information provided by processors, the cost of their raw material fell by 10 % between 2002 and 2003, having already fallen by 18 % between 2000 and 2002. In 2003, it was 26 % cheaper than in 2000. At the same time, the information provided by them indicates that their selling prices have remained about the same in 2002 and 2003. All processors which provided information as to the profitability of their salmon processing operations have profitable salmon processing operations and it is considered that they can absorb a modest cost increase without any job losses or de-localisation. It is clear that current price levels of farmed salmon are unsustainable in the medium to long term. The processing industry will therefore face an increase in the cost of their raw material in the medium to long term, in any event.
- (130) As to employment, around 100 000 workers are employed in the fish processing sector in the Community although only a small proportion of those are concerned in processing farmed salmon. No evidence was found that the possible measures would lead to a decrease in the level of employment in the Community.
- (131) Processors also stressed the need for traders in the principal European markets and consumers to continue to have access to good quality product at low prices. They expressed particular concern about the possibility of speculative buying immediately after the introduction of a tariff quota, and claimed that if the tariff quota is reached they might have to stop production. Finally, they stated that if measures were to be taken, they should be such as to maintain adequacy of supply and help bring price stability to the market in order that their costs could better be predicted. In this regard, whilst some maintained outright opposition to any form of measures, others indicated that if measures were to be imposed they would prefer a tariff quota system, certain expressing preference for a licensing system.
- (132) It should be noted that the measures consist of a price element which reflects cost recovery for the Community producers and tariff quotas based on average imports to the Community (including the new Member States) in the period 2001 to 2003 plus 10 %, beyond which an additional duty applies. Therefore, the processing industry throughout the Community should continue to have access to an adequate supply of raw material. Although some parties argued that the measures would constitute a heavy administrative burden for the Community processors, this claim was not substantiated and it is considered that the measures constitute the minimum administrative burden consistent with efficient application.
- (133) Therefore, the disadvantages likely to be suffered by processors/users and importers, if any, are not considered such as to outweigh the benefits expected to accrue to the Community producers as a consequence of the definitive measures, which are considered the minimum necessary to remedy the serious injury suffered and prevent further serious deterioration in the situation of the Community producers.

11.6. Interest of consumers in the Community

- (134) As the product concerned is a consumer product, the Commission informed various consumer organisations of the opening of an investigation. A response was received from one party to the effect that the beneficial effects of salmon are widely recognised and that artificially increasing the price would make good nutrition choices more difficult for consumers and damage the economic viability of importers, processors and retailers of farmed salmon. Another claimed that the measures may prevent them from importing and continuing to sell frozen farmed salmon. Concern was also expressed that any increase in prices would make farmed salmon less affordable and stifle market growth in those Member States with a lower than average gross domestic product per head (GDP).
- (135) However, as noted above, it is considered that the current market price is so low as to be unsustainable in the medium to long term, and economic operators will continue to have access to unlimited quantities of imports subject to the price element and above the level of the tariff quota, additional duty. Further, given the magnitude of the margins between the whole fish ex-farm and the retail price of processed salmon products, it is considered that the measures are unlikely to have a material effect on retail prices and the impact on consumers is therefore considered to be minimal. Nevertheless, the Commission will carefully monitor the effect of the measures on affordability and market growth in those Member States with a lower than average GDP,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

System of tariff quotas and their additional duties

1. A system of tariff quotas is hereby opened for the period 6 February 2005 to 13 August 2008 in relation to imports into the Community of farmed (other than wild) salmon, whether or not filleted, fresh, chilled or frozen, classified within CN codes ex 0302 12 00, ex 0303 11 00, ex 0303 19 00, ex 0303 22 00, ex 0304 10 13 and ex 0304 20 13 (hereinafter 'farmed salmon'). The volume of the tariff quotas and the countries to which they apply are specified in Annex 1. The quotas have been calculated on a whole fish equivalent basis (WFE) and conversion ratios to non-fillets (Group 1) and fillets (Group 2) actually imported are 1:0,9 and 1:0,65 respectively.

2. Wild salmon shall not be subject, or allocated, to the tariff quotas. For the purpose of this Regulation, wild salmon shall be that in respect of which the competent authorities of the Member State where the customs declaration for free circulation is accepted are satisfied, by means of all appropriate documents to be provided by interested parties, that it was caught at sea for Atlantic or Pacific salmon or in rivers for Danube salmon.

3. Subject to Article 4, imports of farmed salmon beyond the level of the tariff quota shall be subject to the additional duty specified in Annex 1 for the group to which they belong.

4. For the purposes of determining the level of additional duty payable, farmed salmon falling within CN codes ex 0302 12 00, ex 0303 11 00, ex 0303 19 00, ex 0303 22 00 shall fall within Group 1 in Annex 1, whilst those falling within ex 0304 10 13 and ex 0304 20 13 shall fall within Group 2.

5. The conventional rate of duty provided in Council Regulation (EC) No 2658/87⁽¹⁾, or any preferential rate of duty, shall continue to apply to imports of farmed salmon.

6. If circumstances should change, these measures may be reviewed by the Commission.

7. Upon cause shown, the rate of liberalisation of these measures may be reviewed.

Article 2

Minimum import price

1. Both within and beyond the tariff quota mentioned in Article 1 above, imports of farmed salmon are subject to a minimum import price ('MIP') which may be reviewed from time to time having regard to relevant factors including supply, demand and cost of production.

2. Imports of farmed salmon sold at a price which is less than the MIP shall be subject to a duty equivalent to the difference between the MIP for the respective products listed in annex 1 and the actual import price of those products (CIF Community border excluding customs duty).

3. From the entry into force of this Regulation until 15 April 2005, the MIP shall be EUR 2 700 per tonne whole fish equivalent (CIF Community border excluding customs duty) for fresh farmed salmon and EUR 2 592 for frozen farmed salmon. The MIP for imports in Group 1 shall be EUR 3 000 per tonne fresh and EUR 2 880 frozen, and that for imports in Group 2 shall be EUR 4 154 per tonne fresh and EUR 3 988 frozen.

4. From 16 April 2005 until 13 August 2008, the MIP shall be EUR 2 850 per tonne whole fish equivalent (CIF Community border excluding customs duty) for fresh farmed salmon and EUR 2 736 for frozen farmed salmon. The MIP for imports in Group 1 shall be EUR 3 170 per tonne fresh and EUR 3 040 frozen, and that for imports in Group 2 shall be EUR 4 385 per tonne fresh and EUR 4 209 frozen.

5. In cases where goods have been damaged before entry into free circulation and, therefore, the price is apportioned as for the determination of the customs value pursuant to Article 145 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93⁽²⁾, the MIP set out in paragraph (3) or (4) as appropriate, shall be reduced by a percentage which corresponds to the apportioning of the price actually paid or payable. The duty payable will then be equal to the difference between the reduced MIP and the reduced net, free-at-Community-frontier price.

Article 3

Security to be provided on importation

1. For the purpose of this regulation, 'importer' shall mean the person lodging the declaration for release for free circulation, or the person on whose behalf that declaration is lodged, and 'satisfactory evidence' shall be provided by the production to the customs authority of evidence of payment of the actual import price for the salmon imported, or by results of appropriate controls carried out by customs authorities.

2. Importers of farmed salmon shall provide satisfactory evidence to the customs authorities of the actual import price per tonne paid for imports of farmed salmon.

3. Pending the provision of satisfactory evidence, the release of the goods shall be conditional upon the provision of a security to the customs authorities of EUR 290 per tonne (WFE) of farmed salmon imported (Group 1 — EUR 320 per tonne, Group 2 — EUR 450 per tonne).

4. If, within 1 year of the date of acceptance of the customs declaration for release for free circulation or within 3 months following the foreseen date of payment for the goods, whichever date is the later, the importer has not supplied satisfactory evidence as required by paragraph (2) above, the customs authorities shall immediately enter in the accounts, as duties to which the goods in question are subject, the amount of the security provided in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) above.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2344/2003 (OJ L 346, 31.12.2003, p. 38).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 40.

5. If on verification the customs authorities establish that the price actually paid for the goods is below the MIP as indicated in Article 2, they shall recover the difference between that price and the respective MIP in accordance with Article 220(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92. In order to prevent the wrongful acquisition of financial advantage, compensatory interests shall be applied in accordance with the provisions in force.

6. The security provided shall be released at the moment the importer provides satisfactory evidence as required in paragraph (2) above.

Article 4

Developing countries

Imports of farmed salmon originating in one of the developing countries specified in Annex 2 shall not be subject, or allocated, to the tariff quotas laid down in Article 1 or subject to the requirements under Articles 2 or 3.

Article 5

General provisions

1. The origin of the farmed salmon to which this Regulation applies shall be determined in accordance with the provisions in force in the Community.

2. Subject to paragraph (3), any release into free circulation in the Community of farmed salmon originating in a developing country shall be subject to:

- (a) presentation of a certificate of origin issued by the competent national authorities of that country meeting the conditions laid down in Article 47 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93, and
- (b) the condition that the product has been transported directly, within the meaning of Article 6, from that country to the Community.

3. The certificate of origin referred to in paragraph (2)(a) shall not be required for imports of farmed salmon covered by a proof of origin issued or made out in accordance with the relevant rules established in order to qualify for preferential tariff measures.

4. Proof of origin shall be accepted only if the farmed salmon meet the criteria for determining origin set out in the provisions in force in the Community.

Article 6

Direct transport

1. The following shall be considered as transported direct to the Community from a third country:

- (a) products transported without passing through the territory of any third country;
- (b) products transported through one or more third countries other than the country of origin, with or without transshipment or temporary warehousing in those countries, provided that such passage is justified for geographical reasons or exclusively on account of transport requirements and provided that the products:
 - have remained under the supervision of the customs authorities of the country or countries of transit or warehousing,
 - have not entered into commerce or been released for consumption there, and
 - have not undergone operations there other than unloading and reloading.

2. Proof that the conditions referred to in paragraph (1)(b) have been satisfied shall be submitted to the Community authorities. That proof may be provided, in particular, in the form of one of the following documents:

- (a) a single transport document issued in the country of origin covering passage through the country or countries of transit;
- (b) a certificate issued by the customs authorities of the country or countries of transit containing:
 - a precise description of the goods;
 - the dates of their unloading and reloading or their lading or unlading, identifying the vessels used.

*Article 7***Imports in the process of shipment to the Community**

1. This Regulation shall not apply to products in the process of shipment to the Community within the meaning of paragraph (2).

2. Products shall be deemed to be in the process of shipment to the Community if they:

— left the country of origin before the date this Regulation begins to apply, and

— are shipped from the place of loading in the country of origin to the place of unloading in the Community under cover of a valid transport document issued before the date this Regulation begins to apply.

3. The parties concerned shall provide, to the satisfaction of the customs authorities, proof that the conditions laid down in paragraph (2) have been met.

However, the authorities may regard the products as having left the country of origin before the date this Regulation begins to apply if one of the following documents is provided:

— in the case of transport by sea, the bill of lading showing that loading took place before that date,

— in the case of transport by rail, the consignment note that was accepted by the railway authorities in the country of origin before that date,

— in the case of transport by road, the CMR contract for the carriage of goods or any other transport document issued in the country of origin before that date,

— in the case of transport by air, the air consignment note showing that the airline took the products over before that date.

Article 8

The Member States and the Commission shall co-operate closely to ensure compliance with this Regulation.

Article 9

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and apply until 13 August 2008.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 February 2005.

For the Commission

Peter MANDELSON

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

[illegible]

ANNEX II

LIST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(referred to in Article 4)

United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Angola, Argentina, American Samoa, Anguilla, Antartica, Aruba, Barbados, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Bahrain, Burundi, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Bolivia, Brazil, Bahamas, Bhutan, Botswana, Belize, Bermuda, Bouvet Island, British Virgin Islands, British Indian Ocean Territory, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos Islands (or Keeling Islands), Cook Islands, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Algeria, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Falkland Islands, French Polynesia, French Southern Territories, Gabon, Grenada, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Gibraltar, Guam, Honduras, Hong Kong, Haiti, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Indonesia, India, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Cambodia, Kiribati, Comoros, St Kitts and Nevis, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, St Lucia, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Mali, Myanmar, Mongolia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Maldives, Malawi, Mexico, Malaysia, Mozambique, Macao, Mayotte, Montserrat, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Nepal, Nauru, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia and dependencies, Niue Island, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Panama, Peru, Papua New Guinea, People's Republic of China, Philippines, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Pitcairn, Qatar, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Seychelles, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Somalia, Suriname, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, El Salvador, Syrian Arab Republic, Swaziland, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, St Helena and dependencies, St Pierre and Miquelon, Togo, Tunisia, Tonga, East Timor, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Tanzania (United Republic of), Chinese Taipei, Tokelau, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Minor outlying islands, Uganda, Uruguay, St Vincent and the Northern Grenadines, Venezuela, VietNam, Vanuatu, Virgin Islands of USA, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Yemen, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 26 January 2005

amending Decisions 2001/881/EC and 2002/459/EC as regards the list of border inspection posts

(notified under document number C(2005) 126)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2005/102/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, and in particular Article 20(3) thereof⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/496/EEC of 15 July 1991 laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on animals entering the Community from third countries and amending Directives 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC and 90/675/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6(4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 97/78/EC of 18 December 1997 laying down the principles governing the organisation of veterinary checks on products entering the Community from third countries⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 6(2) thereof,

Whereas:

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29. Directive as last amended by Directive 2002/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 315, 19.11.2002, p. 14).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 268, 24.9.1991, p. 56. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 9. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1).

(1) Commission Decision 2001/881/EC of 7 December 2001 drawing up a list of border inspection posts agreed for veterinary checks on animals and animal products from third countries and updating the detailed rules concerning the checks to be carried out by the experts of the Commission⁽⁴⁾ should be updated to take account in particular of developments in certain Member States regarding those posts and of inspections carried out in accordance with that Decision. The list of border inspection posts set out in Decision 2001/881/EC (the list) includes the TRACES unit number for every border inspection post. TRACES is a computerised system introduced by Commission Decision 2004/292/EC⁽⁵⁾ and replacing the previous Animo system, which is based on the network introduced by Commission Decision 91/398/EEC⁽⁶⁾, for tracing movements of animals and certain products in intra-Community trade and imports.

(2) Following a satisfactory inspection in accordance with Decision 2001/881/EC, additional border inspection posts at Daugavpils, Riga, Rzekne and Ventspils in Latvia, at Castellón in Spain, and at Gyékényes, Kelebia and Eperjeske in Hungary should be added to the list.

(3) At the request of the United Kingdom the port of North Shields, and at the request of France, Divonne and the port of La Rochelle Rochefort should be deleted from the list.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 326, 11.12.2001, p. 44. Decision as last amended by Decision 2004/608/EC (OJ L 274, 24.8.2004, p. 15).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 94, 31.3.2004, p. 63.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 221, 9.8.1991, p. 30.

- (4) In addition, the list should be updated to take account of recent changes concerning categories of animals or products which can be checked in the posts and the organisation of inspection centres within the posts, for a number of border inspection posts already approved in accordance with Decision 2001/881/EC.
- (5) The list has been amended a number of times. Accordingly, in the interests of clarity of Community legislation, it is appropriate to replace it by the list set out in this Decision. Decision 2001/881/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (6) The list of units in Commission Decision 2002/459/EC of 4 June 2002 listing the units in the Animo computer network and repealing Decision 2000/287/EC⁽¹⁾ includes the TRACES unit number for each border inspection post in the Community. In the interests of consistency of Community legislation, that list should accordingly be updated to take account of any relevant changes and to maintain an identical list to that set out in Decision 2001/881/EC. Decision 2002/459/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (7) 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

The Annex to Decision 2001/881/EC is replaced by the text in Annex I to this Decision.

Article 2

The Annex to Decision 2002/459/EC is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Decision.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 26 January 2005.

For the Commission
Markos KYPRIANOU
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 159, 17.6.2002, p. 27. Decision as last amended by Decision 2004/477/EC (OJ L 160, 30.4.2004, p. 53). Corrected in OJ L 212, 12.6.2004, p. 53.

ANNEX I

PRÍLOHA — BILAG — ANHANG — LISA — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ — ANNEX — ANEXO — ANNEXE — ALLEGATO —
 PIELIKUMS — PRIEDAS — MELLÉKLET — ANNESS — BIJLAGE — ZAŁĄCZNIK — ANEXO — PRÍLOHA —
 PRILOGA — LIITE — BILAGA

SEZNAM SCHVÁLENÝCH STANOVIŠŤ HRANIČNÍCH KONTROL	SUTARTŲ PASIENIO KONTROLĖS POSTŲ SĄRAŠAS
LISTE OVER GODKENDTE GRÆNSEKONTROLSTEDER	A MEGÁLLAPODÁS SZERINTI HATÁRELLENŐRZŐ PONTOK
VERZEICHNIS DER ZUGELASSENEN GRENZKONTROLLSTELLEN	LISTA TA' POSTIJJET MIFTIEHMA GĦAL SPEZZJONIJJET TA' FRUNTIERA
KOKKULEPITUD PIIRIKONTROLI PUNKTIDE NIMEKIRI	LIJST VAN DE ERKENDE INSPECTIEPOSTEN AAN DE GRENS
ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΓΚΕΚΡΙΜΕΝΩΝ ΜΕΘΟΡΙΑΚΩΝ ΣΤΑΘΜΩΝ ΕΠΙΘΕΩΡΗΣΗΣ	WYKAZ UZGODNIONYCH PUNKTÓW KONTROLI GRANICZNEJ
LIST OF AGREED BORDER INSPECTIONS POSTS	LISTA DOS POSTOS DE INSPECÇÃO APROVADOS
LISTA DE PUESTOS DE INSPECCIÓN FRONTERIZOS AUTORIZADOS	ZOZNAM SCHVÁLENÝCH HRANIČNÝCH INŠPEKČNÝCH STANÍC
LISTES DES POSTES D'INSPECTION FRONTALIERS AGRÉES	SEZNAM DOGOVORJENIH MEJNIH KONTROLNIH TOČK
ELENCO DEI POSTI DI ISPEZIONE FRONTALIERI RICONOSCIUTI	LUETTELO HYVÄKSYTYISTÄ RAJATARKASTUSASEMISTA
APSTIPRINĀTO ROBEŽKONTROLES PUNKTU SARAKSTS	FÖRTECKNING ÖVER GODKÄNDA GRÄNSKONTROLLSTATIONER

1 =	Název	Pavadinimas
	Navn	Név
	Name	Isem
	Nimi	Naam
	Όνομασία	Nazwa
	Name	Nome
	Nombre	Meno
	Nom	Ime
	Nome	Nimi
	Vārds	Namn
2 =	TRACES kód	TRACES koda
	Traces-kode	Traces-kód
	TRACES-Code	Kodiči-Traces
	Traces-kood	Traces-code
	Κωδικός Traces	Kod Traces
	Traces Code	Código Traces
	Código Traces	Kód Traces
	Code Traces	Traces-koda
	Codice Traces	Traces-koodi
	Dzīvnieka kods	Traces-kod

3 =	Typ	Tipas
	Type	Típus
	Art	Tip
	Tüüp	Type
	Φύση	Rodzaj punktu
	Type	Tipo
	Tipo	Typ
	Type	Tip
	Tipo	Tyyppi
	Tips	Typ
A =	Letiště	Oro uostas
	Lufthavn	Repülőtér
	Flughafen	Ajruport
	Lennujaam	Luchthaven
	Αεροδρόμιο	Na lotnisku
	Airport	Aeroporto
	Aeropuerto	Letisko
	Aéroport	Letališče
	Aeroporto	Lentokenttä
	Lidosta	Flygplats
F =	Železnice	Geležinkelis
	Jernbane	Vasút
	Schiene	Ferrovija
	Raudtee	Spoorweg
	Σιδηρόδρομος	Na przejściu kolejowym
	Raila	Caminho-de-ferro
	Ferrocarril	Železnica
	Rail	Železnica
	Ferrovia	Rautatie
	Dzelzceļš	Järnväg
P =	Přístav	Uostas
	Havn	Kikötő
	Hafen	Port
	Sadam	Zeehaven
	Λιμένας	Na przejściu morskim
	Port	Porto
	Puerto	Přístav
	Port	Pristanišče
	Porto	Satama
	Osta	Hamn

R =	Silnice	Kelias
	Landevej	Közút
	Straße	Triq
	Maantee	Weg
	Οδός	Na przejściu drogowym
	Road	Estrada
	Carretera	Cesta
	Route	Cesta
	Strada	Maantie
	Ceļš	Väg
4 =	Kontrolní středisko	Kontrolės centras
	Inspektionscenter	Ellenőrző központ
	Kontrollzentrum	Ĉentru ta' spezzjoni
	Kontrollkeskus	Inspectiecentrum
	Κέντρο ελέγχου	Ośrodek kontroli
	Inspection centre	Centro de inspecção
	Centro de inspección	Inšpekčné stredisko
	Centre d'inspection	Kontrolno središče
	Centro d'ispezione	Tarkastuskeskus
	Pārbaudes centrs	Kontrollcentrum
5 =	Produkty	Produktai
	Produkte	Termékek
	Erzeugnisse	Prodotti
	Tooted	Producten
	Προϊόντα	Produkty
	Products	Produtos
	Productos	Produkty
	Produits	Proizvodi
	Prodotti	Tuotteet
	Produkti	Produkte
HC =	Všechny výrobky pro lidskou spotřebu	Visi žmonių maistui tinkami vartoti produktai
	Alle produkter til konsum	Az emberi fogyasztásra szánt összes termék
	Alle zum menschlichen Verzehr bestimmten Erzeugnisse	Il-Prodotti kollha għall-Konsum tal-Bniedem
	Kõik inimtarbitavad tooted	Producten voor menselijke consumptie
	Όλα τα προϊόντα για ανθρώπινη κατανάλωση	Produkty przeznaczone do spożycia przez ludzi
	All Products for Human Consumption	Todos os produtos para consumo humano
	Todos los productos destinados al consumo humano	Všetky produkty na lidskú spotrebu
	Tous produits de consommation humaine	Vsi proizvodi za prehrano ljudi
	Prodotti per il consumo umano	Kaikki ihmisravinnoksi tarkoitettut tuotteet
	Visi patēriņa produkti	Produkte avsedda för konsumtion

NHC =	Ostatní výrobky	Kiti produktai
	Andre produkter	Egyéb termékek
	Andere Erzeugnisse	Prodotti Ohra
	Teised tooted	Andere producten
	Λοιπά προϊόντα	Produkty nieprzeznaczone do spożycia przez ludzi
	Other Products	Outros produtos
	Otros productos	Ostatné produkty
	Autres produits	Drugi proizvodi
	Altri prodotti	Muut tuotteet
	Citi produkti	Andra produkter
NT =	žádné teplotní požadavky	Nėra temperatūros reikalavimų
	ingen temperaturkrav	nincsenek hőmérsékleti követelmények
	Ohne Temperaturanforderungen	ebda htiǵijiet ta' temperatura
	Ilma temperatuuri nõueteta	geen temperaturen vereist
	Δεν απαιτείται χαμηλή θερμοκρασία	Produkty niewymagające przechowywania w obniżonej temperaturze
	no temperature requirements	sem exigências quanto à temperatura
	Sin requisitos de temperatura	Žiadne požiadavky na teplotu
	sans conditions de température	Nobenih temperaturnih zahtev
	che non richiedono temperature specifiche	Ei alhaisen lämpötilan vaatimuksia
	Nav prasību attiecībā uz temperatūru	Inga krav på temperatur
T =	Zmražené/chlazené výrobky	Užšaldyti/atšaldyti produktai
	Frosne/kølede produkter	Fagyasztott/hűtött termékek
	Gefrorene/gekühlte Erzeugnisse	Prodotti ffrizati/mkesshin
	Külmutatud/jahutatud tooted	Bevroren/gekoelde producten
	Προϊόντα κατεψυγμένα/διατηρημένα με απλή ψύξη	Produkty wymagające przechowywania w obniżonej temperaturze
	Frozen/chilled products	Produtos congelados/refrigerados
	Productos congelados/refrigerados	Mrazené/chladené produkty
	Produits congelés/réfrigérés	Zamrznjeni/ohlajeni proizvodi
	Prodotti congelati/refrigerati	Pakastetut/jäähdytetyt tuotteet
	Sasaldēti/atdzēsēti produkti	Frysta/kylda produkter
T(FR) =	Zmražené výrobky	Užšaldyti produktai
	Frosne produkter	Fagyasztott termékek
	Gefrorene Erzeugnisse	Prodotti ffrizati
	Külmutatud tooted	Bevroren producten
	Προϊόντα κατεψυγμένα	Produkty wymagające przechowywania w temperaturze mrożenia
	Frozen products	Produtos congelados
	Productos congelados	Mrazené produkty
	Produits congelés	Zamrznjeni proizvodi
	Prodotti congelati	Pakastetut tuotteet
	Sasaldēti produkti	Frysta produkter

T(CH) = Chlazené výrobky	Atšaldyti produktai
Kølede produkter	Hűtött termékek
Gekühlte Erzeugnisse	Prodotti mkesshin
Jahutatud tooted	Gekoelde producten
Διατηρημένα με απλή ψύξη	Produkty wymagające przechowywania w temperaturze chłodzenia
Chilled products	Produtos refrigerados
Productos refrigerados	Chladené produkty
Produits réfrigérés	Ohlajeni proizvodi
Prodotti refrigerati	Jäähdytetyt tuotteet
Atdzesēti produkti	Kylda produkter

6 = Živá zvířata	Gyvi gyvūnai
Levende dyr	Élő állatok
Lebende Tiere	Animali hajjin
Elusloomad	Levende dieren
Ζωντανά ζώα	Zwierzęta
Live animals	Animais vivos
Animales vivos	Živé zvieratá
Animaux vivants	Žive živali
Animali vivi	Elävät eläimet
Dzīvi dzīvnieki	Levande djur

U = Kopytníci: skot, prasata, ovce, kozy, volně žijící a domácí lichokopytníci	Kanopiniai: galvijai, kiaulės, avys, ožkos, laukiniai ir naminiai nepo- rakanopiniai
Hovdyr: Kvæg, svin, får, geder og husdyr eller vildtlevende dyr af hesteracen	Patások: marha, sertések, juh, kecskék, vad és házi pártatlanujjú patások
Huftiere: Rinder, Schweine, Schafe, Ziegen, Wildpferde, Hauspferde	Hoefdieren: runderen, varkens, schapen, geiten, wilde en gedomesti- ceerde eenhoevigen
Kabja- ja sõralised: veised, sead, lambad, kitsed, mets- ja koduhobused	Ungulati: baqar, hniežer, naghag, moghož, solipedi salvaggi u domestiči
Οπλιφόρα: βοοειδή, χοίροι, πρόβατα, αίγες, άγρια και κατοικίδια μόνοπλα	Ungulados: bovinos, suínos, ovinos, caprinos, solípedes domésticos ou selvagens
Ungulates: cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, wild and domestic solipeds	Zwierzęta kopytne: bydło, świnie, owce, kozy, konie i koniowate
Ungulados: bovinos, porcinos, ovinos, caprinos, solípedos domésticos y salvajes	Kopytníky: dobytok, ošípané, ovce, kozy, volně žijúce a domáce nepárnokopytníky
Ongulés: les bovins, porcins, ovins, caprins et solipèdes domestiques ou sauvages	Kopitarji: govedo, prašiči, ovce, koze, divji in domači enokopitarji
Ungulati: bovini, suini, ovini, caprini e solipedi domestici o selvatici	Sorkka- ja kavioläimet: naudat, siat, lampaat, vuohet, luonnon- varaiset ja kotieläiminä pidettävät kavioläimet
Nagaiņi: liellopi, cūkas, aitas, kazas, savvaļas un mājas nepārnadži	Hovdjur: nötkreatur, svin, får, getter, vilda och tama hovdjur

E =	Registrovaní koňovití podle definice ve směrnici Rady 90/426/EHS	Registruoti kanopiniai, kaip numatyta Tarybos direktyvoje 90/426/EEB
	Registrerede heste som defineret i Rådets direktiv 90/426/EØF	A 90/426/EGK tanácsi irányelv szerint regisztrált lófélék
	Registrierte Equiden wie in der Richtlinie 90/426/EWG des Rates bestimmt	Ekvidi rregistriti kif iddefinit fid-Direttiva tal-Kunsill 90/426/KEE
	Nõukogu direktiivis 90/426/EMÜ märgitud registreeritud hobuslased	Geregistreerde paardachtigen als omschreven in Richtlijn 90/426/EEG van de Raad
	Καταχωρισμένα ιπποειδή όπως ορίζεται στην οδηγία 90/426/ΕΟΚ του Συμβουλίου	Konie i koniowate określone w dyrektywie Rady 90/426/EWG
	Registered Equidae as defined in Council Directive 90/426/EEC	Equídeos registados conforme definido na Directiva 90/426/CEE do Conselho
	Équidos registrados definidos en la Directiva 90/426/CEE del Consejo	Registované zvieratá koňovité, ako je definované v smernici Rady 90/426/EHS
	Équidés enregistrés au sens de la directive 90/426/CEE du Conseil	Registrirani kopitarji, kakor so opredeljeni v Direktivi Sveta 90/426/EGS
	Equidi registrati ai sensi della direttiva 90/426/CEE del Consiglio	Rekisteröidyt hevoseläimet kuten määritellään neuvoston direktiivissä 90/426/ETY
	Registrets Equidae saskaņā ar Padomes Direktīvu 90/426/EEK	Registrerade hästdjur enligt definitionen i rådets direktiv 90/426/EEG

O =	Ostatní zvířata (včetně zvířat v zoologické zahradě)	Kiti gyvūnai (įskaitant zoologijos sodų gyvūnus)
	Andre dyr (herunder dyr fra zoologiske haver)	egyéb állatok (beleértve az állatkerti állatokat)
	Andere Tiere (einschließlich Zootiere)	Animali oħra (inkluži animali taż-żu)
	Teised loomad (k.a loomaaia loomad)	Andere dieren (met inbegrip van dierentuindieren)
	Λοιπά ζώα (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των ζώων των ζωολογικών κήπων)	Pozostałe zwierzęta (w tym do ogrodów zoologicznych)
	Other animals (including zoo animals)	Outros animais (incluindo animais de jardim zoológico)
	Otros animales (incluidos los de zoológico)	Ostatné zvieratá (vrátane zvierat v ZOO)
	Autres animaux (y compris animaux de zoos)	Druge živali (vključno z živalmi za živalski vrt)
	Altri animali (compresi gli animali dei giardini zoologici)	Muut eläimet (myös eläintarhoissa olevat eläimet)
	Citi dzīvnieki (ieskaitot zoodārza dzīvniekus)	Andra djur (även djur från djurparker)

5-6 =	Zvláštní poznámky	Specialios pastabos
	Særlige betingelser	Különleges észrevételek
	Spezielle Bemerkungen	Rimarki specjali
	Erimärkused	Bijzondere opmerkingen
	Ειδικές παρατηρήσεις	Szczególne uwagi
	Special remarks	Menções especiais
	Menciones especiales	Osobitné poznámky
	Mentions spéciales	Posebne opombe
	Note particolari	Erityismainintoja
	Ípašas atzīmes	Anmärkningar

- (*) = Pozdrženo na základě článku 6 směrnice 97/78/ES až do dalšího oznámení, jak je uvedeno ve sloupcích 1, 4, 5 a 6
- Ophævet indtil videre iht. artikel 6 i direktiv 97/78/EF som angivet i kolonne 1, 4, 5 og 6
- Bis auf weiteres nach Artikel 6 der Richtlinie 97/78/EG ausgesetzt, wie in den Spalten 1, 4, 5 und 6 vermerkt
- Peatatud direktiivi 97/78/EÜ artikli 6 alusel edasise teavitamiseni nagu märgitud veergudes 1, 4, 5 ja 6
- Έχει ανασταλεί σύμφωνα με το άρθρο 6 της οδηγίας 97/78/EK μέχρι νεωτέρας όπως σημειώνεται στις στήλες 1, 4, 5 και 6
- Suspended on the basis of Article 6 of Directive 97/78/EC until further notice, as noted in columns 1, 4, 5 and 6
- Autorización suspendida hasta nuevo aviso en virtud del artículo 6 de la Directiva 97/78/CE del Consejo (columnas 1, 4, 5 y 6)
- Suspendu jusqu'à nouvel ordre sur la base de l'article 6 de la directive 97/78/CE, comme indiqué dans les colonnes 1, 4, 5 et 6
- Sospeso a norma dell'articolo 6 della direttiva 97/78/CE fino a ulteriore comunicazione, secondo quanto indicato nelle colonne 1, 4, 5 e 6
- Apturēts, pamatojoties uz Direktīvas 97/98/EK 6. pantu līdz tālākiem ziņojumiem, kā minēts kolonnās 1, 4, 5 un 6
- Sustabdyta remiantis Direktyvos 97/78/EB 6 straipsniu iki tolimesnio pranešimo, kaip Murodyta 1, 4, 5 ir 6 skiltyse
- További értesítésig a 97/78/EK irányelv 6. cikke alapján felfüggesztve, amint az 1., 4., 5. és 6. oszlophan jelezve van
- Sospiza abbazi ta' l-Artikolu 6 tad-Direttiva 97/78/KE sakemm jinhareġ avvż iehor, kif imsemmi fil-kolonna 1, 4, 5 u 6
- Erkenning voorlopig opgeschort op grond van artikel 6 van Richtlijn 97/78/EG, zoals aangegeven in de kolommen 1, 4, 5 en 6
- Zawieszona do odwołania na podstawie art. 6 dyrektywy 97/78/WE, zgodnie treścią kolumn 1, 4, 5 i 6
- Suspensas, com base no artigo 6.º da Directiva 97/78/CE, até que haja novas disposições, tal como referido nas colunas 1, 4, 5 e 6
- Pozastavené na základe článku 6 smernice 97/78/ES do ďalšieho oznámenia, ako je uvedené v stĺpcoch 1, 4, 5 a 6
- Odloženo na podlagi člana 6 Direktive 97/78/ES, do nadaljnjega, kakor je navedeno v stolpcih 1, 4, 5 in 6
- Ei sovelleta direktiivin 97/78/EY 6 artiklan perusteella kunnes toisin ilmoitetaan, siten kuin 1, 4, 5 ja 6 sarakkeessa esitetään
- Upphävd tills vidare på grundval av artikel 6 direktiv 97/78/EG, vilket anges i kolumnerna 1, 4, 5 och 6
- (1) = Kontrola v souladu s požadavky rozhodnutí Komise 93/352/EHS s výkonem čl. 19 odst. 3 směrnice Rady 97/78/ES
- Kontrol efter Kommissionens beslutning 93/352/EØF vedtaget i henhold til artikel 19, stk. 3, i Rådets direktiv 97/78/EF
- Kontrolle erfolgt in Übereinstimmung mit den Anforderungen der Entscheidung 93/352/EG der Kommission, die in Ausführung des Artikels 19 Absatz 3 der Richtlinie 97/78/EG des Rates angenommen wurde
- Kontrollida kooskõlas komisjoni otsusega 93/352/EMÜ nõukogu direktiivi 97/78/EÜ artikli 19 lõike 3 täideviimisel
- Ελέγχεται σύμφωνα με τις απαιτήσεις της απόφασης 93/352/ΕΟΚ της Επιτροπής που έχει ληφθεί κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου 19 παράγραφος 3 της οδηγίας 97/78/EK του Συμβουλίου
- Checking in line with the requirements of Commission Decision 93/352/EEC taken in execution of article 19(3) of Council Directive 97/78/EC
- De acuerdo con los requisitos de la Decisión 93/352/CEE de la Comisión, adoptada en aplicación del apartado 3 del artículo 19 de la Directiva 97/78/CE del Consejo
- Contrôles dans les conditions de la décision 93/352/CEE de la Commission prise en application de l'article 19, paragraphe 3, de la directive 97/78/CE du Conseil
- Controllo secondo le disposizioni della decisione 93/352/CEE della Commissione in applicazione dell'articolo 19, paragrafo 3 della direttiva 97/78/CE del Consiglio
- Pārbaude saskaņā ar Komisijas Lēmuma 93/352/EEK prasībām, ieviešot Padomes Direktīvas 97/78/EK 19. panta 3. punktu
- Patikrinimas pagal Komisijos sprendimo 93/352/EEB reikalavimus, vykdanč Tarybos direktyvos 97/78/EB 19 straipsnio 3 punktą
- A 93/352/EGK bizottsági határozat követelményeivel összhangban ellenőrizve, a 97/78/EK tanácsi irányelv 19. cikkének (3) bekezdése szerint végrehajtva
- Ičėckkar skond il-htigijiet tad-Deciżjoni tal-Kummissjoni 93/352/KEE mehuda biex jitwettaq l-Artikolu 19(3) tad-Direttiva tal-Kunsill 97/78/KE
- Controle overeenkomstig Beschikking 93/352/EEG van de Commissie, vastgesteld ter uitvoering van artikel 19, lid 3, van Richtlijn 97/78/EG van de Raad
- Kontrola zgodna z wymogami decyzji Komisji 93/352/EWG podjętej w ramach wykonania art. 19 ust. 3 dyrektywy Rady 97/78/WE
- Controlos nas condições da Decisão 93/352/CEE da Comissão, em aplicação do n.º 3 do artigo 19.º da Directiva 97/78/CE do Conselho
- Kontrola v súlade s požiadavkami rozhodnutia Komisie 93/352/EHS, prijatými pri vykonávaní článku 19 ods. 3 smernice Rady 97/78/ES
- Preverjanje v skladu z zahtevami Odločbe Komisije 93/352/EGS, z namenom izvrševanja člena 19(3) Direktive Sveta 97/78/ES
- Tarkastus suorittaa komission päätöksen 93/352/ETY, jolla pannaan täytäntöön neuvoston direktiivin 97/78/EY 19 artiklan 3 kohta, vaatimusten mukaisesti
- Kontroll i enlighet med kraven i kommissionens beslut 93/352/EEG, som antagis för tillämpning av artikel 19.3 i rådets direktiv 97/78/EG

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| (2) = | <p>Pouze balené výrobky</p> <p>Kun emballerede produkter</p> <p>Nur umhüllte Erzeugnisse</p> <p>Ainult pakitud tooted</p> <p>Συσκευασμένα προϊόντα μόνο</p> <p>Packed products only</p> <p>Únicamente productos embalados</p> <p>Produits emballés uniquement</p> <p>Prodotti imballati unicamente</p> <p>Tikai fasēti produkti</p> | <p>Tiktai supakuoti produktai</p> <p>Csak becsomagolt áruk</p> <p>Prodotti ppakkjati biss</p> <p>Uitsluitend verpakte producten</p> <p>Tylko produkty pakowane</p> <p>Apenas produtos embalados</p> <p>Len balené produkty</p> <p>Samo pakirani proizvodi</p> <p>Ainoastaan pakatut tuotteet</p> <p>Endast förpackade produkter</p> |
| (3) = | <p>Pouze rybářské výrobky</p> <p>Kun fiskeprodukter</p> <p>Ausschließlich Fischereierzeugnisse</p> <p>Ainult pakitud kalatooted</p> <p>Αλιεύματα μόνο</p> <p>Fishery products only</p> <p>Únicamente productos pesqueros</p> <p>Produits de la pêche uniquement</p> <p>Prodotti della pesca unicamente</p> <p>Tikai zivju produkti</p> | <p>Tiktai žuvininkystės produktai</p> <p>Csak halászati termékek</p> <p>Prodotti tas-sajd biss</p> <p>Uitsluitend visserijproducten</p> <p>Tylko produkty rybne</p> <p>Apenas produtos da pesca</p> <p>Len produkty rybolovu</p> <p>Samo ribiški proizvodi</p> <p>Ainoastaan kalastustuotteet</p> <p>Endast fiskeriprodukter</p> |
| (4) = | <p>Pouze živočišné bílkoviny</p> <p>Kun animalske proteiner</p> <p>Nur tierisches Eiweiß</p> <p>Ainult loomsed valgud</p> <p>Ζωικές πρωτεΐνες μόνο</p> <p>Animal proteins only</p> <p>Únicamente proteínas animales</p> <p>Uniquement protéines animales</p> <p>Unicamente proteine animali</p> <p>Tikai dzīvnieku proteīns</p> | <p>Tiktai gyvuliniai baltymai</p> <p>Csak állati fehérjék</p> <p>Proteini ta' l-animali biss</p> <p>Uitsluitend dierlijke eiwitten</p> <p>Tylko białko zwierzęce</p> <p>Apenas proteínas animais</p> <p>Len živočišne bielkoviny</p> <p>Samo živalske beljakovine</p> <p>Ainoastaan eläinproteiinit</p> <p>Endast djurprotein</p> |
| (5) = | <p>Pouze surové kůže s vlnou</p> <p>Kun uld, skind og huder</p> <p>Nur Wolle, Häute und Felle</p> <p>Ainult villad, karusnahad ja loomanahad</p> <p>Έριο και δέρματα μόνο</p> <p>Wool hides and skins only</p> <p>Únicamente lana, cueros y pieles</p> <p>Laine et peaux uniquement</p> <p>Lana e pelli unicamente</p> <p>Tikai dzīvnieku vilna un zvērādas</p> | <p>Tiktai vilnos, kailiai ir odos</p> <p>Csak irhák és bőrok</p> <p>Glud tas-suf biss</p> <p>Uitsluitend wol, huiden en vellen</p> <p>Tylko skóry futerkowe i inne</p> <p>Apenas lã e peles</p> <p>Len vlnené prikrýrky a kože</p> <p>Samo kožuh in koža</p> <p>Ainoastaan villa, vuodat ja nahat</p> <p>Endast ull, hudar och skinn</p> |

- (6) = Pouze tekuté tuky, oleje a rybí tuky
 Nur flüssige Fette, Öle und Fischöle
 Kun flydende fedtstoffer, oljer og fiskeolier
 Ainult vedelad rasvad, õlid ja kalaõlid
 Μόνον υγρά λιπα, έλαια και ιχθυέλαια
 Only liquid fats, oils, and fish oils
 Sólo grasas líquidas, aceites y aceites de pescado
 Graisses, huiles et huiles de poisson liquides uniquement
 Esclusivamente grassi liquidi, oli e oli di pesce
 Tikai šķidrie tauki, eļļa un zivju eļļa
 Tiktai skysti riebalai, aliejus ir žuvų taukai
 Csak folyékony zsírok, olajok és halolajok
 Xahmijiet likwidi, żjut, u żjut tal-hut biss
 Uitsluitend vloeibare vetten, oliën en visolie
 Tylko płynne tłuszcze, oleje i oleje rybne
 Apenas gorduras líquidas, óleos e óleos de peixe
 Len tekuté tuky, oleje a rybie oleje
 Samo tekoče maščobe, olja in ribja olja
 Ainoastaan nestemäiset rasvat, öljyt ja kalaöljyt
 Endast flytande fetter, oljor och fiskoljor
- (7) = Islandští poníci (pouze od dubna do října)
 Islandske ponyer (kun fra april til oktober)
 Islandponys (nur von April bis Oktober)
 Islandi ponid (ainult aprillist oktoobrini)
 Μικρόσωμα άλογα (πόνυς) (από τον Απρίλιο έως τον Οκτώβριο μόνο)
 Icelandic ponies (from April to October only)
 Poneys de Islandia (únicamente desde abril hasta octubre)
 Poneys d'Islande (d'avril à octobre uniquement)
 Poneys islandesi (solo da aprile ad ottobre)
 Islandes poniji (tikai no aprīļa līdz oktobrim)
 Islandijos poniai (tiktai nuo balandžio iki spalio mėn.)
 Izlandi pónik (csak áprilistól októberig)
 Ponijiet Islandiži (minn April sa Ottubru biss))
 Ijslandse pony's (enkel van april tot oktober)
 Kucyki islandzkie (tylko od kwietnia do października)
 Póneis da Islândia (apenas de Abril a Outubro)
 Islandské poníky (len od apríla do októbra)
 Islandski poniji (samo od aprila do oktobra)
 Islanninponit (ainoastaan huhtikuusta lokakuuhun)
 Islandshästar (endast från april till oktober)
- (8) = Pouze koňovití
 Kun enhovede dyr
 Nur Einhufer
 Ainult hobuslased
 Μόνο ιπποειδή
 Equidae only
 Équidos únicamente
 Équidés uniquement
 Unicamente equidi
 Tikai *Equidae*
 Tiktai kanopiniai
 Csak lófélék
 Ekwidi biss
 Uitsluitend paardachtigen
 Tylko koniowate
 Apenas equídeos
 Len zvieratá koňovité
 Samo equidae
 Ainoastaan hevuset
 Endast hästdjur

- (9) = Pouze tropické ryby
 Kun tropiske fisk
 Nur tropische Fische
 Ainult troopilised kalad
 Τροπικά ψάρια μόνο
 Tropical fish only
 Únicamente peces tropicales
 Poissons tropicaux uniquement
 Unicamente pesci tropicali
 Tikai tropu zivis
 Tiktai tropinės žuvys
 Csak trópusi halak
 Hut tropikali biss
 Uitsluitend tropische vissen
 Tylko ryby tropikalne
 Apenas peixes tropicais
 Len tropické ryby
 Samo tropske ribe
 Ainoastaan trooppiset kalat
 Endast tropiska fiskar
- (10) = Pouze kočky, psi, hlodavci, zajícovci, živé ryby, plazi a jiní ptáci kromě ptáků nadřádu běžci
 Kun katte, hunde, gnave, harer, levende fisk, krybdyr og andre fugle end strudsefugle
 Nur Katzen, Hunde, Nagetiere, Hasentiere, lebende Fische, Reptilien und andere Vögel als Laufvögel
 Ainult kassid, koerad, närilised, jäneselised, eluskalad, roomajad ja muud linnud, välja arvatud jaanalinnulased
 Μόνο γάτες, σκύλοι, τρωκτικά, λαγόμορφα, ζωντανά ψάρια, ερπετά και πτηνά, εκτός από τα στρουθιοειδή
 Only cats, dogs, rodents, lagomorphs, live fish, reptiles and other birds than ratites
 Únicamente gatos, perros, roedores, lagomorfos, peces vivos, reptiles y aves, excepto las rátidas
 Uniquement chats, chiens, rongeurs, lagomorphes, poissons vivants, reptiles et autres oiseaux que les ratites
 Unicamente cani, gatti, roditori, lagomorfi, pesci vivi, rettili ed uccelli diversi dai ratiti
 Tikai kači, suņi, graužēji, lagomorphs, dzīvas zivis, reptiļi un putni, izņemot ratites
 Tiktai katės, šunys, graužikai, kiškiniai, gyvos žuvys, ropliai ir kiti paukščiai, išskyrus ratitae genties paukščius
 Csak macskák, kutyák, rágcsálók, nyúlféleék, élő halak, hüllők és egyéb, nem ritka madarak
 qtates, klieb, rodenti, lagomorfi, hut haj, rettili u ghasafar li mhumie x ratiti, biss
 Uitsluitend katten, honden, knaagdieren, haasachtigen, levende vis, reptielen en vogels (met uitzondering van loopvogels)
 Tylko koty, psy, gryzonie, zające i króliki, żywe ryby, gady i ptaki inne niż bezgrzebieniowe
 Apenas gatos, cães, roedores, lagomorfos, peixes vivos, répteis e aves excepto ratites
 Len mačky, psy, hlodavce, zajacovité zvieratá, živé ryby, plazy a iné vtáky a bežce
 Samo mačke, psi, glodalci, lagomorfi, žive ribe, plazilci in ptiči
 Ainoastaan kissat, koirat, jysijät, jäniseläimet, elävät kalat, matelijat ja muut kuin sileälästäisiin kuuluvat linnut
 Endast katter, hundar, gnagare, hardjur, levande fiskar, reptiler och fåglar, andra än strutsar
- (11) = Pouze krmiva ve velkém
 Kun foderstoffer i løs afladning
 Nur Futtermittel als Schüttgut
 Ainult pakendamata loomatoit
 Ζωοτροφές χύμα μόνο
 Only feedstuffs in bulk
 Únicamente alimentos a granel para animales
 Aliments pour animaux en vrac uniquement
 Alimenti per animali in massa unicamente
 Tikai beramā lopbarība
 Tiktai neįpakuoti pašarai
 Csak ömlesztett takarmányok
 Öggetti ta' l-ghalf fi kwantitajiet kbar biss
 Uitsluitend onverpakte diervoeders
 Tylko żywność luzem
 Apenas alimentos para animais a granel
 Len volne uložené krmivá
 Samo krma v razsutem stanju
 Ainoastaan pakkaamaton rehu
 Endast foder i lösvikt

- (12) = Pro (U), v případě lichokopytníků, pouze ti odeslaní do zoologické zahrady; a pro (O) pouze jednodenní kuřata, ryby, psi, kočky, hmyz nebo jiná zvířata odeslaná do zoologické zahrady.
- (U) neporakanopinių atveju, tiksliai jei vežami į zoologijos sodą, ir (O) – tiksliai vienadieniai viščiukai, žuvis, šunys, katės, vabzdžiai arba kiti į zoologijos sodą vežami gyvūnai
- Ved (U), for så vidt angår dyr af hestefamilien, kun dyr sendt til en zoologisk have; og ved (O), kun daggamle kyllinger, fisk, hunde, katte, insekter eller andre dyr sendt til en zoologisk have.
- Az (U) esetében páratlanujjú patások csak az állatkertbe szállított egvedek; az (O) esetében csak naposcsibék, halak, kutyák, macskák, rovarok vagy egyéb állatkertbe szállított állatok.
- Für (U) im Fall von Einhufern, nur an einen Zoo versandte Tiere; und für (O) nur Eintagsküken, Fische, Hunde, Katzen, Insekten oder andere für einen Zoo bestimmte Tiere.
- Ghal (U) fil-każ ta' solipedi, dawh biss ikkonsenjati lil żu; u ghal (O), flieles ta' ġurnata żmien, hut, klieb, qtates, insetti, jew annimali ohra ikkonsenjati lil żu, biss
- Ainult (U) loomaaeda saatmiseks mõeldud kabjaliste puhul; ja ainult (O) ühepäevaste tibude, kalade, koerte, kasside, putukate ja teiste loomaaeda saatmiseks mõeldud loomade puhul
- Voor (U) in het geval van eenhoevigen uitsluitend naar een zoo verzonden dieren; en voor (O) uitsluitend eendagskuikens, vissen, honden, katten, insecten of andere naar een zoo verzonden dieren.
- Για την κατηγορία (U) στην περίπτωση των μόνοπλων, μόνο αυτά προς μεταφορά σε ζωολογικό κήπο· και για την κατηγορία (O), μόνο νεοσσοί μιας ημέρας, ψάρια, σκύλοι, γάτες, έντομα, ή άλλα ζώα προς μεταφορά σε ζωολογικό κήπο.
- Przy (U) w przypadku koniowatych, tylko przeznaczone do zoo; a przy (O), tylko jednodzienne kurczęta, ryby, psy, koty, owady i inne zwierzęta przeznaczone do zoo
- For (U) in the case of solipeds, only those consigned to a zoo; and for (O), only day old chicks, fish, dogs, cats, insects, or other animals consigned to a zoo.
- Relativamente a (U), no caso dos solípedes, só os de jardim zoológico; relativamente a (O), só pintos do dia, peixes, cães, gatos, insectos, ou outros animais de jardim zoológico.
- En lo que se refiere a (U) en el caso de solípedos, sólo los destinados a un zoológico; en cuanto a (O), sólo polluelos de un día, peces, perros, gatos, insectos u otros animales destinados a un zoológico.
- Pre (U) v prípade nepárnokopytníkov, len tie, ktoré sa posielajú do ZOO; a pre (O) len jednodňové kurčatá, ryby, psy, mačky, hmyz alebo iné zvieratá posielané do ZOO
- Pour «U», dans le cas des solipèdes, uniquement ceux expédiés dans un zoo, et pour «O», uniquement les poussins d'un jour, poissons, chiens, chats, insectes ou autres animaux expédiés dans un zoo.
- Za (U) v primeru enokopitarjev, samo tisti, namenjeni v živalski vrt; in za (O), samo dan stari piščanci, ribe, psi, mačke žuželke, ali druge živali, namenjene v živalski vrt.
- Per (U) nel caso di solipedi, soltanto quelli destinati ad uno zoo, e per (O), soltanto pulcini di un giorno, pesci, cani, gatti, insetti o altri animali destinati ad uno zoo.
- Sorkka- ja kavioläimistä (U) ainoastaan eläintarhaan tarkoitettut kavioläimet; muista eläimistä (O) ainoastaan eläintarhaan tarkoitettut untuvikot, kalat, koirat, kissat, hyönteiset tai muut eläimet.
- (U) Tikai tie nepärnadži, kas ir nodoti zoodārzam; (O) tikai vienu dienu veci cāļi, zivis, suņi, kaķi, kukaiņi un citi dzīvnieki, kas ir nodoti zoodārzam
- För (U) när det gäller vilda och tama hovdjur, endast sådana som finns i djurparker; och för (O), endast daggamla kycklingar, fiskar, hundar, katter, insekter eller andra djur i djurparker.

(13) = Nagylak v Maďarsku: Toto je stanoviště hraniční kontroly (pro výrobky) a hraniční přechod (pro živá zvířata) na maďarsko-rumunské hranici, které podléhá přechodným opatřením pro výrobky i pro živá zvířata vyjednaných a stanovených ve Smlouvě o přistoupení. Viz rozhodnutí Komise 2003/630/ES – Úř. věst. L 218, 30.8.2003, s. 55 a 2004/253/ES – Úř. věst. L 79, 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: Dette er et grænsekontrolsted (for produkter) og overgangssted (for levende dyr) på grænsen mellem Ungarn og Rumænien, som er omfattet af overgangsbestemmelser, man har forhandlet sig frem til og fastsat i tiltrædelsestraktaten, for så vidt angår såvel produkter som levende dyr. Jf. Kommissionens beslutning 2003/630/EF (EUT L 218 af 30.8.2003, s. 55) og 2004/253/EF (EUT L 79 af 17.3.2004, s. 47).

Nagylak HU: Dies ist eine Grenzkontrollstelle (für Erzeugnisse) und ein Grenzübergang (für lebende Tiere) an der Grenze zwischen Ungarn und Rumänien, der sowohl für Erzeugnisse als auch für lebende Tiere Übergangsmaßnahmen gemäß dem Beitrittsvertrag unterliegt. Siehe Entscheidungen 2003/630/EG (ABL L 218 vom 30.8.2003, S. 55) und 2004/253/EG der Kommission (ABL L 79 vom 17.3.2004, S. 47).

Nagylak HU: See on Ungari-Rumeenia piiri piirikontrolli punkt (toodete) ja ületuskoht (elusloomade) jaoks, mis allub läbiräägitud ja ühinemislepinguga kehtestatud üleminekumeetetele nii toodetele kui elusloomadele. Vt komisjoni otsused 2003/630/EÜ – ELT L 218, 30.8.2003, lk 55 ja 2004/253/EÜ – ELT L 79, 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: πρόκειται για μεθοριακό σταθμό επιθεώρησης (για προϊόντα) και σημείο διέλευσης (για ζώα ζώα) στα ουγγρο-ρουμανικά σύνορα, που υπόκειται σε μεταβατικά μέτρα τα οποία αποτέλεσαν αντικείμενο διαπραγμάτευσης και ενσωματώθηκαν στη συνθήκη προσχώρησης τόσο για τα προϊόντα όσο και για τα ζώα ζώα. Βλέπε απόφαση 2003/630/ΕΚ της Επιτροπής — ΕΕ L 218 της 30.8.2003, σ. 55 + 2004/253/ΕΚ — ΕΕ L 79 της 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: This is a border inspection post (for products) and crossing point (for live animals) on the Hungarian Romanian Border, subject to transitional measures as negotiated and laid down in the Treaty of Accession for both products and live animals. See Commission Decision 2003/630/EC — OJ L 218, 30.8.2003, p. 55 and 2004/253/EC — OJ L 79, 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: Se trata de un puesto de inspección fronterizo (para productos) y un punto de paso (para animales vivos) de la frontera húngaro-rumana, sujeta a medidas transitorias, tanto para productos como para animales vivos, tal como se negoció y estableció en el Tratado de adhesión. Véase la Decisión 2003/630/CE de la Comisión — DO L 218 de 30.8.2003, p. 55 y 2004/253/CE — DO L 79 de 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: Il s'agit d'un poste d'inspection frontalier (pour les produits) et d'un lieu de passage en frontière (pour les animaux vivants) à la frontière entre la Hongrie et la Roumanie, qui est soumis à des mesures transitoires conformément aux négociations et aux dispositions inscrites dans le traité d'adhésion pour les produits et les animaux vivants. Voir la décision 2003/630/CE de la Commission (JO L 218 du 30.8.2003, p. 55) et 2004/253/CE (JO L 79 du 17.3.2004).

Nagylak HU: si tratta di un posto d'ispezione (per i prodotti) e di un punto di attraversamento (per gli animali vivi) sul confine Ungheria-Romania, assoggettato alle misure transitorie negoziate e stabilite nel trattato di adesione per i prodotti e per gli animali vivi. Cfr. decisione 2003/630/CE della Commissione — GU L 218 del 30.8.2003, pag. 55 + 2004/253/CE — GU L 79 del 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: tai pasienio kontrolės postas (produktams) ir vežimo punktas (gyviems gyvūnams), esantis Vengrijos – Rumunijos pasienyje, pritaikant pereinamojo laikotarpio priemones, kaip suderėta ir numatyta Stojimo sutartyje, produktams ir gyviems gyvūnams. Žr. Komisijos sprendimas 2003/630/EB – OL L 218, 2003 8 30, p. 55 ir 2004/253/EB – OL L 79, 2004 3 17.

Nagylak HU: Ez egy határellenőrző poszt (árúk számára) és egy határátkelő a magyar-román határon, amelyre mind az árúk, mind az állatok esetében a csatlakozási szerződésben megállapított és meghatározott átmeneti intézkedések vonatkoznak. Lásd a 2003/630/EK – HL L 218., 2003.8.30., 55. o. és a 2004/253/EK – HL L 79., 2004.3.17. bizottsági határozatokat.

Nagylak HU: Dan huwa post ta' spezzjoni ta' fruntiera (ghall-prodotti) u l-punt tal-qsim (ghall-annimali hajjin) fuq il-Fruntiera bejn l-Ungerija u r-Rumanija, suggett għal miżuri transizzjonali kif innegozjati u stipulati fit-Trattat ta' Adezzjoni kemm għall-prodotti kif ukoll għall-annimali hajjin. Ara d-Deċizzjonijiet tal-Kummissjoni 2003/630/KE – OJ L 218, 30.8.2003, p. 55 u 2004/253/KE – OJ L 79, 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: Dit is een grensinspectiepost (voor producten) en een doorlaatpost (voor levende dieren) aan de Hongaars-Roemeense grens waar zowel voor producten als voor levende dieren overgangsmaatregelen gelden zoals overeengekomen en neergelegd in het Toetredingsverdrag. Zie Beschikkingen 2003/630/EG van de Commissie (PB L 218 van 30.8.2003, blz. 55) en 2004/253/EG van de Commissie (PB L 79 van 17.3.2004, blz. 47).

Nagylak HU: Jest to punkt kontroli granicznej (dla produktów) i przejście (dla żywych zwierząt) na granicy węgiersko-rumuńskie, podlegający środkom tymczasowym wynegocjowanym i określonym w Traktacie o Przystąpieniu zarówno dla produktów, jak i żywych zwierząt. Patrz: decyzje Komisji 2003/630/WE – Dz.U. L 218 z 30.8.2003, str. 55 i 2004/253/WE – Dz.U. L 79 z 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: Trata-se de um posto de inspecção fronteiriço (para produtos) e um ponto de passagem (para animais vivos) na fronteira húngaro-romena, sujeito a medidas de transição, quer para produtos quer para animais vivos, tal como negociadas e estabelecidas no Acto de Adesão. Ver Decisão 2003/630/CE — JO L 218 de 30.8.2003, p. 55 + 2004/253/CE — JO L 79 de 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: Toto je hraničná inšpekčná stanica (pre produkty) a priesekník (pre živé zvieratá) na maďarsko-rumunských hraniciach podľa prechodných opatrení, ako boli dohodnuté a ustanovené v Zmluve o pristúpení pre produkty aj živé zvieratá. Pozri rozhodnutia Komisie 2003/630/ES – Ú. v. EÚ L 218, 30.8.2003, s. 55, a 2004/253/ES – Ú. v. EÚ L 79, 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: To je mejna kontrolna točka (za proizvode) in prehodna točka (za žive živali) na madžarsko-romunski meji, za katero veljajo prehodni ukrepi, kakor so bili izpogajani in določeni v Pogodbi o pristopu, tako za proizvode kot za žive živali. Glej odločbi Komisije 2003/630/ES (UL L 218, 30.8.2003, str. 55) in 2004/253/ES (UL L 79, 17.3.2004).

Nagylak HU: Tämä on Unkarin Romanian rajan vastainen rajatarkastusasema (tavarat) ja ylikulkuasema (elävät eläimet), johon sovelletaan sekä tavaroiden että elävien eläinten osalta liittymissopimuksessa määrättyä siirtymätoimenpiteitä. Ks. komission päätös 2003/630/EY (EUVL L 218, 30.8.2003, s. 55) ja 2004/253/EY (EUVL L 79, 17.3.2004).

Nagilaka, Ungārija (Nagylak, HU): šis ir robežas pārbaudes punkts (produktiem) un robežas šķērsošanas punkts (dzīvniekiem) uz Ungārijas–Rumānijas robežas, kas ir pakļauta pārejas perioda kontrolei, kā ir apspriests un formulēts Pievienošanās līgumā atiecībā gan uz produktiem, gan dzīvniekiem. Skatīt Komisijas Lēmumus 2003/630/EK – OV L 218, 30.8.2003, 55. lpp., un 2004/253/EK – OV L 79, 17.3.2004.

Nagylak HU: Detta är en gränskontrollstation (för produkter) och gränsövergång (för levande djur) vid den ungersk-rumänska gränsen, som är föremål för framförhandlade övergångsbestämmelser enligt anslutningsfördraget, både vad avser produkter och levande djur. Se kommissionens beslut 2003/630/EG (EUT L 218, 30.8.2003, s. 55) och 2004/253/EG (EUT L 79, 17.3.2004).

- (14) = Určeno k přepravě přes Evropské společenství pro zásilky s určitými výrobky živočišného původu pro lidskou spotřebu, které směřují do nebo pocházejí z Ruska podle zvláštních postupů tušených v příslušném právu Společenství.

Skirta tam tikrų gyvulinės kilmės produktų, skirtų žmonių maistui, siuntų tranzitui per Europos bendriją, vežamų į arba iš Rusijos vadovaujantis specialia atitinkamuose Bendrijos teisės aktuose numatyta tvarka.

Udpeget EF-transitsted for sender af visse animalske produkter til konsum, som transporteret til eller fra Rusland i henhold til de særlige procedurer, der er fastsat i de relevante EF-bestemmelser.

Az Európai Közösségen keresztül történő tranzit szállításra kijelölve bizonyos emberi fogyasztásra szánt állati eredetű termékek szállítmányai számára, amelyek Oroszországból érkeznek a vonatkozó közösségi jogszabályokban előre elrendelt különleges eljárások szerint.

Für den Versand von zum menschlichen Verzehr bestimmten Erzeugnissen tierischen Ursprungs aus oder nach Russland durch das Zollgebiet der Europäischen Gemeinschaft gemäß den in den einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften der Gemeinschaft vorgesehenen Verfahren.

Allokat għat-traġitt tul il-Komunità Ewropea għal kunsinji ta' certi prodotti għall-konsum tal-bniedem li joriġinaw mill-animalli, provenjenti minn jew diretti lejn ir-Russja taht il-proċeduri speċifiċi previsti fil-leġislazzjoni Komunitarja rilevanti

Määratud transiidiks üle Euroopa Ühenduse teatud inimtarbimiseks mõeldud loomset päritolu toodete partiidele, mis lähevad Venemaale või tulevad sealst ning kuuluvad vastavate ühenduse õigusaktidega ettenähtud erikorra alla

Aangewezen voor doorvoer door de Europese Gemeenschap van partijen van bepaalde producten van dierlijke oorsprong die bestemd zijn voor menselijke consumptie, bestemd voor of afkomstig van Rusland, overeenkomstig de specifieke procedures van de relevante communautaire wetgeving.

Προς διαμετακόμιση ορισμένων προϊόντων ζωικής προέλευσης που προορίζονται για κατανάλωση από τον άνθρωπο μέσω της Ευρωπαϊκής Κοινότητας, προερχόμενων από και κατευθυνόμενων προς τη Ρωσία, σύμφωνα με ειδικές διαδικασίες που προβλέπονται στη σχετική κοινοτική νομοθεσία.

Przeznaczone do przewozu przez Wspólnotę Europejską przesyłek pewnych produktów pochodzenia zwierzęcego przeznaczonych do spożycia przez ludzi, przywożonych lub pochodzących z Rosji, na podstawie szczególnych procedur przewidzianych w odpowiednich przepisach Wspólnoty.

Designated for transit across the European Community for consignments of certain products of animal origin for human consumption, coming to or from Russia under the specific procedures foreseen in relevant Community legislation

Designado para o trânsito, na Comunidade Europeia, de remessas de certos produtos de origem animal destinados ao consumo humano, com destino à Rússia ou dela provenientes, ao abrigo dos procedimentos específicos previstos pela legislação comunitária pertinente.

Designado para el tránsito a través de la Comunidad Europea de partidas de determinados productos de origen animal destinados al consumo humano, que tienen Rusia como origen o destino, con arreglo a los procedimientos específicos previstos en la legislación comunitaria pertinente.

Určené na tranzit cez Európske spoločenstvo pre zásielky určitých produktov živočíšného pôvodu na ľudskú spotrebu, pochádzajúce z Ruska, podľa osobitných postupov plánovaných v príslušnej legislatíve Spoločenstva.

Désigné pour le transit, dans la Communauté européenne, d'envois de certains produits d'origine animale destinés à la consommation humaine, en provenance ou à destination de la Russie selon les procédures particulières prévues par la législation communautaire applicable.

Določeno za tranzit preko Evropske skupnosti za pošiljke nekaterih proizvodov živalskega izvora za prehrano ljudi, ki prihajajo iz Rusije po posebnih postopkih, predvidenih v ustrezni zakonodaji Skupnosti.

Designato per il transito nella Comunità europea di partite di taluni prodotti di origine animale destinati al consumo umano, provenienti dalla o diretti in Russia, secondo le procedure specifiche previste nella pertinente legislazione comunitaria.

Asetettu passitukseen Euroopan yhteisön kautta, kun on kyse tiettyjen ihmisravinnoksi tarkoitettujen eläinperäisten tuotteiden lähetyksistä, jotka tulevat Venäjälle tai lähtevät sieltä yhteisön lainsäädännön mukaisia erityismenettelyjä noudattaen.

Norikojums sūtījumu tranzītam caur Eiropas Kopienas noteiktu dzīvnieku izcelsmes produktu, kas tiek sūtīti uz Krieviju vai no tās, patēriņam saskaņā ar noteiktu, attiecīgā Kopienas likumdošanā paredzētu kārtību.

För transit genom Europeiska gemenskapen av sändningar av vissa produkter av animaliskt ursprung avsedda att användas som livsmedel, som transporteras till eller från Ryssland enligt de särskilda förfaranden som fastställts i relevant gemenskapslagstiftning.

Země: Belgie	Šalis: Belgija
Land: Belgien	Ország: Belgium
Land: Belgien	Pajjiž: Belġju
Riik: Belgia	Land: België
Χώρα: Βέλγιο	Kraj: Belgia
Country: Belgium	País: Bélgica
País: Bélgica	Krajina: Belgicko
Pays: Belgique	Država: Belgija
Paese: Belgio	Maa: Belgia
Valsts: Bēlgija	Land: Belgien

1	2	3	4	5	6
Antwerpen	0502699	P		HC, NHC	
Brussel-Zaventem	0502899	A	Centre 1	HC	
			Centre 2	HC	
			Centre 3	NHC	U, E, O
Charleroi	0503299	A		HC(2)	
Gent	0502999	P		HC-NT(6) NHC-NT(6)	
Liège	0503099	A		HC, NHC-NT, NHC-T(FR)	U, E, O
Oostende	0502599	P		HC-T(2)	
Oostende	0503199	A	Centre 1	HC(2)	
			Centre 2		E, O
Zeebrugge	0502799	P	OHCZ	HC, NHC	
			FCT	HC	

Země: Česká republika	Šalis: Čekijos Respublika
Land: Tjekkiet	Ország: Cseh Köztársaság
Land: Tschechische Republik	Pajjiž: Repubblika Ċeka
Riik: Tšehhi Vabariik	Land: Tšjechië
Χώρα: Τσεχική Δημοκρατία	Kraj: Czechy
Country: Czech Republic	País: República Checa
País: República Checa	Krajina: Česká republika
Pays: République tchèque	Država: Česka
Paese: Repubblica ceca	Maa: Tšekki
Valsts: Čehija	Land: Tjeckien

1	2	3	4	5	6
Praha-Ruzyně	2200099	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	E, O

Země: Dánsko	Šalis: Danija
Land: Danmark	Ország: Dánia
Land: Dänemark	Pajiz: Danimarka
Riik: Taani	Land: Denemarken
Χώρα: Δανία	Kraj: Dania
Country: Denmark	País: Dinamarca
País: Dinamarca	Krajina: Dánsko
Pays: Danemark	Država: Danska
Paese: Danimarca	Maa: Tanska
Valsts: Dānija	Land: Danmark

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ålborg 1	0902299	P		HC-T(FR)(1)(2)	
Ålborg 2	0951699	P		HC(2), NHC(2)	
Århus	0902199	P		HC(1)(2), NHC-T(FR) NHC-NT(2)(11)	
Esbjerg	0902399	P		HC-T(FR)(1)(2), NHC- T(FR)(2), NHC-NT(11)	
Fredericia	0911099	P		HC(1)(2), NHC(2), NHC- (NT) 11	
Hanstholm	0911399	P		HC-T(FR)(1)(3)	
Hirtshals	0911599	P	Centre 1	HC-T(FR)(1)(2)	
			Centre 2	HC-T(FR)(1)(2)	
Billund	0901799	A		HC-T(1)(2), NHC(2)	U, E, O
København	0911699	A	Centre 1	HC(1)(2), NHC(2)	
			Centre 3		U, E, O
			Centre 2	HC(1)(2), NHC(2)	
København	0921699	P		HC(1), NHC	
Rønne	0941699	P		HC-T(FR)(1)(2)(3)	
Kolding	0901899	P		NHC(11)	
Skagen	0901999	P		HC-T(FR)(1)(2)(3)	

Země: Německo	Šalis: Vokietija
Land: Tyskland	Ország: Németország
Land: Deutschland	Pajjiž: Ġermanja
Riik: Saksamaa	Land: Duitsland
Χώρα: Γερμανία	Kraj: Niemcy
Country: Germany	País: Alemanha
País: Alemania	Krajina: Nemecko
Pays: Allemagne	Država: Nemčija
Paese: Germania	Maa: Saksa
Valsts: Vācija	Land: Tyskland

1	2	3	4	5	6
Berlin-Tegel	0150299	A		HC, NHC	O
Brake	0151599	P		NHC-NT(4)	
Bremen	0150699	P		HC, NHC	
Bremerhaven	0150799	P		HC, NHC	
Cuxhaven	0151699	P	IC 1	HC-T (FR)(3)	
			IC 2	HC-T(FR)(3)	
Düsseldorf	0151999	A		HC(2), NHT-CH(2) NHC-NT(2)	O
Frankfurt/Main	0151099	A		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Hahn Airport	0155999	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Hamburg Flughafen	0150999	A		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Hamburg Hafen (*)	0150899	P		HC, NHC	(*) E(7)
Hannover-Langenhagen	0151799	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Kiel	0152699	P		HC, NHC	E
Köln	0152099	A		HC, NHC	O
Konstanz Straße	0153199	R		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Lübeck	0152799	P		HC, NHC	U, E
München	0149699	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Rostock	0151399	P		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Rügen	0151199	P		HC,NHC	
Schönefeld	0150599	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	U, E, O
Stuttgart	0149099	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Weil/Rhein	0149199	R		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Weil/Rhein Mannheim	0153299	F		HC, NHC	

Zemē: Estonsko	Šalis: Estija
Land: Estland	Ország: Észtország
Land: Estland	Pajjiž: Estonja
Riik: Eesti	Land: Estland
Χώρα: Εσθονία	Kraj: Estonia
Country: Estonia	País: Estónia
País: Estonia	Krajina: Estónsko
Pays: Estonie	Država: Estonija
Paese: Estonia	Maa: Viro
Valsts: Igaunija	Land: Estland

1	2	3	4	5	6
Luhamaa	2300199	R		HC, NHC	U, E
Muuga	2300399	P	I/C 1	HC, NHC-T(FR), NHC-NT	
Narva	2300299	R		HC, NHC-NT	O
Paldiski	2300599	P		HC(2), NHC-NT(2)	
Paljassaare	2300499	P		HC-T(FR)(2)	O

Zemē: Ēecko	Šalis: Graikija
Land: Grækenland	Ország: Görögország
Land: Griechenland	Pajjiž: Grečja
Riik: Kreeka	Land: Griekenland
Χώρα: Ελλάδα	Kraj: Grecja
Country: Greece	País: Grécia
País: Grecia	Krajina: Grécko
Pays: Grèce	Država: Grčija
Paese: Grecia	Maa: Kreikka
Valsts: Grieķija	Land: Grekland

1	2	3	4	5	6
Evzoni	1006099	R		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Athens International Airport	1005599	A	I/C 1	HC(2), NHC-NT(2)	U, E, O
Idomeni	1006299	F			U, E
Kakavia	1007099	R		HC(2), NHC-NT	
Neos Kafkassos	1006399	F		HC(2), NHC-NT	U, E, O
Neos Kafkassos	1006399	R		HC, NHC-NT	U, E, O
Ormenion (*)	1006699	R		HC(2), NHC-NT	(*) U, (*) O, (*) E
Peplos (*)	1007299	R		HC(2), NHC-NT	(*) U, (*) O
Pireas	1005499	P		HC(2), NHC-NT,	
Promachonas	1006199	F			U, E, O
Promachonas	1006199	R		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Thessaloniki	1005799	A		HC(2), NHC-NT,	O
Thessaloniki	1005699	P		HC(2), NHC-NT	U, E

Země: Španělsko	Šalis: Ispanija
Land: Spanien	Ország: Spanyolország
Land: Spanien	Pajjiž: Spanja
Riik: Hispaania	Land: Spanje
Χώρα: Ισπανία	Kraj: Hiszpania
Country: Spain	País: Espanha
País: España	Krajina: Španielsko
Pays: Espagne	Država: Španija
Paese: Spagna	Maa: Espanja
Valsts: Spānija	Land: Spanien

1	2	3	4	5	6
A Coruña — Laxe	1148899	P	A Coruña	HC, NHC	
			Laxe	HC	
Algeciras	1147599	P	Productos	HC, NHC	
			Animales		U, E, O
Alicante	1149999	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Alicante	1148299	P		HC, NHC-NT	
Almería	1150099	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Almería	1148399	P		HC, NHC	
Asturias	1150199	A		HC(2)	
Barcelona	1150299	A	Iberia	HC(2), NHC(2)	O
			Flightcare	HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Barcelona	1147199	P		HC, NHC	
Bilbao	1150399	A		HC(2), NHC(2),	O
Bilbao	1148499	P		HC, NHC-NT, NHC-T(FR)	
Cádiz	1147499	P		HC, NHC	
Cartagena	1148599	P		HC, NHC	
Castellón	1149799	P		HC-NT, NHC-NT	
Gijón	1148699	P		HC, NHC	
Gran Canaria	1150499	A		HC(2), NHC-NT(2)	O
Huelva	1148799	P	Puerto Interior	HC	
			Puerto Exterior	NHC-NT	
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	1148199	P	Productos	HC, NHC	
			Animales		U, E, O
Madrid	1147899	A	Iberia	HC(2), NHC(2)	U, E, O
			Flightcare	HC(2), NHC-T(CH)(2) NHC-NT(2)	U, E, O
			PER4	HC-T(CH)(2)	
			SFS	HC(2), NHC-T(CH)(2) NHC-NT(2)	O
Málaga	1150599	A	Iberia	HC(2), NHC(2)	O
			DHL	HC(2), NHC(2)	
Málaga	1147399	P		HC, NHC	U, E, O

1	2	3	4	5	6
Marín	1149599	P		HC, NHC-T(FR) NHC-NT	
Palma de Mallorca	1147999	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Pasajes (*)	1147799	P		HC (*), NHC (*)	
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	1148099	P	Dársena	HC	
			Dique	NHC	U, E, O
Santander	1150799	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	
Santander	1148999	P		HC, NHC	
Santiago de Compostela	1149899	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	
San Sebastián (*)	1150699	A		HC(2) (*), NHC(2) (*)	
Sevilla	1150899	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Sevilla	1149099	P		HC, NHC	
Tarragona	1149199	P		HC, NHC	
Tenerife Norte	1150999	A		HC(2)	
Tenerife Sur	1149699	A	Productos	HC(2), NHC(2)	
			Animales		U, E, O
Valencia	1151099	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Valencia	1147299	P		HC, NHC	
Vigo	1151199	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	
Vigo	1147699	P	T. C. Guixar	HC, NHC-T(FR) NHC-NT	
			Pantalan 3	HC-T(FR)(2,3)	
			Frioya	HC-T(FR)(2,3)	
			Frigalsa	HC-T(FR)(2,3)	
			Pescanova	HC-T(FR)(2,3)	
			Vieirasa	HC-T(FR)(3)	
			Fandicosta	HC-T(FR)(2,3)	
			Frig. Morrazo	HC-T(FR)(3)	
Vilagarcia-Ribeira-Caramiñal	1149499	P	Vilagarcia	HC(2), NHC(2,11)	
			Ribeira	HC	
			Caramiñal	HC	
Vitoria	1149299	A	Productos	HC(2), NHC-NT(2) NHC-T (CH)(2)	
			Animales		U, E, O
Zaragoza	1149399	A		HC(2)	

Země: Francie	Šalis: Prancūzija
Land: Frankrig	Ország: Franciaország
Land: Frankreich	Pajjiž: Franza
Riik: Prantsusmaa	Land: Frankrijk
Χώρα: Γαλλία	Kraj: Francja
Country: France	País: França
País: Francia	Krajina: Francúzsko
Pays: France	Država: Francija
Paese: Francia	Maa: Ranska
Valsts: Francija	Land: Frankrike

1	2	3	4	5	6
Beauvais	0216099	A			E
Bordeaux	0213399	A		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
Bordeaux	0213399	P		HC-NT	
Boulogne	0216299	P		HC-T(1)(3), HC-NT(1)(3)	
Brest	0212999	A		HC-T(CH)(1)(2)	
Brest	0212999	P		HC-T(FR), NHC-T(FR)	
Châteauroux-Déols	0213699	A		HC-T(2)	
Concarneau-Douarnenez	0222999	P	Concarneau	HC-T(1)(3)	
			Douarnenez	HC-T(FR)(1)(3)	
Deauville	0211499	A			E
Dunkerque	0215999	P		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC-NT	
Ferney-Voltaire (Genève)	0220199	A		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	O
Le Havre	0217699	P	Hangar 56	HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
			Dugrand	HC-T(1)	
			EFBS	HC-T(1)	
			Fécamp	NHC-NT(6)	
Lorient	0215699	P	STEF TFE	HC-T(1), HC-NT	
			CCIM	NHC	
Lyon-Saint-Exupéry	0216999	A		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	O
Marseille-Port	0211399	P	Hangar 14		U, E, O
			Hangar 26-Mourepiane	NHC-NT	
			Hôtel des services publics de la Madrague	HC-T(1), HC-NT	
Marseille-Fos-sur-Mer	0231399	P		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
Marseille-aéroport	0221399	A		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC-NT	O
Nantes-Saint-Nazaire	0214499	A		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
Nantes-Saint-Nazaire	0214499	P		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
Nice	0210699	A		HC-T(CH)(2)	O
Orly	0229499	A	SFS	HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
			Air France	HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
			France Handling	HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Réunion-Port Réunion	0229999	P		HC, NHC	O
Réunion-Roland-Garros	0219999	A		HC, NHC	O
Roissy-Charles-de-Gaulle	0219399	A	Air France	HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
			France Handling	HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
			Centre SFS	HC-T(1), HC-NT	
			Station animale		U, E, O
Rouen	0227699	P		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
Saint-Louis-Bâle	0216899	A		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	O
Saint-Louis-Bâle	0216899	R		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	
Saint-Malo	0213599	P		NHC-NT	
Saint-Julien Bardonnex	0217499	R		HC-T(1), HC-NT, NHC	U, O
Sète	0213499	P	Sète	NHC-NT	
			Frontignan	HC-T(1), HC-NT	
Toulouse-Blagnac	0213199	A		HC-T(1)(2), HC-NT(2), NHC	O
Vatry	0215199	A		HC-T(CH)(2)	

Země: Irsko	Šalis: Airija
Land: Irland	Ország: Írország
Land: Irland	Pajjiž: Irlanda
Riik: Iirimaa	Land: Ierland
Χώρα: Ιρλανδία	Kraj: Irlandia
Country: Ireland	País: Irlanda
País: Irlanda	Krajina: Írsko
Pays: Irlande	Država: Irska
Paese: Irlanda	Maa: Irlanti
Valsts: Īrija	Land: Irland

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dublin Airport	0802999	A			E, O
Dublin Port	0802899	P		HC, NHC	
Shannon	0803199	A		HC(2) NHC(2)	U, E, O

Země: Itálie	Šalis: Italija
Land: Italien	Ország: Olaszország
Land: Italien	Pajjiž: Italja
Riik: Itaalia	Land: Italië
Χώρα: Ιταλία	Kraj: Włochy
Country: Italy	País: Itália
País: Italia	Krajina: Taliansko
Pays: Italie	Država: Italija
Paese: Italia	Maa: Italia
Valsts: Itālija	Land: Italien

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ancona	0310199	A		HC, NHC	
Ancona	0300199	P		HC	
Bari	0300299	P		HC, NHC	
Bergamo	0303999	A		HC, NHC	
Bologna-Borgo Panigale	0300499	A		HC, NHC	O
Campocologno	0303199	F			U
Chiasso	0310599	F		HC, NHC	U, O
Chiasso	0300599	R		HC, NHC	U, O
Gaeta	0303299	P		HC-T(3)	
Genova	0301099	P	Calata Sanità (terminal Sech)	HC, NHC-NT	
			Calata Bettolo (terminal Grimaldi)	HC-T(FR)	
			Nino Ronco (terminal Messina)	NHC-NT	
			Porto di Voltri (Voltri)	HC, NHC-NT	
			Porto di Vado (Vado Ligure — Savona)	HC-T(FR), NHC-NT	
			Ponte Paleocapa	NHC-NT(6)	
Genova	0311099	A		HC, NHC	O
Gioia Tauro	0304099	P		HC, NHC	
Gran San Bernardo-Pollein	0302099	R		HC, NHC	
La Spezia	0303399	P		HC, NHC	U, E
Livorno — Pisa	0301399	P	Porto Commerciale	HC, NHC	
			Sintermar	HC, NHC	
			Lorenzini	HC, NHC-NT	
			Terminal Darsena Toscana	HC, NHC	
Livorno — Pisa	0304299	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	
Milano — Linate	0301299	A		HC, NHC	O
Milano — Malpensa	0301599	A	Magazzini aeroportuali	HC, NHC	U, E, O
			Cargo City	HC, NHC	O
Napoli	0301899	P	Molo Bausan	HC, NHC	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Napoli	0311899	A		HC, NHC-NT	
Olbia	0302299	P		HC-T(FR)(3)	
Palermo	0301999	A		HC, NHC	
Palermo	0311999	P		HC, NHC	
Ravenna	0303499	P	Frigoterminal	HC-T(FR), HC-T(CH), HC-NT	
			Sapir 1	NHC-NT	
			Sapir 2	HC-T(FR), HC-T(CH), HC-NT	
			Setramar	NHC-NT	
			Docks Cereali	NHC-NT	
Reggio Calabria	0301799	P		HC, NHC	O
Reggio Calabria	0311799	A		HC, NHC	
Roma — Fiumicino	0300899	A	Alitalia	HC, NHC	O
			Cargo City ADR	HC, NHC	E, O
Rimini	0304199	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	
Salerno	0303599	P		HC, NHC	
Taranto	0303699	P		HC, NHC	
Torino — Caselle	0302599	A		HC-T(2), NHC-NT(2)	O
Trapani	0303799	P		HC	
Trieste	0302699	P	Hangar 69	HC, NHC	
			Molo "O"		U, E
			Mag. FRIGOMAR	HC-T (*)	
Venezia	0312799	A		HC(2), NHC-T(CH)(2), NHC-NT(2)	
Venezia	0302799	P		HC, NHC	
Verona	0302999	A		HC(2) NHC(2)	

Země: Kypr
Land: Cypern
Land: Zypern
Riik: Küpros
Χώρα: Κύπρος
Country: Cyprus
País: Chipre
Pays: Chypre
Paese: Cipro
Valsts: Kipra

Šalis: Kipras
Ország: Ciprus
Pajjiž: Ćipru
Land: Cyprus
Kraj: Cypr
País: Chipre
Krajina: Cyprus
Država: Ciper
Maa: Kypros
Land: Cypern

1	2	3	4	5	6
Larnaka	2140099	A		HC(2), NHC-NT(2)	O
Lemesos	2150099	P		HC(2), NHC-NT	

Zemē: Lotyšsko	Šalis: Latvija
Land: Letland	Ország: Lettország
Land: Lettland	Pajjiž: Latvja
Riik: Läti	Land: Letland
Χώρα: Λεττονία	Kraj: Łotwa
Country: Latvia	País: Letónia
País: Letonia	Krajina: Lotyšsko
Pays: Lettonie	Država: Latvija
Paese: Lettonia	Maa: Latvia
Valsts: Latvija	Land: Lettland

1	2	3	4	5	6
Daugavpils	2981699	F		HC(2), NHC(NT)(2)	O
Grebņeva(14)	2972199	R		HC, NHC-T(CH), NHC-NT	
Pāternieki	2973199	R	IC1	HC, NHC-T(CH), NHC-NT	
			IC2		U, E, O
Rēzekne(14)	2974299	F		HC(2), NHC(NT)(2)	
Rīga (Riga port)	2921099	P		HC(2), NHC(2)	
Rīga (Baltmarine Terminal)	2905099	P		HC-T(FR)(2)	
Terehova(14)	2972299	R		HC, NHC-NT	E, O
Ventspils	2931199	P		HC(2), NHC(2)	

Zemē: Litva	Šalis: Lietuva
Land: Litauen	Ország: Litvánia
Land: Litauen	Pajjiž: Litwanja
Riik: Leedu	Land: Litouwen
Χώρα: Λιθουανία	Kraj: Litwa
Country: Lithuania	País: Lituânia
País: Lituania	Krajina: Litva
Pays: Lituanie	Država: Litva
Paese: Lituania	Maa: Liettua
Valsts: Lietuva	Land: Litauen

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kena(14)	3001399	F		HC-T(FR), HC-NT, NHC-T(FR), NHC-NT	
Kybartai(14)	3001899	R		HC, NHC	
Kybartai(14)	3002199	F		HC, NHC	
Lavoriškės(14)	3001199	R		HC, NHC	
Medininkai(14)	3001299	R		HC, NHC-T(FR) NHC-NT	U, E, O
Molo	3001699	P		HC-T(FR)(2), HC-NT(2) NHC-T(FR)(2), NHC-NT(2)	
Malkų įlankos	3001599	P		HC, NHC	
Pilies	3002299	P		HC-T(FR)(2), HC-NT(2) NHC-T(FR)(2), NHC-NT(2)	
Panemunė(14)	3001799	R		HC, NHC	
Pagėgiai(14)	3002099	F		HC, NHC	
Šalčininkai(14)	3001499	R		HC, NHC	
Vilnius	3001999	A		HC, NHC	O

Země: Lucembursko	Šalis: Liuksemburgas
Land: Luxembourg	Ország: Luxemburg
Land: Luxemburg	Pajjiž: Lussemburgu
Riik: Luksemburg	Land: Luxemburg
Χώρα: Λουξεμβούργο	Kraj: Luksemburg
Country: Luxembourg	País: Luxemburgo
País: Luxembourg	Krajina: Luxembursko
Pays: Luxembourg	Država: Luksemburg
Paese: Lussemburgo	Maa: Luxemburg
Valsts: Luksemburga	Land: Luxemburg

1	2	3	4	5	6
Luxembourg	0600199	A	Centre 1	HC	
			Centre 2	NHC-NT	
			Centre 3		U, E, O
			Centre 4	NHC-T(CH)(2)	

Země: Maďarsko	Šalis: Vengrija
Land: Ungarn	Ország: Magyarország
Land: Ungarn	Pajjiž: Ungerija
Riik: Ungari	Land: Hongarije
Χώρα: Ουγγαρία	Kraj: Węgry
Country: Hungary	País: Hungria
País: Hungría	Krajina: Maďarsko
Pays: Hongrie	Država: Madžarska
Paese: Ungheria	Maa: Unkari
Valsts: Ungārija	Land: Ungern

1	2	3	4	5	6
Budapest-Ferihegy	2400399	A		HC(2), NHC-T(CH)(2) NHC-NT(2)	O
Eperjeske	2402899	F		HC-T(CH)(2), HC(NT)(2), NHC-T(CH)(2), NHC-NT(2),	
Gyékényes	2400499	F		HC(2), NHC(2)	
Kelebia	2402499	F		HC-T(CH)(2), HC(NT)(2), NHC-T(CH)(2), NHC-NT(2),	
Letenye	2401199	R		HC(2), NHC-NT(2)	E
Nagylak (13)	2401699	R		HC, NHC,	U, E, O
Röszke	2402299	R		HC(2), NHC-NT(2)	E
Záhony	2402799	R		HC, NHC-NT(2)	U, E

Země: Malta	Šalis: Malta
Land: Malta	Ország: Málta
Land: Malta	Pajjiż: Malta
Riik: Malta	Land: Malta
Χώρα: Μάλτα	Kraj: Malta
Country: Malta	País: Malta
País: Malta	Krajina: Malta
Pays: Malte	Država: Malta
Paese: Malta	Maa: Malta
Valsts: Malta	Land: Malta

1	2	3	4	5	6
Luqa	3101099	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Marsaxxlok	3103099	P		HC, NHC	

Země: Nizozemsko	Šalis: Nyderlandai
Land: Nederlandene	Ország: Hollandia
Land: Niederlande	Pajjiż: Olanda
Riik: Madalmaad	Land: Nederland
Χώρα: Κάτω Χώρες	Kraj: Niderlandy
Country: Netherlands	País: Países Baixos
País: Países Bajos	Krajina: Holandsko
Pays: Pays-Bas	Država: Nizozemska
Paese: Paesi Bassi	Maa: Alankomaat
Valsts: Nīderlande	Land: Nederländerna

1	2	3	4	5	6
Amsterdam	0401399	A	KLM-1	HC(2), NHC	
			Aero Ground Services	HC(2), NHC-T(FR) NHC-NT(2)	O(9)(10)
			KLM-2		U, E, O(12)
			Freshport	HC(2) NHC(2)	O(9)(10)
Amsterdam	0401799	P	Cornelius Vrolijk	HC-T(FR)(2)(3)	
			Daalimpex Velzen	HC-T	
			PCA	HC(2), NHC(2)	
			Kloosterboer IJmuiden	HC-T(FR)	
Eemshaven	0401899	P		HC-T(2), NHC-T(FR)(2)	
Harlingen	0402099	P	Daalimpex	HC-T	
Maastricht	0401599	A		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Moerdijk	0402699	P		HC-NT	
Rotterdam	0401699	P	EBS	NHC-NT(11)	
			Eurofrigo Karima-tastraat	HC, NHC-T(FR), NHC-NT	
			Eurofrigo, Abel Tasmanstraat	HC	
			Kloosterboer	HC-T(FR)	
			Wibaco	HC-T(FR)(2), HC-NT(2)	
			Van Heezik	HC-T(FR)(2)	
Vlissingen	0402199	P	Van Bon	HC(2), NHC	
			Kloosterboer	HC-T(2), HC-NT	

Země: Rakousko	Šalis: Austrija
Land: Østrig	Ország: Ausztria
Land: Österreich	Pajjiž: Awstrija
Riik: Austria	Land: Oostenrijk
Χώρα: Αυστρία	Kraj: Austria
Country: Austria	País: Áustria
País: Austria	Krajina: Rakúsko
Pays: Autriche	Država: Avstrija
Paese: Austria	Maa: Itävalta
Valsts: Austrija	Land: Österrike

1	2	3	4	5	6
Feldkirch-Buchs	1301399	F		HC-NT(2), NHC-NT	
Feldkirch-Tisis	1301399	R		HC(2), NHC-NT	E
Höchst	1300699	R		HC, NHC-NT	U, E, O
Linz	1300999	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O, E, U(8)
Wien-Schwechat	1301599	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O

Země: Polsko	Šalis: Lenkija
Land: Polen	Ország: Lengyelország
Land: Polen	Pajjiž: Polonja
Riik: Poola	Land: Polen
Χώρα: Πολωνία	Kraj: Polska
Country: Poland	País: Polónia
País: Polonia	Krajina: Poľsko
Pays: Pologne	Država: Poljska
Paese: Polonia	Maa: Puola
Valsts: Polija	Land: Polen

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bezledy(14)	2528199	R		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Gdynia	2522199	P	IC 1	HC, NHC	U, E, O
			IC 2	HC-T (FR)	
Korczowa	2518199	R		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Kukuryki-Koroszczyn	2506199	R		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Kuźnica Białostocka(14)	2520199	R		HC, NHC	U, E, O
Świnoujście	2532299	P		HC, NHC	
Szczecin	2532199	P		HC, NHC	
Warszawa Okęcie	2514199	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	U, E, O

Země: Portugalsko	Šalis: Portugalija
Land: Portugal	Ország: Portugália
Land: Portugal	Pajjiž: Portugall
Riik: Portugal	Land: Portugal
Χώρα: Πορτογαλία	Kraj: Portugalia
Country: Portugal	País: Portugal
País: Portugal	Krajina: Portugalsko
Pays: Portugal	Država: Portugalska
Paese: Portogallo	Maa: Portugali
Valsts: Portugāle	Land: Portugal

1	2	3	4	5	6
Aveiro	1204499	P		HC-T(FR)(3)	
Faro	1203599	A		HC-T(2)	O
Funchal (Madeira)	1205699	A		HC, NHC	O
Funchal (Madeira)	1203699	P		HC-T	
Horta (Açores)	1204299	P		HC-T(FR)(3)	
Lisboa	1203399	A	Centre 1	HC(2), NHC-NT(2)	O
			Centre 2		U, E
Lisboa	1203999	P	Liscont	HC(2), NHC-NT	
			Xabregas	HC-T(FR),HC-NT, NHC-NT	
			Docapesca	HC(2)	
Peniche	1204699	P		HC-T(FR)(3)	
Ponta Delgada (Açores)	1203799	A		NHC-NT	
Ponta Delgada (Açores)	1205799	P		HC-T(FR)(3) NHC-T(FR)(3)	
Porto	1203499	A		HC-T, NHC-NT	O
Porto	1204099	P		HC-T, NHC-NT	
Praia da Vitória (Açores)	1203899	P			U, E
Setúbal	1204899	P		HC(2), NHC	
Viana do Castelo	1204399	P		HC-T(FR)(3)	

Země: Slovinsko	Šalis: Slovēnija
Land: Slovenien	Ország: Szlovénia
Land: Slowenien	Pajjiž: Slovenja
Riik: Sloveenia	Land: Slovenië
Χώρα: Σλοβενία	Kraj: Słowenia
Country: Slovenia	País: Eslovénia
País: Eslovenia	Krajina: Slovinsko
Pays: Slovénie	Država: Slovenija
Paese: Slovenia	Maa: Slovenia
Valsts: Slovēnija	Land: Slovenien

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dobova	2600699	F		HC(2), NHC(2)	U, E
Jelsane	2600299	R		HC, NHC-NT, NHC-T(CH)	O
Koper	2600399	P		HC, NHC-T(CH), NHC-NT	
Ljubljana Brnik	2600499	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Obrežje	2600599	R		HC, NHC-T(CH)(2), NHC-NT(2)	U, E, O

Země: Slovensko	Šalis: Slovákija
Land: Slovakiet	Ország: Szlovákia
Land: Slowakei	Pajjiž: Slovákja
Riik: Slovakkia	Land: Slowakije
Χώρα: Σλοβακία	Kraj: Słowacja
Country: Slovakia	País: Eslováquia
País: Eslovaquia	Krajina: Slovensko
Pays: Slovaquie	Država: Slovaška
Paese: Slovacchia	Maa: Slovakia
Valsts: Slovēkija	Land: Slovakien

1	2	3	4	5	6
Vyšné Nemecké	3300199	R	I/C 1	HC, NHC	
			I/C 2		U, E
Čierna nad Tisou	3300299	F		HC, NHC	

Země: Finsko	Šalis: Suomija
Land: Finland	Ország: Finnország
Land: Finnland	Pajjiž: Finlandja
Riik: Soome	Land: Finland
Χώρα: Φινλανδία	Kraj: Finlandia
Country: Finland	País: Finlândia
País: Finlandia	Krajina: Fínsko
Pays: Finlande	Država: Finska
Paese: Finlandia	Maa: Suomi
Valsts: Somija	Land: Finland

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hamina	1420599	P		HC(2), NHC(2)	
Helsinki	1410199	A		HC(2), NHC(2)	O
Helsinki	1400199	P		HC, NHC-NT	U, E, O
Ivalo	1411299	R		HC, NHC	
Vaalamaa	1410599	R		HC, NHC	U, E, O

Země: Švédsko	Šalis: Švedija
Land: Sverige	Ország: Svédország
Land: Schweden	Pajjiž: Svezja
Riik: Rootsi	Land: Zweden
Χώρα: Σουηδία	Kraj: Szwecja
Country: Sweden	País: Suécia
País: Suecia	Krajina: Švédsko
Pays: Suède	Država: Švedska
Paese: Svezia	Maa: Ruotsi
Valsts: Zviedrija	Land: Sverige

1	2	3	4	5	6
Göteborg	1614299	P		HC(1), NHC	U, E, O
Göteborg–Landvetter	1614199	A		HC(1), NHC	U, E, O
Helsingborg	1612399	P		HC(1), NHC	
Norrköping	1605199	A			U, E
Norrköping	1605299	P		HC(2)	
Stockholm	1601199	P		HC(1)	
Stockholm–Arlanda	1601299	A		HC(1), NHC	U, E, O
Varberg	1613199	P		NHC	E(7)

Země: Spojené království	Šalis: Jungtinė Karalystė
Land: Det Forenede Kongerige	Ország: Egyesült Királyság
Land: Vereinigtes Königreich	Pajjiž: Renju Unit
Riik: Ühendkuningriik	Land: Verenigd Koninkrijk
Χώρα: Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο	Kraj: Zjednoczone Królestwo
Country: United Kingdom	País: Reino Unido
País: Reino Unido	Krajina: Spojené kráľovstvo
Pays: Royaume-Uni	Država: Združeno kraljestvo
Paese: Regno Unito	Maa: Yhdistynyt kuningaskunta
Valsts: Apvienotā Karaliste	Land: Förenade kungariket

1	2	3	4	5	6
Aberdeen	0730399	P		HC-T(FR)(1,2,3)	
Belfast	0741099	A		HC-T(1)(2), HC-NT(2), NHC(2)	
Belfast	0740099	P		HC-T(FR)(1), NHC-T(FR),	
Bristol	0711099	P		HC-T(FR)(1), HC-NT(1), NHC-NT	
East Midlands	0712199	A		HC-T(1), HC-NT(1), NHC- T(FR), NHC-NT	
Falmouth	0714299	P		HC-T(1), HC-NT(1)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Felixstowe	0713099	P	TCEF	HC-T(1), NHC-T(FR), NHC-NT	
			ATEF	HC-NT(1)	
Gatwick	0713299	A	IC1		O
			IC2	HC-T(1)(2), HC-NT(1)(2), NHC(2)	
Glasgow	0731099	A		HC-T(1), HC-NT(1), NHC-NT	
Glasson	0710399	P		NHC-NT	
Goole	0714099	P		NHC-NT(4)	
Grangemouth	0730899	P		NHC-NT(4)	
Grimsby — Immingham	0712299	P	Centre 1	HC-T(FR)(1)	
			Centre 2	NHC-NT	
Grove Wharf Wharton	0711599	P		NHC-NT	
Heathrow	0712499	A	Centre 1	HC-T(1)(2), HC-NT(1)(2), NHC(2)	
			Centre 2	HC-T(1)(2), HC-NT(1)(2)	
			Animal Reception Centre		U, E, O
Hull	0714199	P		HC-T(1), HC-NT(1), NHC-NT	
Invergordon	0730299	P		NHC-NT(4)	
Ipswich	0713199	P		HC-T(FR)(1), HC-NT(1), NHC-T(FR), NHC-NT	
Liverpool	0712099	P		HC-T(FR)(1)(2), HC-NT(1), NHC-NT	
Luton	0710099	A			U, E
Manchester	0713799	A		HC-T(1)(2), HC-NT(1)(2), NHC(2)	O(10)
Peterhead	0730699	P		HC-T(FR)(1,2,3)	
Portsmouth	0711299	P		HC-T(FR)(1), HC-NT(1), NHC-T(FR), NHC-NT	
Prestwick	0731199	A			U, E
Shoreham	0713499	P		NHC-NT(5)	
Southampton	0711399	P		HC-T(1), HC-NT(1), NHC	
Stansted	0714399	A		HC-NT(1)(2), NHC-NT(2)	U, E
Sutton Bridge	0713599	P		NHC-NT(4)	
Thamesport	0711899	P		HC-T(1), HC-NT(1), NHC	
Tilbury	0710899	P		HC-T(1), HC-NT(1), NHC-T(FR), NHC-NT	

ANNEX II

The Annex to Decision 2002/459/EC is amended as follows:

1. In the section for border inspection posts in ESTONIA,

the following entries are added:

'2300399	P	Muuga
2300299	R	Narva'

2. In the section for border inspection posts in SPAIN,

the following entry is added:

'1149799	P	Castellón'
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3. In the section for border inspection posts in FRANCE,

the following entries are deleted:

'0211799	P	La Rochelle Rochefort
0210199	R	Divonne'

4. In the section for border inspection posts in GERMANY,

the following entry is added:

'015199	P	Rügen'
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5. In the section for border inspection posts in HUNGARY,

the following entries are added:

'2402899	F	Eperjeske
2400499	F	Gyékényes
2402499	F	Kelebia'

6. In the section for border inspection posts in LATVIA,

the following entries are added:

'2981699	F	Daugavpils
2972199	R	Grebneva
2974299	F	Rezekne
2921099	P	Riga Port
2905099	P	Riga Baltmarine Terminal
2931199	P	Ventspils'

7. In the section for border inspection posts in MALTA,

the following entry is added:

'3103099	P	Marsaxxlok'
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8. In the section for border inspection posts in SLOVENIA,

the following entries are added:

'2600699	F	Dobova
2600299	R	Jelsane
2600399	P	Koper
2600499	A	Brnik'

9. In the section for border inspection posts in the UNITED KINGDOM,

the following entry is deleted:

'0712999	P	Tyne-Northshields'
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COMMISSION DECISION**of 31 January 2005****determining a mechanism for the allocation of quotas to producers and importers of hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the years 2003 to 2009 according to Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council***(notified under document number C(2005) 134)***(Only the Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish texts are authentic)****(2005/103/EC)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4(3)(ii) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Community measures, in particular those contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 3093/94 of 15 December 1994 on substances that deplete the ozone layer⁽²⁾ which was replaced by Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000, have led over several years to a reduction of overall consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs).
- (2) In the context of that reduction, quotas for individual producers and importers were fixed based on historical market shares and calculated by reference to the ozone depleting potential of those substances.
- (3) Since 1997 the market for those substances in respect of different uses has been stable. Almost two-thirds of the HCFCs were used for the production of foam until this use of HCFCs was banned on 1 January 2003.
- (4) In order not to disadvantage users of HCFCs making non-foam products from 1 January 2003, which would occur if the allocation system were to be based on historical market share of the use of HCFCs for foam products, it is appropriate to provide for a new allocation mechanism for the use of HCFCs after that date for the manufacture of non-foam products. For 2004 to 2009, the allocation system considered most appropriate was that based solely on the average, historical market share of HCFCs used for non-foam production.
- (5) While it is appropriate to limit the quotas available to importers to their respective percentage market share in 1999, provision should also be made to reallocate to registered HCFCs importers any import quota which has not been claimed and allocated in a given year.
- (6) Commission Decision 2002/654/EC of 12 August 2002 determining a mechanism for the allocation of quotas to producers and importers for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for the years 2003 to 2009 under Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽³⁾ should be amended in order to take account of the increased quota for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (Group VIII) in Annex III to Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000, as amended by the 2003 Act of Accession and the historical market share of undertakings in the Member States that acceded on the 1 May 2004.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 244, 29.9.2000, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2077/2004 (OJ L 359, 4.12.2004, p. 28).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 333, 22.12.1994, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 220, 15.8.2002, p. 59.

- (7) In the interests of legal clarity and transparency, Decision 2002/654/EC should therefore be replaced.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 18(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Decision, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) 'market share for refrigeration' means the average market share of sales of hydrochlorofluorocarbons for refrigeration applications of a producer in the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 as a percentage of the total market for refrigeration applications;
- (b) 'market share for foam production' means the average market share of sales of hydrochlorofluorocarbons for foam production of a producer in the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 as a percentage of the total market for foam production; and
- (c) 'market share for solvent uses' means the average market share of sales of hydrochlorofluorocarbons for solvent uses of a producer in the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 as a percentage of the total market for solvent uses.

Article 2

Basis for the calculation of quotas

The indicative quantities assigned for the consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons for refrigeration, foam production and solvents from the producers share of the calculated levels set out in Article 4(3)(i)(d) and (e) of Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000, shall be as set out in Annex I to this Decision.

The market shares for each producer in the respective markets shall be as set out in Annex II⁽¹⁾.

Article 3

Quotas for producers

1. For the years 2004 to 2007, for each producer the quota of the calculated level of hydrochlorofluorocarbons set out in Article 4(3)(i)(e) of Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 which it places on the market or uses for its own account shall not exceed the sum of the following:

- (a) the producer's market share for refrigeration of the total indicative quantity assigned for refrigeration in 2004;
- (b) the producer's market share for solvents of the total indicative quantity assigned for solvents in 2004.

⁽¹⁾ Annex II is not published because it contains confidential commercial information.

2. For the years 2008 and 2009, for each producer the quota of the calculated level of hydrochlorofluorocarbons set out in Article 4(3)(i)(f) of Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 which it places on the market or uses for its own account shall not on a pro rata basis exceed the sum of the following:

- (a) the producer's market share for refrigeration of the total indicative quantity assigned for refrigeration in 2004;
- (b) the producer's market share for solvents of the total indicative quantity assigned for solvents in 2004.

Article 4

Quotas for importers

The calculated level of hydrochlorofluorocarbons that each importer may place on the market or use for its own account shall not exceed, as a percentage of the calculated level set out in Article 4(3)(i)(d), (e) and (f) of Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000, the percentage share assigned to it in 1999.

Any amounts, however, which cannot be placed on the market, because importers entitled to do so did not apply for an import quota, shall be reallocated between those importers that have been given an import quota.

The amount unallocated shall be divided between each importer and calculated on a proportional basis by reference to the size of the quotas already determined for those importers.

Article 5

Decision 2002/654/EC is repealed.

References to the repealed Decision shall be construed as references to this Decision.

Article 6

This Decision is addressed to the following undertakings:

Arkema SA
Cours Michelet — La Défense 10
F-92091 Paris La Défense

Arkema Quimica SA
Avenida de Burgos, 12 — planta 7
E-28036 Madrid

DuPont de Nemours (Nederland) BV
Baanhoekweg 22
3313 LA Dordrecht
The Netherlands

Honeywell Fluorine Products Europe BV
Kempweg 90
PO Box 264
6000 AG Weert
The Netherlands

Ineos Fluor Ltd
PO Box 13
The Heath
Runcorn Cheshire WA7 4QF
United Kingdom

Phosphoric Fertilizers Industry SA
Thessaloniki Plant
PO Box 10183
GR-54110 Thessaloniki

Rhodia Organique Fine Ltd
PO Box 46 — St Andrews Road
Avonmouth, Bristol BS11 9YF
United Kingdom

Solvay Electrolyse France
12 Cours Albert 1^{er}
F-75383 Paris

Solvay Fluor GmbH
Hans-Böckler-Allee 20
D-30173 Hannover

Solvay Solexis SpA
Viale Lombardia 20
I-20021 Bollate (MI)

AB Ninolab
P.O. Box 137
S-194 22 Upplands Väsby

Alcobre SA
C/Luis I, Nave 6-B
Poligono Industrial Vallecas
E-28031 Madrid

Avantec
Bld Henri Cahn
B.P. 27
F-94363 Bry-sur-Marne Cedex

BOC Gazy
ul. Pory 59
PL-02-757 Warszawa

Calorie
503 Rue Hélène Boucher
Z.I. Buc
B.P. 33
F-78534 Buc Cedex

Celotex Limited
Lady Lane Industrial Estate
Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk,
IP7 6BA
United Kingdom

Empor d.o.o.
Trzaska 333
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

Fibran SA
6th km Thessaloniki
Oreokastro
PO Box 40 306
GR-560 10 Thessaloniki

G.AL.Cycle-Air Ltd
3, Sinopis Str., Strovolos
PO Box 28385
Nicosia, Cyprus

Solvay Iberica SL
Barcelona
Calle Mallorca 269
E-08008 Barcelona

Advanced Chemical SA
C/ Balmes, 69 Pral 3º
E-08007 Barcelona

Asahi Glass Europe BV
World Trade Center
Strawinskylaan 1525
1077 XX Amsterdam
The Netherlands

BaySystems Iberia S/A
C/ Pau Clarís 196
E-08037 Barcelona

Boucquillon NV
Nijverheidslaan 38
B-8540 Deerlijk

Caraibes Froids SARL
B.P. 6033
Ste Thérèse
4,5 km Route du Lamentin
F-97219 Fort-de-France (Martinique)

Efisol
14/24 Rue des Agglomérés
F-92024 Nanterre Cédex

Etis d.o.o.
Leskoškova 9a
1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

Fiocco Trade SL
C/ Molina Nº 16, Pta 5
E-46006 Valencia

Galco SA
Avenue Carton de Wiart 79
B-1090 Brussels

Galex SA
B.P. 128
F-13321 Marseille Cedex 16

GU Thermo Technology Ltd
Greencool Refrigerants
Unit 12
Park Gate Business Centre
Chandlers Way, Park Gate
Southampton SO31 1FQ
United Kingdom

Harp International
Gellihirion Industrial Estate
Rhondda Cynon Taff
Pontypridd CF37 5SX
United Kingdom

ICC Chemicals Ltd
Northbridge Road
Berkhamsted
Hertfordshire
HP4 1EF
United Kingdom

Linde Gaz Polska Sp. z o.o.
ul. J. Lea 112
PL-30-133 Kraków

Mebrom
Assenedestraat 4
B-9940 Rieme — Ertvelde

OU A Sektor
Kasteheina 6-9
EE-31024 Kohtla-Järve

Prodex-system sp. Z o.o.
24th Artemidy ST
PL-01-497 Warsaw

Quimidroga SA
Calle Tuset 26
E-08006 Barcelona

Resina Chemie BV
Korte Groningerweg 1A
9607 PS Foxhol
The Netherlands

Genys UAB
Lazdiju 20
Kaunas
Lithuania

Guido Tazzetti & Co.
Strada Settimo 266
I-10156 Torino

H&H International Ltd.
Richmond Bridge House
419 Richmond Road
Richmond TW1 2EX
United Kingdom

Kal y Sol
P.I. Can Roca
C/Carrerada s/n,
E-08107 Martorelles (Barcelona)

Matero Ltd
37 St. Kyriakides Ave.
3508 Limassol
Cyprus

Nagase Europe Ltd
Berliner Allee 59
D-40212 Düsseldorf

Plasfi SA
Ctra Montblanc, s/n
E-43420 Sta Coloma de Queralt
(Tarragona)

PW Gaztech
ul. Kopernika 5
PL-11-200 Bartoszyce

Refrigerant Products Ltd
N9 Central Park Estate
Westinghouse Road
Trafford Park
Manchester M17 1PG
United Kingdom

Sigma Aldrich Chimie SARL
80, rue de Luzais
L'isle d'abeau Chesnes
F-38297 St Quentin Fallavier

Sigma Aldrich Company Ltd
The Old Brickyard
New Road
Gillingham SP8 4XT
United Kingdom

SJB Chemical Products BV
Wellerondom 11
3230 AG Brelle
The Netherlands

Solquimia Iberia SL
C/Duque de Alba No 3, 1º
E-28012 Madrid

Synthesia Espanola SA
Conde Borrell, 62
E-08015 Barcelona

Termo-Schiessl Sp. z o.o.
ul. Raszynska 13
PL-05-500 Piaseczno

Universal Chemistry & Technology SpA
Viale A. Filippetti 20
I-20122 Milano

Vuoksi Yhtiö Oy
Lappeentie 12
FIN-55100 Imatra

Wigmors
Irysowa str. # 5
PL-51-117 Wrocław

Done at Brussels, 31 January 2005.

For the Commission
Stavros DIMAS
Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Indicative quantities assigned for 2004 and 2005 in tonnes/Ozone-depleting potential

Market	2004	2005
Refrigeration	1 990,61	2 054,47
Foam Production	0,00	0,00
Solvents	64,11	66,17
Total	2 054,72	2 120,64

COMMISSION DECISION

of 3 February 2005

amending Decision 2002/300/EC establishing the list of approved zones with regard to *Bonamia ostreae* and/or *Marteilia refringens*

(notified under document number C(2005) 217)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2005/104/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision 2002/300/EC of 18 April 2002 establishing the list of approved zones with regard to *Bonamia ostreae* and/or *Marteilia refringens*⁽²⁾, lays down the areas in the Community considered to be free of the mollusc diseases *Bonamia ostreae* and/or *Marteilia refringens*.
- (2) Denmark has submitted justifications for obtaining the status of an approved zone with regard to *Bonamia ostreae* and *Marteilia refringens*, for the zone of Limfjorden. The documentation provided shows that that zone meets the requirements of Directive 91/67/EEC. It therefore qualifies for the status of approved zone and should be added to the list of approved zones set out in Decision 2002/300/EC.
- (3) In addition, Ireland has submitted a request for an amendment to be made to the list of zones in Ireland approved with regard to *Bonamia ostreae* in Decision

2002/300/EC, in order that the geographical description of one of the areas affected by that disease is made more precise. Accordingly, the description 'Logmore, Belmullet' should be substituted for 'Loughmore, Blacksod Bay'.

- (4) Decision 2002/300/EC should be amended accordingly.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Decision 2002/300/EC is replaced by the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 3 February 2005.

For the Commission

Markos KYPRIANOU

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 806/2003 (OJ L 122, 16.5.2003, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 103, 19.4.2002, p. 24. Decision as last amended by Decision 2003/729/EC (OJ L 262, 14.10.2003, p. 37).

ANNEX

'ANNEX

ZONES APPROVED FOR ONE OR MORE OF THE MOLLUSC DISEASES *BONAMIA OSTREAE* AND *MARTEILIA REFRINGENS***1.A. Zones in Ireland approved with regard to *B. Ostreae***

- The whole coastline of Ireland except the following six areas:
 - Cork Harbour,
 - Galway Bay,
 - Ballinakill Harbour,
 - Clew Bay,
 - Achill Sound,
 - Logmore, Belmullet.

1.B. Zones in Ireland approved with regard to *M. Refringens*

- The whole coastline of Ireland.

2.A. Zones in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man approved with regard to *B. Ostreae*

- The whole coastline of Great Britain, excluding the following areas:
 - the south coast of Cornwall from the Lizard to Start Point,
 - the area around the Solent estuary from Portland Bill to Selsey Bill,
 - the area along the coast in Essex from Shoeburyness to Landguard point.
- The whole coastline of Northern Ireland.
- The whole coastline of Guernsey and Herm.
- The zone of the States of Jersey: the zone consists of the intertidal and immediate coastal area between the mean high water mark on the Island of Jersey and an imaginary line drawn three nautical miles from the mean low water mark of the Island of Jersey. The zone is situated in the Normano-Breton Gulf, on the south side of the English Channel.
- The whole coastline of the Isle of Man.

2.B. Zones in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man approved with regard to *M. Refringens*

- The whole coastline of Great Britain.
- The whole coastline of Northern Ireland.
- The whole coastline of Guernsey and Herm.

— The zone of the States of Jersey: the zone consists of the intertidal and immediate coastal area between the mean high water mark on the Island of Jersey and an imaginary line drawn three nautical miles from the mean low water mark of the Island of Jersey. The zone is situated in the Normano-Breton Gulf, on the south side of the English Channel.

— The whole coastline of the Isle of Man.

3. **Zones in Denmark approved with regard to *B. Ostreae* and *M. Refringens***

— Limfjorden from Thyborøn in the west to Hals in the east.'

COMMISSION DECISION

of 3 February 2005

authorising Sweden to make use of the system established by Title I of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council to replace surveys of bovine livestock*(notified under document number C(2005) 194)***(Only the Swedish text is authentic)****(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2005/105/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 93/24/EEC of 1 June 1993 on the statistical surveys to be carried out on bovine animal production⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1(2) and (3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Title I of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽²⁾ establishes a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals.
- (2) Commission Decision 1999/693/EC⁽³⁾ recognises the fully operational character of the Swedish database for bovine animals.
- (3) Pursuant to Directive 93/24/EEC the Member States may, at their request, be authorised to use administrative statistical sources instead of surveys of the bovine population on condition that they satisfy the obligations arising out of the said Directive.
- (4) In support of its request of 29 October 2003, Sweden has submitted technical documentation on the structure and on the updating of the database referred to in Title I of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 and on the methods of calculating the statistical data.
- (5) In particular, Sweden proposed the calculation methods to obtain the statistical data for the categories, referred to in Article 3(1) of Directive 93/24/EEC, which are not directly available in the database referred to in Title I of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000. Sweden should take all the appropriate measures to ensure that these calculation methods ensure the precision of the statistical data.

(6) Following examination of the request based on the technical documentation provided by the Swedish authorities, the request should be met.

(7) This Decision is in compliance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Statistics, set up by Council Decision 72/279/EEC⁽⁴⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Sweden is authorised to replace the surveys of bovine animals provided for by Directive 93/24/EEC by using the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals as referred to in Title I of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 to obtain all the statistical data required to comply with the obligations arising out of the said Directive.

Article 2

When the system referred to in Article 1 ceases to be operational or its contents no longer make it possible to obtain reliable statistical information regarding all or certain categories of bovine animals, Sweden shall return to a statistical survey system for the purpose of estimating the cattle population or the categories concerned.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Sweden.

Done at Brussels, 3 February 2005.

For the Commission

Joaquín ALMUNIA

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 149, 21.6.1993, p. 5. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 273, 23.10.1999, p. 14.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 179, 7.8.1972, p. 1.

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Decision No 197 of 23 March 2004 on the transitional periods for the introduction of the European Health Insurance Card in accordance with Article 5 of Decision No 191**

(Official Journal of the European Union L 343 of 19 November 2004)

On page 30, Annex I, as regards Austria:

for: '31 December 2005',

read: '28 February 2005'.

On page 30, Annex III, as regards Liechtenstein:

for: '31 December 2005',

read: '28 February 2005'.
