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I

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 700/2007

of 11 June 2007

on the marketing of the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 37(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas:

(1) The second subparagraph of Article 2, in conjunction with point (b) of the first subparagraph of that Article, of Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾ provides that the Council is to adopt general rules concerning measures to promote better organisation of production, processing and marketing.

(2) The systems of production of bovine animals aged 12 months or less and their characteristics at the time of slaughter often differ from one Member State to another. On the main consumer markets in the Community, meat from these different production systems is generally marketed under one single sales description.

(3) Experience shows that this practice could disturb trade and encourage unfair competition. Consequently, it has a direct effect on the establishment and functioning of the internal market.

(4) This practice could also cause confusion for consumers and is likely to mislead them.

(5) To improve the functioning of the internal market, the marketing of the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less should be organised in such a way as to make it as transparent as possible. This will also enable such production to be better organised. For that purpose, the sales descriptions to be used in each language of the Member States for the marketing of the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less should be specified. This will also improve information for consumers.

(6) In certain cases, the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less enjoys protection under Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽²⁾. In those cases it is marketed under the protected indication or designation and, as a result, can be precisely identified by operators and consumers. Accordingly, this Regulation should not affect those protected indications and designations.

(7) Various studies have shown that the organoleptic characteristics of meat, such as tenderness, flavour and colour, change with the age of the animals from which it is obtained and the feed used.

(8) According to a public consultation organised by the Commission in 2005, for a majority of consumers the age of the animals and what they have been fed on are important criteria in determining the characteristics of their meat. On the other hand, the weight of the animals on slaughter appears to be less important.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1913/2005 (OJ L 307, 25.11.2005, p. 2).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 1).

- (9) The systems of production and the type of feed used for animals aged 12 months or less are linked to the age at which the animals go to slaughter. It is easier to monitor age on slaughter than the type of feed used. Consequently, the use of different sales descriptions according to the age of the animals should be sufficient to provide the necessary transparency.
- (10) According to the same consultation, most consumers consider that animals aged eight months or less belong in a category of their own. That age limit is also used in Article 130 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 of 29 September 2003 establishing common rules for direct support schemes under the common agricultural policy and establishing certain support schemes for farmers ⁽¹⁾ to determine the eligibility of animals for the slaughter premium. Therefore, that age limit should be used to divide the category of animals aged 12 months or less into two sub-categories.
- (11) The consultation also showed that, depending on the Member State, consumer expectations of the same sales description can differ. Therefore, when selecting sales descriptions, it makes sense to take account as far as possible of customs and cultural traditions to help consumers make a choice in line with their expectations.
- (12) Provision should also be made for the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less to be identified by a letter representing the category to which they belong.
- (13) Operators wishing to supplement the sales descriptions provided for in this Regulation by other voluntary information should be able to do so in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 16 or 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products ⁽²⁾.
- (14) To ensure correct use of the information on the labelling in accordance with this Regulation, the data enabling the correctness of the information on the labelling to be verified should be recorded at all stages of production and marketing. To this end, it should be possible to apply the recording system referred to in Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1825/2000 of 25 August 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the labelling of beef and beef products ⁽³⁾, subject to necessary adaptations.
- (15) The Member States should designate the authorities competent to carry out checks relating to the conditions laid down in this Regulation and provision should be made for the Commission to ensure, where necessary by means of on-the-spot checks, that those conditions are met.
- (16) For the sake of consistency, provision should be made to ensure that meat imported from third countries meets the requirements of this Regulation. For that purpose, where checks are carried out by an independent third-party body, that body must provide full assurance of expertise, impartiality and objectivity.
- (17) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and ensure that they are implemented. Those penalties should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
- (18) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission ⁽⁴⁾.
- HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:
- Article 1*
- Purpose and scope**
1. This Regulation lays down the conditions for the marketing in the Community of the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less, in particular the sales descriptions to be used.
- It shall apply to the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less slaughtered after 1 July 2008, whether produced in the Community or imported from third countries.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2007 (OJ L 31, 23.5.2007, p. 10).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 216, 26.8.2000, p. 8. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 275/2007 (OJ L 76, 16.3.2007, p. 12).

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23. Decision as amended by Decision 2006/512/EC (OJ L 200, 22.7.2006, p. 11).

2. This Regulation shall apply without prejudice to Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2006 of 24 July 2006 concerning the Community scale for the classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals ⁽¹⁾.

3. This Regulation shall not apply to the meat of bovine animals for which a protected designation of origin or geographical indication has been registered in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, before 29 June 2007.

Article 2

Definition

For the purposes of this Regulation, 'meat' means all carcasses, meat on the bone or boned, and offal, whether or not cut, intended for human consumption, obtained from bovine animals aged 12 months or less, presented fresh, frozen or deep-frozen, whether or not wrapped or packed.

Article 3

Classification of bovine animals at the slaughterhouse

On slaughter, all bovine animals aged 12 months or less shall be classified by the operators, under the supervision of the competent authority referred to in Article 8(1), in one of the categories listed in Annex I.

Article 4

Sales descriptions

1. The sale description is the name under which a foodstuff is sold, within the meaning of Article 5(1) of Directive 2000/13/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs ⁽²⁾.

The meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less shall only be marketed in the Member States under the sales description(s) listed in Annex II laid down for each Member State.

The sales descriptions referred to in the first subparagraph may be supplemented by an indication of the name or designation of the pieces of meat or offal concerned.

2. The sales descriptions listed in Annex II, Part A and any new name derived from those sales descriptions shall only be used if all the requirements of this Regulation are met.

In particular, the terms 'veau', 'telecí', 'Kalb', 'μσοχάρι', 'ternera', 'kalv', 'veal', 'vitello', 'vitella', 'kalf', 'vitela' and 'teletina' shall not be used in a sales description or be indicated on the labelling of the meat of bovine animals aged more than 12 months.

Article 5

Compulsory information on the label

1. Without prejudice to Article 3(1) of Directive 2000/13/EC and Articles 13, 14 and 15 of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000, at each stage of production and marketing, operators shall label the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less with the following information:

- (a) the age of the animals on slaughter, indicated, as the case may be, on the form 'age on slaughter: up to 8 months' in the case of animals aged 8 months or less, or 'age on slaughter: from 8 to 12 months' in the case of animals aged more than 8 months but not more than 12 months;
- (b) the sales description in accordance with Article 4 of this Regulation.

However, by way of derogation from subparagraph (a), operators may, at each stage of production and marketing, except the release to the final consumer, replace the age on slaughter by the category identification letter as defined in Annex I to this Regulation.

2. In the case of the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less presented for sale un-prepacked at the point of retail sale to the final consumer, Member States shall lay down rules on how the information referred to in paragraph 1 is to be indicated.

Article 6

Optional information on the label

Operators may supplement the compulsory information referred to in Article 5 by optional information approved in accordance with the procedure provided for in Articles 16 or 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000.

Article 7

Recording

At each stage of production and marketing of the meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less, operators shall, in order to guarantee the accuracy of labelling information referred to in Articles 5 and 6, record in particular the following information:

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 214, 4.8.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29.

- (a) an indication of the identification number and the date of birth of the animals, at slaughterhouse level only;
- (b) an indication of a reference number making it possible to establish a link between, on the one hand, the identification of the animals from which the meat originates and, on the other hand, the sales description, the age on slaughter and the category identification letter given on the meat label;
- (c) an indication of the date of arrival and departure of the animals and meat in the establishment, to ensure that a correlation between arrivals and departures is established.

Article 8

Official checks

1. Before 1 July 2008 Member States shall designate the competent authority or authorities responsible for official checks performed to verify the application of this Regulation and inform the Commission thereof.

2. Official checks shall be carried out by the competent authority or authorities in accordance with the general principles laid down in Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 of European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules ⁽¹⁾.

3. The Commission shall, jointly with the competent authorities, ensure that Member States are complying with the provisions of this Regulation.

The Commission's experts shall carry out, where required, jointly with the competent authorities concerned, and where applicable, the Member States' experts, on the spot checks to ensure that this Regulation is being implemented.

Any Member State on whose territory checks are carried out shall provide the Commission with all necessary assistance which it may require for the accomplishment of its tasks.

Article 9

Meat imported from third countries

1. The meat of bovine animals aged 12 months or less imported from third countries shall be marketed in the Community in accordance with this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 165, 30.4.2004, p. 1, corrected by OJ L 191, 28.5.2004, p. 1.

2. Operators from a third country wishing to place on the Community market meat as referred to in paragraph 1 shall subject their activities to checks by a competent authority designated by that third country or, failing that, an independent third-party body. The independent body shall provide full assurance of compliance with the conditions laid down in European Standard EN 45011 or ISO/IEC Guide 65 ('General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems').

The designated competent authority or, where applicable, the independent third-party body shall ensure that the requirements of this Regulation are met.

Article 10

Penalties

Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The Member States shall notify the provisions on the penalties to the Commission by 1 July 2009 at the latest and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

Article 11

Implementing measures

1. The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 12(2). Such measures shall relate, in particular, to:

- (a) the practical method of indicating the category identification letter as defined in Annex I, as regards the location and size of the characters used;
- (b) the import of meat from third countries as referred to in Article 9, as regards the method of verifying compliance with this Regulation.

2. Annex II, Part B may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 12(2).

*Article 12***Committee**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Management Committee for Beef and Veal established in Article 42 of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999.

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

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

*Article 13***Transitional measures**

The meat from animals aged 12 months or less and slaughtered before 1 July 2008 may continue to be marketed without meeting the requirements of this Regulation.

*Article 14***Entry into force**

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

It shall apply from 1 July 2008.

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

Done at Luxembourg, 11 June 2007.

For the Council

The President

H. SEEHOFER

ANNEX I

Categories of bovine animals aged 12 months or less

On slaughter, bovine animals aged 12 months or less must be classified in one of the following two categories:

(A) Category V: bovine animals aged 8 months or less

Category identification letter: V;

(B) Category Z: bovine animals aged more than 8 months but not more than 12 months

Category identification letter: Z.

In the Member States, this classification must be carried out on the basis of the information contained in the passport accompanying the bovine animals or, failing this, on the basis of the data contained in the computerised database provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000.

ANNEX II

List of sales descriptions referred to in Article 4

(A) For the meat of bovine animals in category V:

Country of marketing	Sales descriptions to be used
Belgium	veau, viande de veau / kalfsvlees / Kalbfleisch
Bulgaria	месо от малки телета
Czech Republic	telecí
Denmark	lyst kalvekød
Germany	Kalbfleisch
Estonia	vasikaliha
Greece	μοσχάρι γάλακτος
Spain	ternera blanca, carne de ternera blanca
France	veau, viande de veau
Ireland	veal
Italy	vitello, carne di vitello
Cyprus	μοσχάρι γάλακτος
Latvia	teļa gaļa
Lithuania	veršiena
Luxembourg	veau, viande de veau / Kalbfleisch
Hungary	borjúhús
Malta	vitella
Netherlands	kalfsvlees
Austria	Kalbfleisch
Poland	cielęcina
Portugal	vitela
Romania	carne de vițel
Slovenia	teletina
Slovakia	teľacie mäso
Finland	vaalea vasikanliha / ljust kalvkött
Sweden	ljust kalvkött
United Kingdom	veal

(B) For the meat of bovine animals in category Z:

Country of marketing	Sales descriptions to be used
Belgium	jeune bovin, viande de jeune bovin / jongrundvlees / Jungrindfleisch
Bulgaria	телешко месо
Czech Republic	hovézí maso z mladého skotu
Denmark	kalvekød
Germany	Jungrindfleisch
Estonia	noorloomaliha
Greece	νεαρό μοσχάρι
Spain	ternera, carne de ternera
France	jeune bovin, viande de jeune bovin
Ireland	rosé Veal
Italy	vitellone, carne di vitellone
Cyprus	νεαρό μοσχάρι
Latvia	jaunlopa gaļa
Lithuania	jautiena
Luxembourg	jeune bovin, viande de jeune bovin / Jungrindfleisch
Hungary	növendék marha húsa
Malta	vitellun
Netherlands	rosé kalfsvlees
Austria	Jungrindfleisch
Poland	młoda wołowina
Portugal	vitelão
Romania	carne de tineret bovin
Slovenia	meso težjih telet
Slovakia	mäso z mladého dobytku
Finland	vasikanliha / kalvkött
Sweden	kalvkött
United Kingdom	beef

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 701/2007**of 21 June 2007****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 22 June 2007.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 2007.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 386/2005 (OJ L 62, 9.3.2005, p. 3).

ANNEX

to Commission Regulation of 21 June 2007 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	MA	31,6
	TR	81,1
	ZZ	56,4
0707 00 05	TR	148,5
	ZZ	148,5
0709 90 70	TR	86,6
	ZZ	86,6
0805 50 10	AR	53,4
	TR	92,6
	UY	68,9
	ZA	58,2
	ZZ	68,3
0808 10 80	AR	92,0
	BR	84,0
	CA	102,7
	CL	86,0
	CN	88,0
	CO	90,0
	NZ	98,0
	US	109,3
	UY	78,0
	ZA	98,5
	ZZ	92,7
0809 10 00	TR	201,3
	ZZ	201,3
0809 20 95	TR	288,0
	US	341,9
	ZZ	315,0
0809 30 10, 0809 30 90	CL	101,4
	US	149,4
	ZA	88,5
	ZZ	113,1
0809 40 05	IL	164,9
	US	222,0
	ZZ	193,5

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 702/2007**of 21 June 2007****amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 on the characteristics of olive oil and olive-residue oil and on the relevant methods of analysis**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 865/2004 of 29 April 2004 on the common organisation of the market in olive oil and table olives and amending Regulation (EEC) No 827/68 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 ⁽²⁾ defines the physical and chemical characteristics of olive oils and olive-residue oils and the methods of analysis of these characteristics. These methods, and the limit values for the characteristics of oils, must be updated on the basis of the opinion of chemical experts and in line with the work carried out within the International Olive Oil Council.
- (2) In particular, the chemical experts have concluded that the quantification of the percentage of 2-glyceryl monopalmitate is more precise for the detection of esterified oils. Decreasing the limit value for stigmastadiene in virgin olive oils also makes it possible to achieve better separation of virgin olive oils and refined olive oils.
- (3) In order to allow a period of adjustment to the new standards, to give time for introducing the means of applying them and to avoid disturbance to commercial transactions, the amendments to this Regulation should not apply until 1 January 2008. For the same reasons, provision should be made for olive oil and olive-residue oils that are legally manufactured and labelled in the

Community or legally imported into the Community and released for free circulation before that date to be marketed until all stocks are used up.

- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Olive Oil and Table Olives,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 is amended as follows:

1. The sixth indent of Article 2(1) is replaced by the following:

‘— for the determination of the percentage of 2-glyceryl monopalmitate, the method set out in Annex VII.’

2. The Annexes are amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

This Regulation shall apply from 1 January 2008.

However, products which have been legally manufactured and labelled in the Community or legally imported into the Community and released for free circulation before 1 January 2008 may be marketed until all stocks are used up.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 2007.

For the Commission

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 161, 30.4.2004, p. 97, corrected by OJ L 206, 9.6.2004, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 248, 5.9.1991, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1989/2003 (OJ L 295, 13.11.2003, p. 57).

ANNEX

The Annexes to Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91 are amended as follows:

1. the summary is amended as follows:

(a) the title of Annex II is replaced by the following:

‘Determination of free fatty acids, cold method’

(b) the title of Annex VII is replaced by the following:

‘Determination of the percentage of 2-glyceryl monopalmitate’;

2. Annex I is replaced by the following:

ANNEX I

OLIVE OIL CHARACTERISTICS

Category	Acidity (%) (*)	Peroxide index mEq O ₂ /kg (*)	Waxes mg/kg (**)	2-glyceril monopalmitate (%)	Stigmas-tadiene mg/kg (1)	Difference: ECN42 (HPLC) and ECN42 (theoretical calculation)	K ₂₃₂ (*)	K ₂₇₀ (*)	Delta-K (*)	Organoleptic evaluation median defect (Md) (*)	Organoleptic evaluation fruity median (Mf) (*)
1. Extra virgin olive oil	≤ 0,8	≤ 20	≤ 250	≤ 0,9 if total palmitic acid % ≤ 14 ≤ 1,0 if total palmitic acid % > 14	≤ 0,10	≤ 0,2	≤ 2,50	≤ 0,22	≤ 0,01	Md = 0	Mf > 0
2. Virgin olive oil	≤ 2,0	≤ 20	≤ 250	≤ 0,9 if total palmitic acid % ≤ 14 ≤ 1,0 if total palmitic acid % > 14	≤ 0,10	≤ 0,2	≤ 2,60	≤ 0,25	≤ 0,01	Md ≤ 2,5	Mf > 0
3. Lampante olive oil	> 2,0	—	≤ 300 (3)	≤ 0,9 if total palmitic acid % ≤ 14 ≤ 1,1 if total palmitic acid % > 14	≤ 0,50	≤ 0,3	—	—	—	Md > 2,5 (2)	—
4. Refined olive oil	≤ 0,3	≤ 5	≤ 350	≤ 0,9 if total palmitic acid % ≤ 14 ≤ 1,1 if total palmitic acid % > 14	—	≤ 0,3	—	≤ 1,10	≤ 0,16	—	—
5. Olive oil composed of refined and virgin olive oils	≤ 1,0	≤ 15	≤ 350	≤ 0,9 if total palmitic acid % ≤ 14 ≤ 1,0 if total palmitic acid % > 14	—	≤ 0,3	—	≤ 0,90	≤ 0,15	—	—
6. Crude olive-residue oil	—	—	> 350 (4)	≤ 1,4	—	≤ 0,6	—	—	—	—	—
7. Refined olive-residue oil	≤ 0,3	≤ 5	> 350	≤ 1,4	—	≤ 0,5	—	≤ 2,00	≤ 0,20	—	—
8. Olive-residue oil	≤ 1,0	≤ 15	> 350	≤ 1,2	—	≤ 0,5	—	≤ 1,70	≤ 0,18	—	—

(1) Total isomers which could (or could not) be separated by capillary column.

(2) Or where the median defect is less than or equal to 2,5 and the fruity median is equal to 0.

(3) Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be lampante olive oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is less than or equal to 350 mg/kg or if the erythrodol and uvaol content is less than or equal to 3,5 %.

(4) Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be crude olive-residue oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is above 350 mg/kg and if the erythrodol and uvaol content is greater than 3,5 %.

Category	Acid content ⁽¹⁾						Total trans-oleic isomers (%)	Sterols composition						Total sterols (mg/kg)	Erythrodiol and uvaol (%) ^(**)
	Myristic (%)	Linolenic (%)	Arachidic (%)	Eicosenoic (%)	Behenic (%)	Lignoceric (%)		Cholest-erol (%)	Brassi-casterol (%)	Campe-sterol (%)	Stig-masterol (%)	Betasitosterol (%) ⁽²⁾	Delta-7-stig-masterol (%)		
1. Extra virgin olive oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,05	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5
2. Virgin olive oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,05	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5
3. Lampante olive oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,10	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	—	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5 ⁽³⁾
4. Refined olive oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5
5. Olive oil composed of refined and virgin olive oils	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,1	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 000	≤ 4,5
6. Crude olive-residue oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,3	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,2	≤ 4,0	—	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 2 500	> 4,5 ⁽⁴⁾
7. Refined olive-residue oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,3	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,40	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,2	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 800	> 4,5
8. Olive-residue oil	≤ 0,05	≤ 1,0	≤ 0,6	≤ 0,4	≤ 0,3	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,35	≤ 0,5	≤ 0,2	≤ 4,0	< Camp.	≥ 93,0	≤ 0,5	≥ 1 600	> 4,5

⁽¹⁾ Other fatty acids content (%): palmitic: 7,5-20,0; palmitoleic: 0,3-3,5; heptadecanoic: ≤ 0,3; heptadecenoic: ≤ 0,3; stearic: 0,5-5,0; oleic: 55,0-83,0; linoleic: 3,5-21,0.

⁽²⁾ Total: Delta-5,23-stigmastadienol+chlosterol+beta-sitosterol+sitosterol+delta-5-avenasterol+delta-5,24-stigmastadienol.

⁽³⁾ Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be lampante olive oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is less than or equal to 350 mg/kg or if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is less than or equal to 3,5 %.

⁽⁴⁾ Oils with a wax content of between 300 mg/kg and 350 mg/kg are considered to be crude olive-residue oil if the total aliphatic alcohol content is above 350 mg/kg and if the erythrodiol and uvaol content is greater than 3,5 %.

Notes:

(a) The results of the analyses must be expressed to the same number of decimal places as used for each characteristic.

(b) The last digit must be increased by one unit if the following digit is greater than 4.

(c) If just a single characteristic does not match the values stated, the category of an oil can be changed or the oil declared impure for the purposes of this Regulation.

(d) If a characteristic is marked with an asterisk (*), referring to the quality of the oil, this means the following:

— for lampante olive oil, it is possible for both the relevant limits to be different from the stated values at the same time;

— for virgin olive oils, if at least one of these limits is different from the stated values, the category of the oil will be changed, although they will still be classified in one of the categories of virgin olive oil.

(e) If a characteristic is marked with two asterisks (**), referring to the quality of the oil, this means that for all types of olive-residue oil, it is possible for both the relevant limits to be different from the stated values at the same time.

- 3.5. Electrovibrator.
- 3.6. Rotary evaporator.
- 3.7. Muffle furnace.
- 3.8. Analytical balance with guaranteed precision of $\pm 0,1$ mg.
- 3.9. Normal laboratory glassware.
- 4. REAGENTS
- 4.1. Silica gel with a granule size of between 60 and 200 μm .

Place the gel in the furnace at 500 °C for at least four hours. After cooling, add 2 % water in relation to the quantity of sampled silica gel. Shake well to homogenise the slurry. Keep in darkness for at least 12 hours prior to use.

- 4.2. n-hexane, for chromatography.
- 4.3. Ethyl ether, for chromatography.
- 4.4. n-heptane, for chromatography.
- 4.5. Standard solution of lauryl arachidate, at 0,1 % (m/v) in hexane (internal standard). (It is also possible to use palmityl palmitate or myristyl stearate.)
- 4.5.1. *Sudan 1* (1-phenyl-azo-2-naphthol).
- 4.6. Carrier gas: hydrogen or helium, gas-chromatographic purity.
- 4.7. Auxiliary gases:
 - pure hydrogen for gas chromatography,
 - pure air for gas chromatography.

5. PROCEDURE

5.1. Preparation of the chromatographic column.

Suspend 15 g of silica gel (4.1) in the n-hexane (4.2) and introduce it into the column (3.2). Allow to settle spontaneously. Complete settling with the aid of an electrovibrator (3.5) to make the chromatographic layer more homogeneous. Percolate 30 ml of n-hexane to remove any impurities. Using the balance (3.8) weigh exactly 500 mg of the sample into the 25 ml Erlenmeyer flask (3.1), add the appropriate quantity of the internal standard (4.5) according to the presumed wax content. For example, add 0,1 mg of lauryl arachidate for olive oil, and 0,25 to 0,5 mg for olive-residue oil. Transfer the prepared sample to the chromatography column using two 2 ml portions of n-hexane (4.2).

Allow the solvent to flow away until it reaches 1 mm above the upper level of the absorbant then percolate a further 70 ml of n-hexane in order to eliminate the n-alkanes naturally present. Then start the chromatographic elution by collecting 180 ml of the mixture of n-hexane/ethyl ether (ratio 99:1), keeping a rate of flow of approximately 15 drops every 10 seconds. Elution of the sample must be carried out at a room temperature of 22 ± 4 °C.

NB:

- The n-hexane/ethyl ether mixture (99:1) must be prepared every day.
- For a visual check on the correct elution of the waxes 100 μl of 1 % Sudan in the elution mixture can be added to the sample in solution. Since the colourant has an intermediate retention, between waxes and triglycerides, when the coloration has reached the bottom of the column the elution should be suspended because all the waxes will have been eluted.

Dry the fraction thus obtained in a rotary evaporator (3.6.) until virtually all the solvent has been eliminated. Eliminate the final 2 ml of solvent with the aid of a weak current of nitrogen; then add 2-4 ml n-heptane.

5.2. Analysis by gas chromatography

5.2.1. Preparatory work

Fit the column to the gas chromatograph (3.3) by connecting the inlet port to the on-column system and the outlet port to the detector. Perform a general check on the GC apparatus (operation of gas circuits, detector and recorder efficiency, etc.).

If the column is being used for the first time it should be conditioned first. Pass a little gas through the column, then turn on the GC apparatus. Heat gradually until 350 °C is reached after about four hours. Maintain that temperature for at least two hours then regulate the apparatus to operating conditions (set gas flow, light flame, connect to the electronic recorder (3.3.4), set temperature of column chamber, detector, etc.) and record the signal at a sensitivity at least twice as high as that required for the analysis. The baseline must be linear, with no peaks of any kind, and must not show any deviation.

A negative straight-line drift indicates that the column connections are not tight; a positive drift that the column has not been sufficiently conditioned.

5.2.2. Choice of operating conditions

The operating conditions are generally as follows:

— column temperature:

	20 °C/minute		5 °C/minute		20 °C/minute	
Initially 80 °C (1')	→	240 °C	→	325 °C (6')	→	340 °C (10')

— detector temperature: 350 °C;

— quantity of substance injected: 1 µl of the n-heptane solution (2-4 ml);

— carrier gas: helium or hydrogen at the correct linear velocity for the gas selected (see Appendix);

— instrument sensitivity: suitable for the following conditions:

The conditions may be modified according to the characteristics of the column and the GC apparatus to obtain separation of all the waxes and a satisfactory peak resolution (see figure); the internal standard C₃₂ retention time must be 18 ± 3 minutes. The most representative wax peak must be at least 60 % of the full scale.

The peak integration parameters must be established so as to obtain a correct evaluation of the areas of the peaks in question.

NB: Given the high final temperature, a positive drift of no more than 10 % of the full scale is permitted.

5.3. Performance of the analysis

Sample 1 µl of the solution using the 10 µl microsyringe; withdraw the syringe plunger so that the needle is empty. Place the needle in the injector and after 1-2 seconds inject quickly; remove the needle slowly after about five seconds.

Record until the waxes are completely eluted.

The base line must always satisfy the required conditions.

5.4. Identification of peaks

Identification of the different peaks should be based on retention time by comparison with wax mixtures of known retention times analysed under the same conditions.

The figure is a chromatogram of the waxes of a virgin olive oil.

5.5. Evaluation of quantity

Calculate the areas of the peaks of the internal standard and the aliphatic esters of C₄₀ to C₄₆ using the integrator.

Calculate the wax content of each of the esters in mg/kg fat using the formula:

$$\text{ester, mg/kg} = \frac{A_x \times m_s \times 1\,000}{A_s \times m}$$

where:

A_x = area of each ester's peak, in square millimetres;

A_s = area of the internal standard's peak, in square millimetres;

m_s = mass of added internal standard, in milligrams;

m = mass of sample for analysis, in grams.

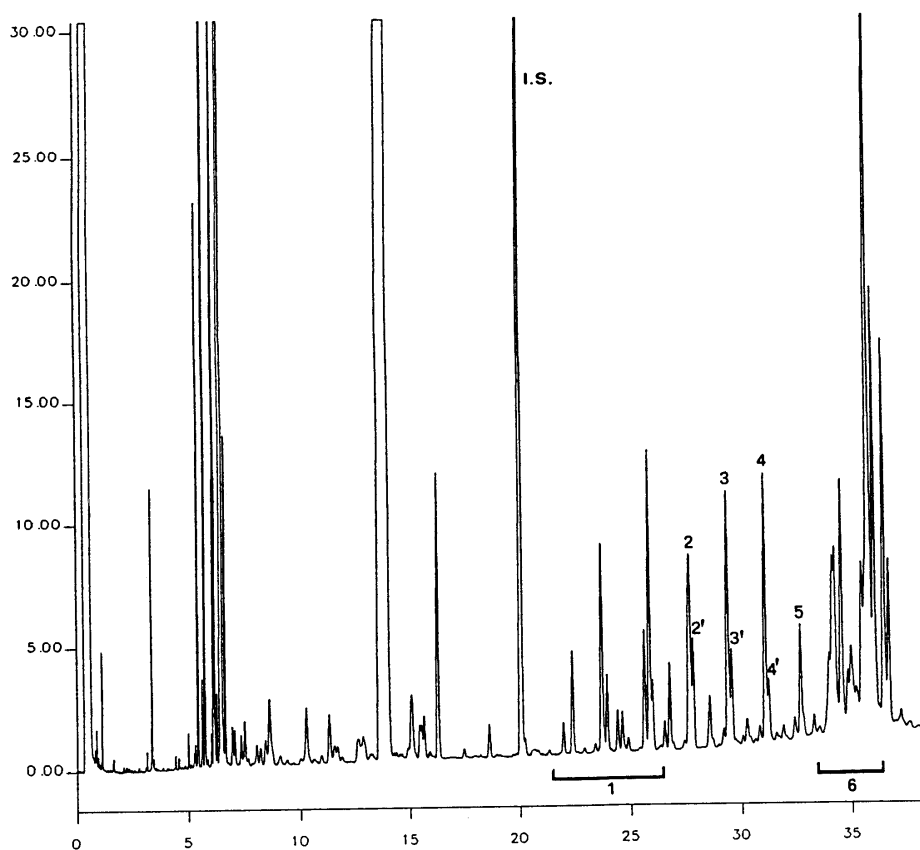
6. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Indicate the total of the contents of the various C₄₀ to C₄₆ waxes in mg/kg fat (ppm).

NB: The components to be quantified refer to the peaks with carbon pair numbers between esters C₄₀ and C₄₆, using the example of the olive oil wax chromatogram shown in the figure below. If ester C₄₆ appears twice, it is recommended that to identify it the fraction of the waxes of an olive-residue oil should be analysed where the C₄₆ peak is easy to identify because it is in the clear majority.

The results should be expressed to one decimal place.

Figure

Chromatogram of the waxes of an olive oil (*)

Key:

I.S. = Lauryl arachidate

1. = Diterpenic esters

2 + 2' = C₄₀ esters3 + 3' = C₄₂ esters4 + 4' = Esters C₄₄5. = C₄₆ esters

6. = Sterol esters and triterpenic alcohol

(*) After elution of the sterol esters the chromatogram trace must not show any significant peaks (triglycerides).

Appendix

Determination of the linear velocity of the gas

Inject 1-3 µl methane (or propane) into the GC apparatus after it has been regulated to normal operating conditions. Measure the time it takes for the gas to flow through the column from the time it is injected to the time the peak appears (t_M).

The linear velocity in cm/s is given by the formula L/t_M , where L is the length of the column in cm and t_M the time measured in seconds;

6. Annex VII is replaced by the following:

‘ANNEX VII

DETERMINATION OF THE PERCENTAGE OF 2-GLYCERYL MONOPALMITATE

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This method describes the analysis procedure for determining the percentage of palmitic acid in position 2 of the triglycerides by evaluating 2-glyceryl monopalmitate.

This method can be applied to liquid vegetable oils at ambient temperature (20 °C).

2. PRINCIPLE

After preparation the oil sample is subjected to the action of pancreatic lipase: partial and specific hydrolysis in positions 1 and 3 of the triglyceride molecule causes monoglycerides to appear in position 2. The percentage of 2-glyceryl monopalmitate in the monoglyceride fraction is determined after silylation by capillary-column gas chromatography.

3. APPARATUS AND MATERIALS

- 3.1. 25 ml Erlenmeyer flask
- 3.2. 100, 250 and 300 ml beakers
- 3.3. Glass chromatograph column, internal diameter 21-23 mm, length 400 mm, fitted with a sintered glass disc and a stopcock
- 3.4. 10, 50, 100 and 200 ml measuring cylinders
- 3.5. 100 and 250 ml flasks
- 3.6. Rotary evaporator
- 3.7. 10 ml conical-bottomed centrifuge tubes with groundglass stopper
- 3.8. Centrifuge for 10 and 100 ml tubes
- 3.9. Thermostat permitting a stable temperature of $40 \pm 0,5$ °C
- 3.10. 1 and 2 ml graduated pipettes
- 3.11. 1 ml hypodermic syringe
- 3.12. 100 µl microsyringe
- 3.13. 1 000 ml funnel
- 3.14. Capillary gas chromatograph with an on-column cold injector for direct injection of the sample into the column and a furnace able to maintain the selected temperature to approximately 1 °C
- 3.15. On-column cold injector for direct injection of the sample into the column
- 3.16. Flame ionisation detector and electrometer
- 3.17. Recorder-integrator adapted to the electrometer with a response rate no greater than 1 sec and a variable paper roll rate
- 3.18. Capillary column made of glass or fused silica 8-12 metres long, 0,25-0,32 mm internal diameter, covered with methylpolysiloxane or phenyl methylpolysiloxane 5 %, 0,10-0,30 µm thick, useable at 370 °C
- 3.19. 10 µl microsyringe fitted with a hardened needle, at least 7,5 cm long for direct on-column injection.

4. REAGENTS

- 4.1. Silica gel with a grain size of between 0,063 and 0,200 mm (70/280 mesh) prepared as follows: Place the silica gel in a porcelain capsule, dry in an incubator at 160 °C for four hours, then leave to cool at room temperature in a desiccator. Add water equivalent to 5 % of the mass of the silica gel as follows: Weigh 152 g silica gel into an Erlenmeyer flask then add 8 g of distilled water, stopper and shake gently to distribute the water evenly. Leave to stand for at least 12 hours before use.
- 4.2. n-hexane (for chromatography)
- 4.3. Isopropanol
- 4.4. Isopropanol, 1/1 (v/v) aqueous solution
- 4.5. Pancreatic lipase. It must have an activity of between 2,0 and 10 lipase units per mg. (Pancreatic lipases with an activity of between 2 and 10 units per mg enzyme are commercially available.)
- 4.6. Buffer solution of trishydroxymethylaminomethane: 1 M aqueous solution adjusted to pH 8 (potentiometric control) by conc. HCl (1/1 v/v)
- 4.7. Enzyme-quality sodium cholate, 0,1 % aqueous solution (this solution must be used within two weeks of its preparation)
- 4.8. Calcium chloride, 22 % aqueous solution
- 4.9. Diethyl ether for chromatography
- 4.10. Developer solvent: mixture of n-hexane/diethyl ether (87:13 v:v)
- 4.11. Sodium hydroxide, 12 % by weight solution
- 4.12. Phenolphthalein, 1 % solution in ethanol
- 4.13. Carrier gas: hydrogen or helium, for gas chromatography
- 4.14. Auxiliary gases: hydrogen, 99 % minimum purity, free from moisture and organic substances, and air, for gas chromatography, of the same purity
- 4.15. Silanisation reagent: mixture of pyridine/hexamethyldisilazane, trimethylchlorosilane 9/3/1 (v/v/v). (Ready-to-use solutions are commercially available. Other silylation reagents may be used, particularly bis-trimethylsilyl trifluoroacetamide + 1 % trimethylchlorosilane, diluted with an identical volume of anhydrous pyridine.)
- 4.16. Reference samples: pure monoglycerides or monoglyceride mixtures with a known percentage composition similar to that of the sample.

5. METHOD

5.1. **Sample preparation**

- 5.1.1. Oils with a free acidity of less than 3 % do not need to be neutralised before chromatography on a silica gel column. Oils with a free acidity of more than 3 % must be neutralised as per point 5.1.1.1.
- 5.1.1.1. Pour 50 g of oil and 200 ml n-hexane into the 1 000 ml funnel (3.13). Add 100 ml of isopropanol and a quantity of 12 % sodium hydroxide solution (4.11) equivalent to the free acidity of the oil plus 5 %. Shake vigorously for one minute. Add 100 ml of distilled water, shake again and leave to stand.

After decanting, remove the lower layer containing the soaps. Remove any intermediate layers (mucilage and insoluble substances). Wash the hexane solution of the neutralised oil with successive portions of 50-60 ml of the 1/1 (v/v) isopropanol/water solution (4.4) until the pink colouration of the phenolphthalein disappears.

Remove most of the hexane by vacuum distillation (use a rotary evaporator, for example) and transfer the oil into a 100 ml flask (3.5). Dry the oil in vacuum until the solvent is completely removed.

After that procedure is completed, the acidity of the oil should be less than 0,5 %.

- 5.1.2. Put 1,0 g of the oil prepared as above into a 25 ml Erlenmeyer flask (3.1) and dissolve in 10 ml of developer mixture (4.10). Leave the solution to stand for at least 15 minutes before silica gel column chromatography.

If the solution is cloudy centrifuge it to ensure optimum conditions for chromatography. (Ready-to-use 500 mg silica gel SPE cartridges can be used).

- 5.1.3. *Preparation of the chromatography column*

Pour about 30 ml of the developer solvent (4.10) into the column (3.3), insert a piece of cotton into the bottom part of the column using a glass rod; press to eliminate the air.

In a beaker prepare a suspension of 25 g of silica gel (4.1) in about 80 ml of developer solvent and pour it into the column using a funnel.

Check that all the silica gel is in the column; wash with developer solvent (4.10), open the stopcock and allow the liquid to reach a level about 2 mm above the level of the silica gel.

- 5.1.4. *Column chromatography*

Weigh accurately 1,0 g of sample prepared as in point 5.1 into a 25 ml Erlenmeyer flask (3.1).

Dissolve the sample in 10 ml of developer solvent (4.10). Pour the solution into the chromatography column prepared as in point 5.1.3. Avoid disturbing the surface of the column.

Open the stopcock and pour the sample solution until it reaches the level of the silica gel. Develop with 150 ml of the developer solvent. Adjust the flow rate to 2 ml/min (so that 150 ml enters the column in about 60-70 minutes).

Recover the eluate in a previously weighed 250 ml flask. Evaporate the solvent under vacuum and remove the final traces of the solvent under a nitrogen current.

Weigh the flask and calculate the recovered extract.

(If ready-to-use silica gel SPE cartridges are used use the following method: Put 1 ml of solution (5.1.2) into the prepared cartridges with 3 ml of n-hexane.

After percolating the solution develop with 4 ml of n-hexane/diethyl ether 9/1 (v/v).

Recover the eluate in a 10 ml tube and evaporate to dry in a nitrogen current.

Expose the dry residue to pancreatic lipase (5.2). (It is essential to check the fatty acid composition before and after crossing the SPE cartridge.)

5.2. **Hydrolysis by pancreatic lipase**

- 5.2.1. Weigh into the centrifuge tube 0.1 g of the oil prepared as in point 5.1. Add 2 ml of buffer solution (4.6), 0,5 ml of the sodium cholate solution (4.7) and 0,2 ml of the calcium chloride solution, stirring well after each addition. Close the tube with the groundglass stopper and place in the thermostat at $40 \pm 0,5$ °C.
- 5.2.2. Add 20 mg of lipase, shake carefully (avoid wetting the stopper) and place the tube in the thermostat for exactly two minutes. Then remove it, shake vigorously for exactly 1 minute and leave to cool.
- 5.2.3. Add 1 ml of diethyl ether, stopper and shake vigorously, then centrifuge and transfer the ether solution into a clean, dry tube using a microsyringe.

5.3. **Preparation of the silanised derivatives and gas chromatography**

- 5.3.1. With a microsyringe insert 100 µl of solution (5.2.3) into a 10 ml conical-bottomed tube.
- 5.3.2. Remove the solvent under a slight nitrogen current, add 200 µl of silanisation reagent (4.15), stopper the tube and leave to stand for 20 minutes.
- 5.3.3. After 20 minutes, add 1 to 5 ml of n-hexane (depending on the chromatography conditions): the resulting solution is ready for gas chromatography.

5.4. Gas chromatography

Operating conditions:

- Injector temperature (on-column injector) lower than solvent boiling point (68 °C);
- Detector temperature: 350 °C;
- Column temperature: programming of furnace temperature: 60 °C for 1 minute, increasing by 15 °C per minute up to 180 °C, then by 5 °C per minute up to 340 °C, then 340 °C for 13 minutes;
- Carrier gas: hydrogen or helium, set at a linear velocity sufficient to obtain the resolution reflected in Figure 1. The retention time of the C₅₄ triglyceride must be 40 ± 5 minutes (see Figure 2). (The operating conditions indicated above are indicative. Operators will have to optimise them to obtain the desired resolution. The peak corresponding to 2-glyceryl monopalmitate must have a minimum height equal to 10 % of the recorder scale.)
- Quantity of substance injected: 0,5-1 µl of the n-hexane solution (5 ml) (5.3.3).

5.4.1. Identification of the peaks

The individual monoglycerides are identified from their retention times and by comparison with those obtained for standard monoglyceride mixtures under the same conditions.

5.4.2. Quantitative evaluation

The area of each peak is calculated using an electronic integrator.

6. EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The percentage of glyceryl monopalmitate is calculated from the ratio between the area of the corresponding peak and the areas of the peaks of all the monoglycerides (see Figure 2) using the formula:

$$\text{glyceryl monopalmitate (\%)} = \frac{A_x}{\Sigma A} \times 100$$

where:

A_x = area of the peak corresponding to glyceryl monopalmitate

ΣA = sum of the areas of all the monoglyceride peaks

The result must be to one decimal place.

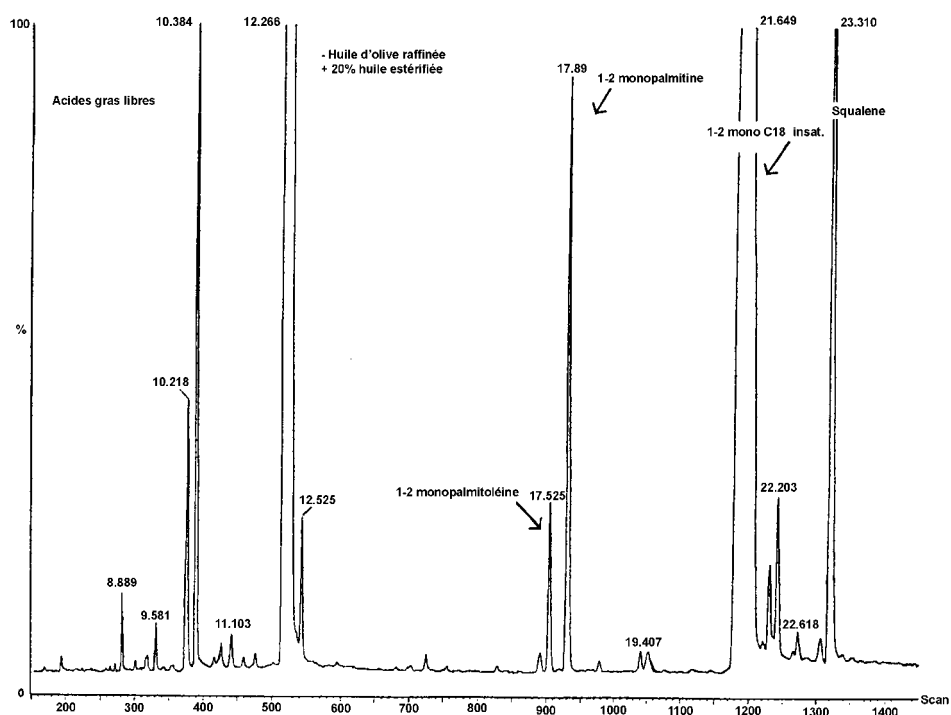
7. ANALYSIS REPORT

The analysis report must specify:

- reference to this method,
- all the information needed for a full identification of the sample,
- the analysis result,
- any deviation from the method, whether as the result of a decision by the parties concerned or for another reason,
- details to identify the laboratory, the date of the analysis and the signatures of those responsible for the analysis.

Figure 1

Chromatogram of the products of the silanisation reaction obtained by the action of lipase on a refined olive oil with 20 % esterified oil added (100 %)



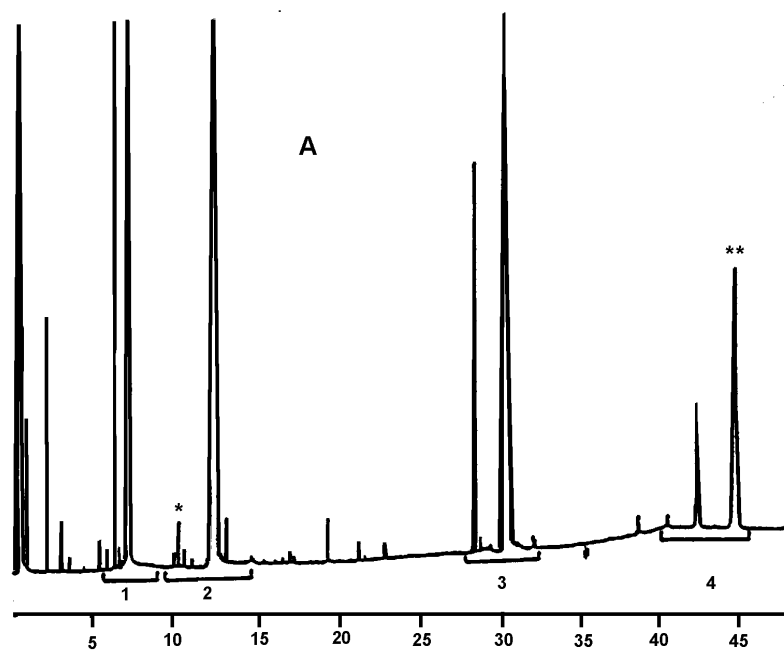
Key: "acides gras libres" = free fatty acids; "Huile d'olive raffinée + 20 % huile estérifiée" = refined olive oil + 20 % esterified oil; "1-2 monopalmitoléine" = 1-2 monopalmitolein; "1-2 mono C₁₈ insat." = unsaturated 1-2 mono C₁₈

Figure 2

Chromatogram of:

(A) unesterified olive oil, after lipase; after silanisation; under these conditions (8-12 m capillary column) the wax fraction is eluted at the same time as the diglyceride fraction or slightly afterwards.

After lipase, the triglyceride content should not exceed 15 %



Key:

1 = Free fatty acids

2 = Monoglycerides

3 = Diglycerides

4 = Triglycerides

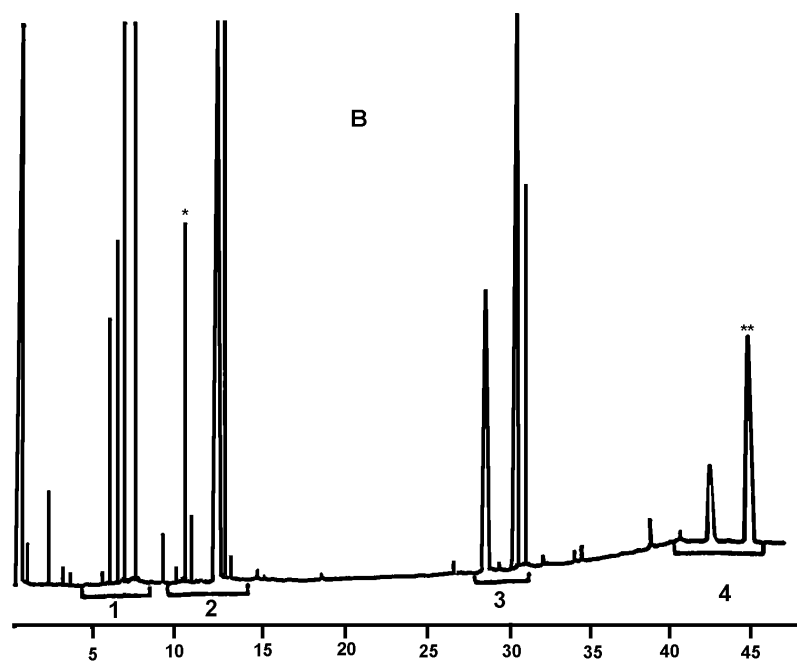
* = 2-monopalmitine

** = Triglyceride C₅₄

Chromatogram of:

(B) unesterified oil after lipase; after silanisation; under these conditions (8-12 m capillary column) the wax fraction is eluted at the same time as the diglyceride fraction or slightly afterwards.

After lipase, the triglyceride content should not exceed 15 %.



Key:

- 1 = Free fatty acids
- 2 = Monoglycerides
- 3 = Diglycerides
- 4 = Triglycerides
- * = 2-monopalmitine
- ** = C₅₄ triglyceride

8. NOTES

Note 1. PREPARATION OF THE LIPASE

Lipases with satisfactory activity are commercially available. They can also be prepared in the laboratory in the following manner:

Cool to 0 °C 5 kg of fresh pig's pancreas. Remove the surrounding solid fat and the connective tissue and grind to a liquid paste in a blender. Stir the paste with 2,5 litres of anhydrous acetone for 4-6 hours, then centrifuge. Extract the residue three more times with the same volume of anhydrous acetone, then twice with an acetone/diethyl ether mixture (1/1 v/v) and twice with diethyl ether.

Vacuum-dry the residue for 48 hours to obtain a stable powder which can be stored for a long time in a refrigerator away from moisture.

Note 2. MONITORING LIPASE ACTIVITY

Prepare an olive oil emulsion as follows:

In a mixer stir for 10 minutes a mixture of 165 ml of a 100 g/l gum arabic solution, 15 g of crushed ice and 20 ml of a previously neutralised olive oil.

Pour 10 ml of the emulsion into a 50 ml beaker, then 0,3 ml of a 0,2 g/ml sodium cholate solution and then 20 ml of distilled water.

Put the beaker in a thermostat set at 37 °C; introduce the electrodes of the pH meter and the screw agitator.

Using a burette, add a 0,1 N sodium hydroxide solution drop by drop until a pH of 8,3 is obtained.

Add an aliquot of the lipase powder suspension in water (0,1 g/ml of lipase). As soon as the pH meter reads 8,3, start the chronometer and add the sodium hydroxide solution drop by drop at a rate which maintains the pH at 8,3. Note every minute the volume of solution consumed.

Record the data on an x/y graph with the time on the x-axis and millilitres of 0,1 N alkaline solution consumed to keep a constant pH on the y-axis. A linear graph should be obtained.

Lipase activity, expressed in lipase units per mg, is given by the following formula:

$$A = \frac{V \times N \times 100}{m}$$

where:

A is activity in lipase units/mg

V is the number of millilitres of 0,1 N sodium hydroxide solution per minute (calculated on the basis of the graph)

N is the titre of the sodium hydroxide solution

m is the mass in mg of the test lipase.

A lipase unit is defined as the quantity of enzyme which releases 10 micro-equivalents of acid per minute.;

7. in Annex XA, point 6.2 is replaced by the following:

‘6.2. The methyl esters are prepared using procedure B set out in Annex XB. Fatty substances having a free acidity over 3 % must first be neutralised in accordance with point 5.1.1 of Annex VII.’

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 703/2007**of 21 June 2007****amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin, as regards Dihydrostreptomycin and Streptomycin****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 of 26 June 1990 laying down a Community procedure for the establishment of maximum residue limits of veterinary medicinal products in foodstuffs of animal origin ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 2 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Medicines Agency formulated by the Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use,

Whereas:

(1) All pharmacologically active substances used in the Community in veterinary medicinal products intended for food-producing animals should be evaluated in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90.

(2) The substance Dihydrostreptomycin is included in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 for all ruminants for muscle, fat, liver, kidney and milk as well as for porcine for muscle, skin and fat, liver and kidney. Following examination of an application for the extension to rabbits of the existing entry for Dihydrostreptomycin, it is considered appropriate to modify the entry for Dihydrostreptomycin to include rabbits.

(3) The substance Streptomycin is included in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 for bovine and ovine for muscle, fat, liver, kidney and milk as well as for porcine

for muscle, skin and fat, liver and kidney. Following examination of the application for the extension to rabbits of the existing entry for Dihydrostreptomycin and taking account that the safety evaluation of the above referred two substances had been initially carried out together on the basis of their similarity in chemical structure and biological activity, it is also considered appropriate to modify the entry for Streptomycin to include rabbits for muscle, fat, liver and kidney. It was equally considered appropriate to modify the current entry of Streptomycin for bovine and ovine by a new entry for all ruminants for muscle, fat, liver, kidney and milk.

(4) Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(5) An adequate period should be allowed before the applicability of this Regulation in order to enable Member States to make any adjustment which may be necessary in the light of this Regulation to the authorisations to place the veterinary medicinal products concerned on the market which have been granted in accordance with Directive 2001/82/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products ⁽²⁾ to take account of the provisions of this Regulation.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Veterinary Medicinal Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2377/90 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 287/2007 (OJ L 78, 17.3.2007, p. 13).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2004/28/EC (OJ L 136, 30.4.2004, p. 58).

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 21 August 2007.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 2007.

For the Commission

Günter VERHEUGEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

The following substances are replaced in Annex I (List of pharmacologically active substances for which maximum residue limits have been fixed):

- 1. Anti-infectious agents
- 1.2. Antibiotics
- 1.2.10. Aminoglycosides

Pharmacologically active substance(s)	Marker residue	Animal species	MRLs	Target issues
Dihydrostreptomycin	Dihydrostreptomycin	All ruminants	500 µg/kg	Muscle
			500 µg/kg	Fat
			500 µg/kg	Liver
			1 000 µg/kg	Kidney
		Porcine	200 µg/kg	Milk
			500 µg/kg	Muscle
			500 µg/kg	Skin + fat
			500 µg/kg	Liver
		Rabbits	1 000 µg/kg	Kidney
			500 µg/kg	Muscle
			500 µg/kg	Fat
			500 µg/kg	Liver
			1 000 µg/kg	Kidney
Streptomycin	Streptomycin	All ruminants	500 µg/kg	Muscle
			500 µg/kg	Fat
			500 µg/kg	Liver
			1 000 µg/kg	Kidney
		Porcine	200 µg/kg	Milk
			500 µg/kg	Muscle
			500 µg/kg	Skin + fat
			500 µg/kg	Liver
		Rabbits	1 000 µg/kg	Kidney
			500 µg/kg	Muscle
			500 µg/kg	Fat
			500 µg/kg	Liver
			1 000 µg/kg	Kidney'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 704/2007**of 21 June 2007****amending Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000 laying down rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 as regards Community aid for supplying milk and certain milk products to pupils in educational establishments**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 15 and 47, second indent, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 14(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 fixes the amounts of aid to be granted for the supplying of milk products to pupils for the period from 1 July 2006 until 30 June 2007.
- (2) In order to facilitate national administrations and those charged with implementing the school milk scheme to process the aid payments, a transitional provision in the case of change of the rate was introduced at the end of the school year 2005/2006 in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000 ⁽²⁾.
- (3) Member States where the school year 2006/2007 ends in July will still find difficulties in processing the aid payments because of the change of aid rate. It is appropriate to extend the same provision to the school year 2006/2007.

(4) Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:

‘However, for the school year 2006/2007, the aid rate in force on the first day of June may be applied during the month of July if a school year in the Member State ends in July.’

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 2007.

For the Commission

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1913/2005 (OJ L 307, 25.11.2005, p. 2).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 311, 12.12.2000, p. 37. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 943/2006 (OJ L 173, 27.6.2006, p. 9).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 705/2007**of 21 June 2007****setting the amount of the aid for pears for processing for the 2007/2008 marketing year**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Committee for Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the markets in processed fruit and vegetable products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6(1) thereof,

Article 1

For the 2007/2008 marketing year, the amount of the aid for pears under Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 shall be:

Whereas:

(1) Article 3(3)(c) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1535/2003 of 29 August 2003 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 as regards the aid scheme for products processed from fruit and vegetables ⁽²⁾ provides that the Commission is to publish the amount of aid applicable to pears for processing no later than 15 June.

— EUR 161,70 per tonne in the Czech Republic,

(2) The average quantity of pears processed under the aid scheme in the last three marketing years is 6 511 tonnes higher than the Community threshold.

— EUR 51,05 per tonne in Greece,

(3) For those Member States that have overrun their processing threshold, the amount of the aid for pears for processing for the 2007/2008 marketing year must therefore be adjusted in relation to the level set in Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96, in accordance with Article 5(2) of that Regulation.

— EUR 161,70 per tonne in Spain,

— EUR 161,70 per tonne in France,

— EUR 154,00 per tonne in Italy,

— EUR 161,70 per tonne in Hungary,

— EUR 9,46 per tonne in the Netherlands,

— EUR 161,70 per tonne in Austria,

— EUR 161,70 per tonne in Portugal.

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

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 2007.

For the Commission

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 29. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 386/2004 (OJ L 64, 2.3.2004, p. 25).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 218, 30.8.2003, p. 14. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1663/2005 (OJ L 267, 12.10.2005, p. 22).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 706/2007**of 21 June 2007****laying down, pursuant to Directive 2006/40/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, administrative provisions for the EC type-approval of vehicles, and a harmonised test for measuring leakages from certain air conditioning systems****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Directive 2006/40/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 relating to emissions from air-conditioning systems in motor vehicles and amending Council Directive 70/156/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 7(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 2006/40/EC is one of the separate directives under the EC type-approval procedure established by Directive 70/156/EEC ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Directive 2006/40/EC requires vehicles which are fitted with air-conditioning systems designed to contain fluorinated greenhouse gases with a global warming potential higher than 150 to be type-approved with regard to emissions from those air-conditioning systems. It also establishes limit values for leakage rates from such systems. It is therefore necessary to establish a harmonised detection test for measuring the leakage rate of such gases and to adopt provisions necessary to implement Directive 2006/40/EC.
- (3) Directive 2006/40/EC prohibits from a certain date the placing on the market of new vehicles fitted with air-conditioning systems designed to contain fluorinated greenhouse gases with a global warming potential higher than 150. At this moment, the only identified fluorinated gas with a global warming potential higher than 150 used as refrigerant in mobile air-conditioning systems is HFC-134a. The leakage detection test should therefore be established for that gas.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for Adaptation to Technical Progress,

*Article 1***Subject matter**

This Regulation lays down certain measures for the implementation of Articles 4 and 5 of Directive 2006/40/EC.

*Article 2***Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:

1. 'vehicle type with regard to emissions from air-conditioning systems' means a group of vehicles which do not differ as regards the refrigerant used or other main characteristics of the air-conditioning system or as regards the evaporator system, whether single or dual;
2. 'type of air-conditioning system' means a group of air-conditioning systems which do not differ either as regards their trade name or mark of their manufacturer or as regards the leak components included therein;
3. 'leak component' means any of the following parts of an air-conditioning system or an assembly of such parts:
 - (a) hose including crimping;
 - (b) individual connections, whether male or female;
 - (c) valves, switches and sensors;
 - (d) thermal expansion valves with connections;
 - (e) evaporator with external connections;
 - (f) compressor with connections;
 - (g) condenser with integrated serviceable dryer;
 - (h) receiver/dryer with connections;
 - (i) accumulator with connections;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 161, 14.6.2006, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 42, 23.2.1970, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2006/96/EC (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 81).

4. 'type of leak component' means a group of leak components which do not differ either as regards their trade name or mark of their manufacturer or as regards their main function.

Leak components made of different materials or combinations of different leak components shall be considered as belonging to the same type of leak component, as defined in point 4 of the first paragraph, provided that they do not increase the leakage rate.

Article 3

EC component type-approval

Member States may not, on grounds relating to emissions from air-conditioning systems, refuse to grant an EC component type-approval to a type of leak component or a type of air-conditioning system if it complies with the provisions of this Regulation.

Article 4

Administrative provisions for EC component type-approval

1. The manufacturer or his representative shall submit to the type-approval authority the application for EC component type-approval for a type of leak component or air-conditioning system.

The application shall be drawn up in accordance with the model of the information document set out in Part 1 of Annex I.

2. The manufacturer or his representative shall submit to the technical service responsible for conducting the type-approval tests a leak component or an air-conditioning system to be approved.

For that purpose, a sample with the highest leakage rate (hereinafter 'the worst case sample') shall be used.

3. If the relevant requirements are met, EC component type-approval shall be granted and a component type-approval number issued in accordance with the numbering system set out in Annex VII to Directive 70/156/EEC.

A Member State may not assign the same number to another type of leak component or air-conditioning system.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the type-approval authority shall deliver an EC component type-approval certificate established in accordance with the model set out in Part 2 of Annex I.

Article 5

EC component type-approval mark

Every leak component or air-conditioning system conforming to a type in respect of which EC component type-approval has been granted pursuant to this Regulation shall bear an EC component type-approval mark set out in Part 3 of Annex I.

Article 6

Administrative provisions for EC type-approval of a vehicle with regard to emissions from an air-conditioning system

1. The manufacturer or his representative shall submit to the type-approval authority the application for EC type-approval of a vehicle with regard to emissions from an air-conditioning system.

The application shall be drawn up in accordance with the model of the information document set out in Part 4 of Annex I.

2. The manufacturer or his representative shall submit with the application, in the case of a whole vehicle testing, the worst case sample of the complete vehicle type to be approved or, in the case of a component testing, type-approval certificates for the relevant leak components or for the air-conditioning system.

3. If the relevant requirements are met, EC type-approval shall be granted and a type-approval number issued in accordance with the numbering system set out in Annex VII to Directive 70/156/EEC.

A Member State may not assign the same number to another vehicle type.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the type-approval authority shall deliver an EC type-approval certificate established in accordance with the model set out in Part 5 of Annex I.

*Article 7***Harmonised leakage detection test**

The harmonised leakage detection test for examining whether the maximum permissible leakage limits, referred to in Article 5(2) and 5(3) of Directive 2006/40/EC, have been exceeded is laid down in Annex II to this Regulation.

*Article 8***Entry into force**

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

This Regulation shall apply from 5 January 2008.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 June 2007.

For the Commission

Günter VERHEUGEN

Vice-President

*List of Annexes***Annex I Administrative documents for EC type-approval**

Part 1: Information document — EC component type-approval

Part 2: EC type-approval certificate (component)

Part 3: EC component type-approval mark

Part 4: Information document — EC type-approval of a vehicle

Part 5: EC type-approval certificate (vehicle)

Annex II Technical provisions for the determination of leakages from air-conditioning systems

Appendix: **Calibration of equipment for leakage testing**

ANNEX I

ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS FOR EC TYPE-APPROVAL

PART 1

MODEL

Information document No ... relating to EC component type-approval of an air-conditioning system or of a component thereof

The following information, if applicable, must be supplied in triplicate and include a list of contents. Any drawings must be supplied in appropriate scale and in sufficient detail on size A4 or on a folder of A4 format. Photographs, if any, must show sufficient detail.

If the components have electronic controls, information concerning their performance must be supplied.

0 GENERAL

0.1 Make (trade name of manufacturer):

0.2 Type:

0.2.1 Commercial name(s), if available:

0.2.2 Component material:

0.2.3 Drawing or scheme of a component:

0.2.4 Reference or part number of the component:

0.5 Name and address of manufacturer:

0.7 Location and method of affixing of the EC type-approval mark:

0.8 Address(es) of assembly plant(s):

9. BODYWORK

9.10.8. Leakage in g/year of the leak component/air-conditioning system (if tested by the manufacturer) ⁽¹⁾:

⁽¹⁾ Delete where appropriate. Fill in only if the component/system is designed for use of a fluorinated greenhouse gas with a global warming potential higher than 150.

PART 2

MODEL

EC TYPE-APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

(maximum format: A4 (210 × 297 mm))

STAMP OF ADMINISTRATION

Communication concerning the

- type-approval
- extension of type-approval ⁽¹⁾
- refusal of type-approval ⁽¹⁾
- withdrawal of type-approval ⁽¹⁾

of a type of vehicle/component/separate technical unit ⁽¹⁾ with regard to Directive 2006/40/EC, as implemented by Regulation (EC) No 706/2007 ⁽¹⁾.

Type-approval number

Reason for extension

SECTION I

- 0.1 Make (trade name of manufacturer):
- 0.2 Type:
- 0.2.1 Commercial name(s), if available:
- 0.3 Means of identification of type, if marked on the vehicle/component/separate technical unit ⁽¹⁾
- 0.5 Name and address of manufacturer:
- 0.7 In the case of components and separate technical units, location and method of affixing of the EC type-approval mark:
- 0.8 Address(es) of assembly plant(s):

SECTION II

- 1 Additional information (where applicable): (see Addendum)
- 2 Technical service responsible for carrying out the tests:
- 3 Date of test report:
- 4 Number of test report:
- 5 Remarks (if any): (see Addendum)
- 6 Place:
- 7 Date:
- 8 Signature:
- 9 The index to the information package lodged with the approval authority, which may be obtained on request, is attached.

Addendum

to EC type-approval certificate No ...

concerning the type-approval of an air-conditioning system or leak component with regard to Directive 2006/40/EC

- 1 Additional information
 - 1.1 Brief description of the system or leak component:
 - 1.2 Leakage in g/year ⁽²⁾:
 - 1.3 Remarks: (e.g., valid for left-hand drive and right-hand drive vehicles):

⁽¹⁾ Delete where appropriate.⁽²⁾ Fill in only if the system is designed for use of a fluorinated greenhouse gas with a global warming potential higher than 150.

PART 3

EC COMPONENT TYPE-APPROVAL MARK

1. GENERAL

1.1. The EC component type-approval mark consists of:

1.1.1. a rectangle surrounding the lower case letter 'e' followed by the distinguishing number or letters of the Member State which has granted the EC component type-approval:

1 for Germany

2 for France

3 for Italy

4 for the Netherlands

5 for Sweden

6 for Belgium

7 for Hungary

8 for the Czech Republic

9 for Spain

11 for the United Kingdom

12 for Austria

13 for Luxembourg

17 for Finland

18 for Denmark

19 for Romania

20 for Poland

21 for Portugal

23 for Greece

24 for Ireland

26 for Slovenia

27 for Slovakia

29 for Estonia

32 for Latvia

34 for Bulgaria

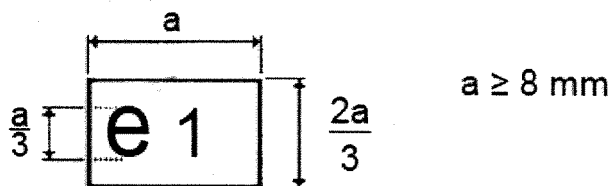
36 for Lithuania

49 for Cyprus

50 for Malta,

1.1.2. in the vicinity of the rectangle the 'base approval number' contained in Section 4 of the type-approval number referred to in Annex VII of Directive 70/156/EEC, preceded by the two figures indicating the sequence number assigned to the most recent major technical amendment to Directive 2006/40/EC or this Regulation on the date the EC component type-approval was granted. For this Regulation, the sequence number is 00.

- 1.2. The EC component type-approval mark must be clearly legible and indelible.
2. EXAMPLE OF THE EC COMPONENT TYPE-APPROVAL MARK



00 2439  $\frac{a}{3}$

$a \geq 8 \text{ mm}$ or at least 2,5 mm if the 8 mm size is not suitable.

The above component type-approval mark shows that the part in question has been approved in Germany (e1) under approval number 2439. The first two digits (00) indicate that this part was approved according to this Regulation.

PART 4

MODEL

Information document No ... relating to EC type-approval of a vehicle with regard to emissions from air-conditioning system

The following information, if applicable, must be supplied in triplicate and include a list of contents. Any drawings must be supplied in appropriate scale and in sufficient detail on size A4 or on a folder of A4 format. Photographs, if any, must show sufficient detail.

If the components have electronic controls, information concerning their performance must be supplied.

0 GENERAL

0.1 Make (trade name of manufacturer):

0.2 Type:

0.2.1 Commercial name(s), if available:

0.3 Means of identification of type, if marked on the vehicle/component/separate technical unit ⁽¹⁾

0.3.1 Location of that marking:

0.4 Category of vehicle:

0.5 Name and address of manufacturer:

0.7 In the case of components and separate technical units, location and method of affixing of the EC type-approval mark

0.8 Address(es) of assembly plant(s)

9. BODYWORK

9.10.8 The air-conditioning system is designed to contain fluorinated greenhouse gases with a global warming potential higher than 150: YES/NO ⁽¹⁾

Gas used as refrigerant:

If YES, fill in the following sections

9.10.8.1 Drawing and brief description of the air-conditioning system, including the reference or part number and material of the leak components:

9.10.8.2 Leakage in g/year of the air-conditioning system:

9.10.8.2.1. In case of leak component testing: list of leak components including the corresponding reference or part number and material, with their respective yearly leakages and information about the test (e.g. test report no., approval No, etc.):

9.10.8.2.2. In case of system testing: reference or part number and material of the components of the system and information about the test (e.g. test report No, approval no., etc.):

⁽¹⁾ Delete where appropriate.

PART 5

MODEL

EC TYPE-APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

(maximum format: A4 (210 × 297 mm))

STAMP OF ADMINISTRATION

Communication concerning the

- type-approval
- extension of type-approval ⁽¹⁾
- refusal of type-approval ⁽¹⁾
- withdrawal of type-approval ⁽¹⁾

of a type of vehicle/component/separate technical unit ⁽¹⁾ with regard to Directive 2006/40/EC, as implemented by Regulation (EC) No 706/2007.

Type-approval Number:

Reason for extension:

SECTION I

- 0.1 Make (trade name of manufacturer):
- 0.2 Type:
- 0.2.1 Commercial name(s), if available:
- 0.3 Means of identification of type, if marked on the vehicle/component/separate technical unit ⁽¹⁾
- 0.3.1 Location of that marking:
- 0.4 Category of vehicle:
- 0.5 Name and address of manufacturer:
- 0.7 In the case of components and separate technical units, location and method of affixing of the EC type-approval mark:
- 0.8 Address(es) of assembly plant(s):

SECTION II

- 1 Additional information (where applicable): (see Addendum)
- 2 Technical service responsible for carrying out the tests:
- 3 Date of test report:
- 4 Number of test report:
- 5 Remarks (if any): (see Addendum)
- 6 Place:
- 7 Date:
- 8 Signature:
- 9 The index to the information package lodged with the approval authority, which may be obtained on request, is attached.

Addendum

to EC type-approval certificate No ...

concerning the type-approval of a vehicle with regard to Directive 2006/40/EC

- 1 Additional information
 - 1.1 Brief description of the vehicle type as regards its air-conditioning system:
 - 1.2 The air-conditioning system using a fluorinated greenhouse gas with a global warming potential higher than 150: YES/NO
Gas used as refrigerant:
If YES, fill in the following sections
 - 1.3 Overall leakage in g/year:
 - 1.4 Remarks: (e.g., valid for left-hand drive and right-hand drive vehicles):

⁽¹⁾ Delete where appropriate.

ANNEX II

TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF LEAKAGES FROM AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEMS**1. INTRODUCTION**

This annex applies to vehicles with an air-conditioning system (AC) designed to contain fluorinated greenhouse gases with a global warming potential higher than 150, in order to evaluate the release to the atmosphere of refrigerant fluid. Topics addressed in this Annex include:

1. Equipment requirements
2. Test conditions
3. Test procedure and data requirements

2. DESCRIPTION OF TEST

- 2.1. The air-conditioning leakage test is designed to determine the amount of hydro-fluoro-carbons (HFC-134a) released to the atmosphere from vehicles fitted with an air-conditioning system, as a consequence of the normal operation of such a system.
- 2.2. The test can be undertaken on the whole vehicle, on the air-conditioning system or on individual leak components.
- 2.3. Leak components need to be tested without additional oil involved. Residual oil from the manufacturing process can stay in. Compressors use standard charge of oil.
- 2.4. The individual components boundaries have to be within a metal tube area. The boundary sections have to be sealed tightly by welding or brazing. One of the components boundaries may, if appropriate, be connected to a suitable volume metal container holding the two-phase refrigerant.
- 2.5. The HFC-134a container and leak component has to be filled with two-phase (liquid and vapour) refrigerant HFC-134a to maintain constant pressure at the required temperature level by heating means. The leak component under pre-conditioning or under test is installed in the sealed enclosure. The temperature of the component is maintained at the requested preconditioning or testing temperature in order to have only the vapour phase of HFC-134a inside the component. For complete air-conditioning systems the actual nominal charge has to be used. The manufacturer recommended oil concentration and type should be used.
- 2.6. Every leak component of the air-conditioning system shall be submitted to a test except those considered as leak free.
 - 2.6.1. The following components are considered leak free:
 - Evaporator without connections
 - Metallic tubes without connections
 - Condenser without serviceable integrated dryer without connections
 - Receiver/dryer without connections
 - Accumulator without connections.

- 2.7. The worst case sample of a leak component or an air-conditioning system shall be chosen for testing.
- 2.8. Mass leakage of refrigerant fluid from any leak component is added up to provide an overall result for the test.
3. TEST EQUIPMENT
- The test has to be undertaken in a sealed enclosure including an equipment to ensure a homogeneous concentration of gas and the use of a gas analysis method.
- All the equipment used during the test shall be calibrated with relation to reference equipment.
- 3.1. **Measurement enclosure**
- 3.1.1. For the pre-conditioning phase, the temperature conditioning system must be capable of controlling the internal air temperature throughout the duration of this phase, with a tolerance of ± 3 K.
- 3.1.2. For the measurement phase, the leakage measurement enclosure must be a sealed gas-tight measurement enclosure able to contain the system, component under test. The enclosure when sealed must be gas tight in accordance with the Appendix. The inner surface of the enclosure must be impermeable and non-reactive to the air-conditioning refrigerant fluid. The temperature conditioning system must be capable of controlling the internal enclosure air temperature throughout the test, with an average tolerance of ± 1 K over the duration of the test.
- 3.1.3. The measurement enclosure must be constructed with rigid panels that maintain a fixed enclosure volume.
- 3.1.4. The inner size of the measurement enclosure shall be appropriate to contain the components or systems to be tested with the required accuracy.
- 3.1.5. Gas and temperature homogeneity inside the measurement enclosure shall be ensured by mean of at least one recirculation fan or an alternative method that can be demonstrated to provide homogeneous temperature and gas concentration.
- 3.2. **Measuring equipment**
- 3.2.1. The amount of HFC-134a released shall be measured by means of gas chromatography, infrared spectrophotometry, mass spectrometry, infrared photo-acoustic spectroscopy (see the Appendix).
- 3.2.2. If the used technique is not one of the mentioned before, equivalency shall have to be demonstrated and the equipment has to be calibrated with a procedure similar as described in the Appendix.
- 3.2.3. The target accuracy of the measuring equipment for the total air-conditioning system is established in ± 2 g/year.
- 3.2.4. Equipment for gas analysis, combined with any other equipment, which allows an accuracy down to 0,2 grams/year shall be used for any component test.
- 3.2.5. For components where it is very difficult to achieve the above mentioned accuracy the number of samples in each test can be increased.
- 3.2.6. The repeatability of the analyser expressed as one standard deviation must be better than 1 % of full scale deflection at zero and at $80 \% \pm 20 \%$ of full scale on all ranges used.
- 3.2.7. The zero and span of the gas analyser must be calibrated before any test according to manufacturer instructions.
- 3.2.8. The operational ranges of the analyser must be chosen to give best resolution over the measurement, calibration and leak checking procedures.

3.3. Gas analyser data recording system

- 3.3.1. The gas analyser must be fitted with a device to record electrical signal output either by strip chart recorder or other data processing system at a frequency of at least once per 60 minutes. The recording system must have operating characteristics at least equivalent to the signal being recorded and must provide a permanent record of results. The record must show a positive indication of the beginning and end of the test (including beginning and end of sampling periods along with the time elapsed between start and completion of each test).

3.4. Additional equipment

3.4.1. Temperature recording

- 3.4.1.1. The temperature in the measurement enclosure is recorded at one or two points by temperature sensors which are connected so as to show a mean value. The measuring points shall be representative of the temperature inside the measurement enclosure.

- 3.4.1.2. Temperatures must, throughout the HFC-134a leakage measurements, be recorded or entered into a data processing system having a frequency of at least once per minute.

- 3.4.1.3. The accuracy of the temperature recording system must be within $\pm 1,0$ K.

3.4.2. Pressure measuring device

- 3.4.2.1. The accuracy of the pressure recording system for P_{shed} must be within ± 2 hPa and the pressure must be capable of being resolved to $\pm 0,2$ hPa.

3.4.3. Fans

- 3.4.3.1. By the use of one or more fans, blowers or other appropriate method, like N_2 flush, it must be possible to reduce the HFC-134a concentration in the measurement enclosure to the ambient level.

- 3.4.3.2. The leak component or system to be tested in the enclosure must not be subjected to a direct stream of air from the fans or blowers when used.

3.4.4. Gases

- 3.4.4.1. Where specified by the supplier of the gas analyser, the following gases must be available for calibration and operation:

— purified synthetic air with an oxygen content between 18 % and 21 % by volume,

— HFC-134a, 99,5 % minimum purity,

- 3.4.4.2. Calibration and span gases must be available containing mixtures of HFC-134a and purified synthetic air or any other suitable inert gas. The true concentrations of a calibration gas must be within ± 2 % of stated figures.

4. PRECONDITIONING

4.1. General requirement

- 4.1.1. Before preconditioning and leakage measurement is performed, the air-conditioning system is to be evacuated and charged with the specified nominal charge of HFC-134a.

- 4.1.2. In order to ensure saturated conditions during the whole duration of the test, including preconditioning phase, each 'leak' component, with or without additional container, is to be evacuated and charged with sufficient amount of HFC-134a but not exceeding $0,65 \text{ g/cm}^3$ of the total inner volume of the leak component or container.

4.2. Preconditioning conditions

- 4.2.1. The applicant for approval may choose to conduct preconditioning either in a single step at 40 °C or in a two step approach of shorter total duration. The two step approach shall involve two sequential stages, the first at 50 °C immediately followed by the second at 40 °C. The duration of preconditioning shall be as shown below.

System part	Option 1	Option 2	
	40 °C Time [h]	Step 1 — 50 °C Time [h]	Step 2 — 40 °C Time [h]
Complete system	480	240	24
Compressor	144	72	24
Hose assemblies	480	240	24
All other leak parts	96	48	24

Shorter preconditioning times can be used if it can be demonstrated the steady state (constant loss rate) regarding permeation losses has been reached.

- 4.2.2. After preconditioning, the leak components or system have to be placed in the measurement enclosure for the leak test within four hours.

4.3. Compressor

- 4.3.1. When necessary for lubrication and seal running-in, compressor may be run in between preconditioning and test during a minimum period of 1 min at minimum speed of 200 rpm.
- 4.3.2. The HFC-134a charge in the leak component or air-conditioning system has to be kept intact between preconditioning and measurement in order not to loose the preconditioning effect. This means that the same configuration has to be submitted to both preconditioning and measurement without disassembling and re-assembling in between.

5. TEST SEQUENCE

5.1. General requirements

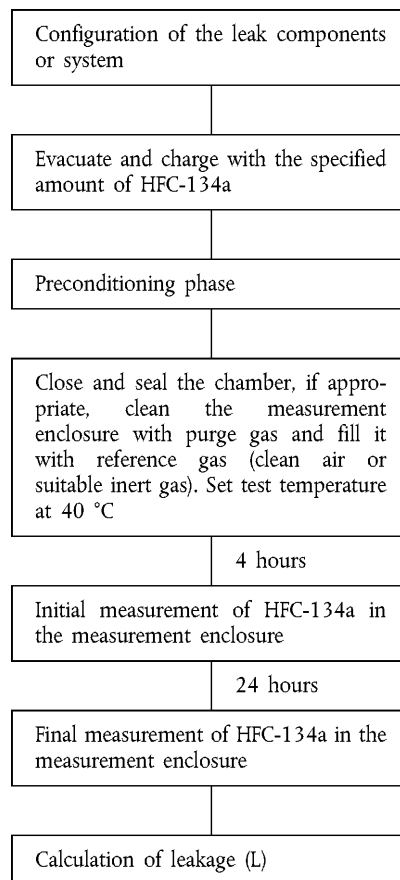
The test sequence, in *figure I*, shows the steps to be followed during the development of the test.

5.2. Leakage test

- 5.2.1. The test is to be undertaken at static and steady state conditions at the temperature of 313 K (40 °C). Differences in HFC-134a concentration over the test time is used to calculate annual losses.
- 5.2.2. The measurement enclosure must be purged for several minutes until a stable background is obtained.
- 5.2.3. Prior to the test the background level in the measurement enclosure must be measured and the gas analyzer zeroed and spanned.
- 5.2.4. In case the configuration is moved from the preconditioning to a different measurement chamber, the start of the measuring period shall be not earlier than four hours after the measurement enclosure is closed, sealed and test temperature set.
- 5.2.5. The leak component or system is then introduced in the measurement enclosure.

- 5.2.6. The measurement enclosure is closed and sealed gas-tight. The test chamber has to be completely filled at atmospheric pressure with a reference gas (e.g. clean air).

Figure I



- 5.2.7. The test period begins when the measurement enclosure is sealed and the temperature in the measurement enclosure reaches 313 K (40 °C). The temperature is maintained at that value until the end of the testing period. The HFC-134a concentration, temperature and barometric pressure are measured to give the initial readings $C_{\text{HFC-134a}i}$, P_{shed} and T_{shed} for the testing period but not earlier than four hours after closing the measurement enclosure and setting the test temperature as specified in section 5.2.4. These values are used in the leakage calculation according to section 5.3.

- 5.2.8. The nominal measurement period shall be 24 hours. A shorter period is allowed provided that sufficient accuracy can be demonstrated.

- 5.2.9. The gas analyser must be zeroed and spanned immediately after the end of the testing period.

- 5.2.10. At the end of the testing period the HFC-134a concentration, temperature and barometric pressure in the measurement enclosure must be measured. These are the final readings $C_{\text{HFC-134a}f}$, P_{shed} and T_{shed} for the leakage calculation according to section 5.3.

5.3. Calculation

- 5.3.1. The test described in section 5.2 allows the HFC-134a emissions to be calculated. Leakage is calculated using the initial and final HFC-134a concentrations, temperatures and pressures in the enclosure, together with the net measurement enclosure volume.

The total Leakage-Mass HFC-134a is calculated by means of the following formula:

$$\dot{m}_{\text{HFC-134a}} = M_{\text{HFC-134a}} \cdot \frac{\Delta n_{\text{HFC-134a}}}{\Delta t} = M_{\text{HFC-134a}} \cdot (V_{\text{shed}} - V_{\text{AC}}) \cdot \frac{P_{\text{shed}}}{R \cdot T_{\text{shed}}} \frac{(C_{\text{HFC-134ae}} - C_{\text{HFC-134ai}}) \cdot 10^{-6}}{(t_e - t_i)}$$

where:

$\dot{m}_{\text{HFC-134a}}$	= Leak flow rate of HFC-134a	[kg/s]
$n_{\text{HFC-134a}}$	= Number of moles of HFC-134a	[mol]
V_{shed}	= SHED-chamber net volume	[m ³]
V_{AC}	= Gross volume of the air-conditioning system or component	[m ³]
T_{shed}	= Temperature in the SHED	[K]
P_{shed}	= Pressure in the SHED	[kPa]
$C_{\text{HFC-134ae}}$	= HFC-134a final concentration	[ppm _v]
$C_{\text{HFC-134ai}}$	= HFC-134a initial concentration	[ppm _v]
t_e	= Final time	[s]
t_i	= Initial time	[s]
$M_{\text{HFC-134a}}$	= Molar mass of HFC-134a(=102 kg/kmol)	[kg/kmol]
R	= Gas constant(= 8,314 kJ/(kmol*K))	[kJ/(kmol*K)]

NB: $C_{\text{HFC-134a}}$ is defined as the number of moles of HFC-134a ($n_{\text{HFC-134a}}$) per mole of air ($n_{\text{air+HFC-134a}}$)

$$C_{\text{HFC-134a}}(\text{ppm}_v) = 10^6 \cdot \frac{n_{\text{HFC-134a}}}{n_{(\text{air+HFC-134a})}}$$

ppm_v: parts per million volume/volume equivalent to mol/mol.

5.3.2. The mass in grams, obtained as a function of the time, shall be transformed to grams/year (g/y).

5.4. Overall results of test

The total leakage for the complete air-conditioning system is calculated by adding the partial values for any of the leak component tested.

1. System testing

$$\text{AC Leakage, } L(\text{g/y}) = \text{CF} * \dot{m}_{\text{HFC-134a}} (\text{g/y})$$

2. Component testing

$$\text{AC Leakage, } L(\text{g/y}) = \text{CF} * \Sigma \dot{m}_{\text{HFC-134a}} (\text{g/y})$$

where CF (Correlation Factor) = 0,277.

6. APPROVAL

1. The tested air-conditioning system shall be approved if the value L (g/y) is lower than the values expressed in the next table, according to Directive 2006/40/EC:

L (g/y)	AC Refrigerant
40/60 (*)	HFC-134a

(*) In case of dual evaporation system.

2. The leak component shall be approved if it has been tested in accordance with the requirements of Sections 2 to 5.3.

*Appendix***Calibration of equipment for leakage testing****1. CALIBRATION FREQUENCY AND METHODS**

- 1.1. All equipment must be calibrated before its initial use and then calibrated as often as necessary and in any case in the period of six months before type-approval testing. The calibration methods to be used (for equipment listed in paragraph 3.2.1 of Annex II to this Regulation) are described in this Appendix.

2. CALIBRATION OF THE MEASUREMENT ENCLOSURE**2.1. Initial determination of measurement enclosure internal volume**

- 2.1.1. Before its initial use, the internal volume of the measurement enclosure must be determined as follows. The internal dimensions of the measurement enclosure are carefully measured, allowing for any irregularities such as bracing struts. The internal volume of the measurement enclosure is determined from these measurements.

- 2.1.2. The net internal volume is determined by subtracting the volume of the test component or system from the internal volume of the measurement enclosure.

- 2.1.3. The measurement enclosure must be leak checked as in 2.3. If the gas mass does not agree with the injected mass to within $\pm 2\%$ then corrective action is required.

2.2. Determination of measurement enclosure background emissions

This operation determines that the measurement enclosure does not contain any materials that emit significant amounts of HFC-134a. The check must be carried out at the enclosure's introduction to service, after any operations in the enclosure which may affect background emissions and at a frequency of at least once per year.

- 2.2.1. The temperature within the measurement enclosure must be maintained at $313\text{ K} \pm 1\text{ K}$ ($40\text{ °C} \pm 1\text{ °C}$) throughout the four-hour period mentioned below.

- 2.2.2. The measurement enclosure may be sealed and the mixing fan operated for a period of up to two hours before the four-hour background sampling period begins.

- 2.2.3. The analyser (if required) must be calibrated, then zeroed and spanned.

- 2.2.4. The measurement enclosure must be purged until a stable reading is obtained, and the mixing fan turned on if not already on.

- 2.2.5. The measurement enclosure is then sealed and the background concentration, temperature and barometric pressure are measured. Preferably the HFC-134a concentration is set to zero by purging or by evacuating the measuring enclosure. These are the initial readings $C_{\text{HFC-134a}}$, P_{shed} and T_{shed} used in the enclosure background calculation.

- 2.2.6. The enclosure is allowed to stand undisturbed with the mixing fan on for a period of four hours.

- 2.2.7. At the end of this time the same analyser is used to measure the concentration in the measuring enclosure. The temperature and the barometric pressure are also measured. These are the final readings $C_{\text{HFC-134a}}$, P_{shed} and T_{shed} .

2.3. Calibration and HFC-134a retention test of the measuring enclosure

The calibration and HFC-134a gas retention test in the measuring enclosure provides a check on the calculated volume in 2.1 and also measures any leak rate. The measuring enclosure leak rate must be determined at the chamber's introduction to service, after any operations in the measuring enclosure which may affect the integrity of the enclosure, and at least quarterly thereafter.

- 2.3.1. The measuring enclosure must be purged until a stable concentration is reached. The mixing fan is turned on, if not already switched on. The analyser is zeroed, calibrated if required, and spanned.
- 2.3.2. The ambient temperature control system is then turned on (if not already on) and adjusted for a temperature of 313 K (40 °C).
- 2.3.3. When the measuring enclosure stabilizes at 313 K $\pm$ 1 K (40 °C $\pm$ 1 °C), the enclosure is sealed and the background concentration, temperature and barometric pressure measured. These are the initial readings $C_{\text{HFC-134a}}$, P_{shed} and T_{shed} used in the enclosure calibration.
- 2.3.4. A known quantity of HFC-134a is injected in the measurement enclosure. The mass to be injected depends on the volume of the measurement enclosure using the following equation:

$$m_{\text{HFC-134a}} = M_{\text{HFC-134a}} \cdot V_{\text{shed}} \cdot \frac{P_{\text{shed}}}{R \cdot T_{\text{shed}}} \cdot C \cdot 10^{-6}$$

where:

$m_{\text{HFC-134a}}$	= Mass of HFC-134a	[kg]
V_{shed}	= Volume of the chamber	[m ³]
T_{shed}	= Temperature in the SHED	[K]
P_{shed}	= Pressure in the SHED	[kPa]
C	= HFC-134a concentration	[ppm _v]
$M_{\text{HFC-134a}}$	= Molar mass of HFC-134a (= 102 kg/kmol)	[kg/kmol]
R	= Gas constant (= 8,314 kJ/(kmol*K))	[kJ/(kmol*K)]

NB: $C_{\text{HFC-134a}}$ is defined as the number of moles of HFC-134a ($n_{\text{HFC-134a}}$) per mole of air ($n_{\text{air+HFC-134a}}$)

$$C_{\text{HFC-134a}}(\text{ppm}_v) = 10^6 \cdot \frac{n_{\text{HFC-134a}}}{n_{(\text{air+HFC-134a})}}$$

Using this equation the following table shows for different volumes of measurement enclosures the quantity of HFC-134a to be injected. The assumptions are: pressure is the atmospheric pressure (101,3 kPa), and the temperature in the measurement enclosure is of 40 °C.

Volume of measurement enclosure (L)	Injected mass (g)
5	6,0E-04
10	1,2E-03
50	6,0E-03
100	1,2E-02
500	6,0E-02
1 000	1,2E-01
2 000	2,4E-01
3 000	3,6E-01
4 000	4,8E-01

For the very small injected quantities, standard compositions of HFC-134a in nitrogen can be used. The measurement enclosure has to be evacuated and filled in with a non standard concentration.

- 2.3.5. The content of the measurement enclosure must be allowed to mix for five minutes and then the gas concentration, temperature and barometric pressure are measured. These are the final readings $C_{\text{HFC-134af}}$, P_{shed} and T_{shed} for the calibration of the measurement enclosure as well as the initial readings $C_{\text{HFC-134ai}}$, P_{shed} and T_{shed} for the retention check.
- 2.3.6. On the basis of the readings taken in sections 2.3.3 and 2.3.5 and the formula in section 2.3.4, the mass of HFC-134a in the measurement enclosure is calculated.
- 2.3.7. The process is then begun, maintaining the ambient temperature at a level of $313 \text{ K} \pm 1 \text{ K}$ ($40^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) over a 24-hour period.
- 2.3.8. At the completion of the 24-hour period, the final HFC-134a concentration, temperature and barometric pressure are measured and recorded. These are the final readings $C_{\text{HFC-134af}}$, T_{shed} and P_{shed} for the HFC-134a retention check.
- 2.3.9. Using the formula in section 2.3.4, the HFC-134a mass is then calculated from the readings taken in section 2.3.8. The mass may not differ by more than 5 % from the HFC mass given by section 2.3.6.
3. CALIBRATION OF THE HFC ANALYSER
- 3.1. The analyser must be adjusted as specified by the instrument manufacturer
- 3.2. The analyser should be calibrated using the appropriate reference gases.
- 3.3. Establish the calibration curve by at least five calibration points spaced as evenly as possible over the operating range. The nominal concentration of the calibration gas with the highest concentrations to be at least 80 % of the measured values.
- 3.4. Calculate the calibration curve by the method of least squares. If the resulting polynomial degree is greater than 3, then the number of calibration points must be at least the number of the polynomial degree plus 2.
- 3.5. The calibration curve must not differ by more than 2 % from the nominal value of each calibration gas.
- 3.6. Using the coefficients of the polynomial derived from section 3.4, a table of indicated reading against true concentration shall be drawn up in steps of no greater than 1 % of full scale. This is to be carried out for each analyser range calibrated. The table shall also contain other relevant data such as:
- date of calibration,
 - span and zero potentiometer readings (where applicable),
 - nominal scale,
 - reference data of each calibration gas used,
 - the actual and indicated value of each calibration gas used together with the percentage differences.
- 3.7. If it can be shown to the satisfaction of the approval authority that alternative technology (e.g. computer, electronically controlled range switch) can give equivalent accuracy, then those alternatives may be used.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 707/2007**of 21 June 2007****opening a tendering procedure for the sale of wine alcohol for use as bioethanol in the Community**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 33 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 of 25 July 2000 laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine with regard to market mechanisms ⁽²⁾, lays down, among other things, detailed rules for disposing of stocks of alcohol obtained from distillation under Articles 35, 36 and 39 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organisation of the market in wine ⁽³⁾ and referred to in Articles 27, 28 and 30 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 and held by the intervention agencies.
- (2) A tendering procedure for the sale of wine alcohol for exclusive use as bioethanol in the fuel sector in the Community should be organised in accordance with Article 92 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 with a view to reducing Community stocks of wine alcohol and ensuring the continuity of supplies to firms approved under that Article.
- (3) Since 1 January 1999, in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 2799/98 of 15 December 1998 establishing agri-monetary arrangements for the euro ⁽⁴⁾, the selling price and securities must be expressed, and payments made, in euro.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Wine,

Article 1

1. Tendering procedure No 10/2007 EC is hereby opened for the sale of wine alcohol for use as bioethanol in the Community.

The alcohol concerned has been produced from distillation under Articles 27, 28 and 30 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 and is held by the intervention agencies of the Member States.

2. The total volume put up for sale is 693 375,74 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol., broken down as follows:

- (a) one lot with the number 109/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (b) one lot with the number 110/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (c) one lot with the number 111/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (d) one lot with the number 112/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (e) one lot with the number 113/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (f) one lot with the number 114/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (g) one lot with the number 115/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (h) one lot with the number 116/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (i) one lot with the number 117/2007 EC for a quantity of 39 995 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (j) one lot with the number 118/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 194, 31.7.2000, p. 45. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2016/2006 (OJ L 384, 29.12.2006, p. 38).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 84, 27.3.1987, p. 1. Regulation repealed by Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 349, 24.12.1998, p. 1.

- (k) one lot with the number 119/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (l) one lot with the number 120/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (m) one lot with the number 121/2007 EC for a quantity of 50 000 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (n) one lot with the number 122/2007 EC for a quantity of 53 380,74 hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.
3. The location and references of the vats making up the lots, the quantity of alcohol in each vat, the alcoholic strength and the characteristics of the alcohol are as set out in Annex I to this Regulation.
4. Only firms approved under Article 92 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 may take part in the tendering procedure.
- (b) the name and address of the tenderer, the reference number of the notice of invitation to tender and the price proposed, expressed in euro per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol.;
- (c) an undertaking by tenderers that they will comply with all the rules applicable to this tendering procedure;
- (d) a statement by tenderers to the effect that:
- (i) they waive all claims in respect of the quality and characteristics of any alcohol awarded to them;
- (ii) they agree to submit to any checks made on the destination and use made of the alcohol;
- (iii) they accept that it is their responsibility to provide evidence that the alcohol is used as specified in the notice of invitation to tender in question.

Article 2

The sale shall be conducted in accordance with Articles 93, 94, 94b, 94c, 94d, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100 and 101 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 and Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 2799/98.

Article 3

1. Tenders shall be delivered to the intervention agencies holding the alcohol listed in Annex II or sent by registered mail to the address of the intervention agency.
2. Tenders shall be placed in a sealed double envelope, the inside envelope marked 'Tender under procedure No 10/2007 EC for use as bioethanol in the Community', the outer envelope bearing the address of the intervention agency concerned.
3. Tenders must reach the intervention agency concerned not later than 12 noon (Brussels time) on 5 July 2007.

Article 4

1. To be eligible for consideration, tenders must comply with Articles 94 and 97 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000.
2. To be eligible for consideration, when they are presented, tenders must be accompanied by:
- (a) proof that a tendering security of EUR 4 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol. has been lodged with the intervention agency holding the alcohol concerned;

Article 5

The notifications provided for in Article 94a of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 relating to the tendering procedure opened by this Regulation shall be sent to the Commission at the address given in Annex III to this Regulation.

Article 6

The formalities for sampling shall be as set out in Article 98 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000.

The intervention agency shall provide all the necessary information on the characteristics of the alcohol put up for sale.

On application to the intervention agency concerned, interested parties may obtain samples of the alcohol put up for sale, taken by a representative of the intervention agency concerned.

Article 7

1. The intervention agencies in the Member States in which the alcohol put up for sale is stored shall carry out appropriate checks to verify the nature of the alcohol at the time of end-use. To that end, they may:

- (a) apply Article 102 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 *mutatis mutandis*;
- (b) carry out checks on samples using nuclear magnetic resonance analysis to verify the nature of the alcohol at the time of end-use.

2. The costs of the checks referred to in paragraph 1 shall be borne by the firms to which the alcohol is sold.

Article 8

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, 21 June 2007.

For the Commission
Mariann FISCHER BOEL
Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Member State and lot number	Location	Vat No	Quantity in hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.	Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 (Article)	Type of alcohol
Spain Lot No 109/2007 EC	Tarancón	B-4	17 271	27	raw
		B-5	8 667	27	raw
		B-6	24 062	27	raw
	Total		50 000		
Spain Lot No 110/2007 EC	Tarancón	A-5	24 837	27	raw
		A-9	9 594	27	raw
		B-4	7 569	27	raw
		B-5	8 000	27	raw
	Total		50 000		
Spain Lot No 111/2007 EC	Tarancón	A-9	14 771	27	raw
		A-10	24 457	27	raw
		B-5	8 000	27	raw
		B-1	2 772	27	raw
	Total		50 000		
Spain Lot No 112/2007 EC	Tarancón	A-6	24 823	30	raw
		C-7	24 883	30	raw
		C-8	294	30	raw
	Total		50 000		
France Lot No 113/2007 EC	Viniflor — Longuefuye M ^{me} Bretaudeau F-53200 Longuefuye	4	22 550	27	raw
		5	6 385	27	raw
		21	4 645	28	raw
		5BIS	16 420	28	raw
	Total		50 000		
France Lot No 114/2007 EC	Viniflor — Longuefuye M ^{me} Bretaudeau F-53200 Longuefuye	6	22 915	27	raw
		22	4 600	27	raw
		9	22 485	27	raw
	Total		50 000		
France Lot No 115/2007 EC	Viniflor — Port-la-Nouvelle M. Mortefon Entrepôt d'alcool Av. Adolphe-Turrel BP 62 F-11210 Port-la-Nouvelle	2	25 715	27	raw
		23	1 870	30	raw
		2B	13 345	30	raw
		2B	7 990	30	raw
		2B	1 080	28	raw
	Total		50 000		
France Lot No 116/2007 EC	Viniflor — Port-la-Nouvelle M. Mortefon Entrepôt d'alcool Av. Adolphe-Turrel BP 62 F-11210 Port-la-Nouvelle	7	11 710	27	raw
		5B	2 360	28	raw
		7B	640	28	raw
		7B	2 200	30	raw
		23B	1 895	27	raw
		7B	7 790	30	raw
		5B	2 645	30	raw
		5B	1 525	30	raw
		23	3 985	30	raw
		5	15 250	27	raw
	Total		50 000		

Member State and lot number	Location	Vat No	Quantity in hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.	Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 (Article)	Type of alcohol
France Lot No 117/2007 EC	DEULEP — PSL F-13230 Port-Saint-Louis-du-Rhône	B2	39 995	27	raw
	Total		39 995		
Italy Lot No 118/2007 EC	Cipriani — Chizzola d'Ala (TN)	27a-21a-25a	6 500	27	raw
	Dister — Faenza (RA)	127a	4 700	27	raw
	I.C.V. — Borgorico (PD)	6a	2 200	27	raw
	Mazzari — S. Agata sul Santerno (RA)	4a-15a	27 800	30	raw
	Tampieri — Faenza (RA)	6a-7a-16a	1 500	27	raw
	Villapana — Faenza (RA)	4a-2a-10a	7 300	27	raw
	Total		50 000		
Italy Lot No 119/2007 EC	Bonollo — Paduni (FR)	35a-37a-39a	9 900	27/30	raw
	D'Auria — Ortona (CH)	22a-62a-76a-66a-80a-81a	10 900	27	raw
	Di Lorenzo-Ponte Valleceppi (PG) — Pontenuovo di Torgiano (PG)	19a-5b-6b-7b	19 000	27/30	raw
	S.V.A. — Ortona (CH)	19a	1 900	30	raw
	Balice S.n.c. — Valenzano (BA)	1a-13a-14a-15a-16a-45a	8 300	27	raw
	Total		50 000		
Italy Lot No 120/2007 EC	Bonollo — Paduni (FR)	35a-37a-39a	24 800	27/30	raw
	Caviro — Faenza (RA)	15a-6a-8a-5a	22 800	27	raw
	Deta — Barberino Val d'Elsa (FI)	7a	2 400	27	raw
	Total		50 000		
Italy Lot No 121/2007 EC	De Luca — Novoli (LE)	1a-8a-9a	3 400	27	raw
	Bertolino — Partinico (PA)	24a-27a	25 000	30	raw
	Balice Distill. — San Basilio Mottola (TA)	4a	3 400	27	raw
	S.V.M. — Sciacca (AG)	2a-3a-4a-8a-21a-30a-35a-36a-37	4 200	27/30	raw
	GE.DIS. — Marsala (TP)	14b	12 000	30	raw
	Trapas — Petrosino (TP)	7a	2 000	27	raw
	Total		50 000		
Greece Lot No 122/2007 EC	Οινοποιητικός συνεταιρισμός Μεσσηνίας Πύργος Τριφυλίας (Oinopoitikos Sinetairismos Messinias)	76	454,96	30	raw
		77	432,94	30	raw
		85	1 782,89	30	raw
		86	1 684,51	30	raw
		87	1 756,59	30	raw
		88	1 753,86	30	raw
		95	873,44	30	raw
		75	444,79	30	raw
		28	904,89	30	raw
		80	463,46	30	raw
		73	387,14	30	raw
		78	27,72	30	raw
		15	1 747,04	30	raw
		16	1 713,67	30	raw
		26	853,18	30	raw
		74	427,35	30	raw
		17	1 743,76	30	raw
		94	887,65	30	raw
		84	1 786,52	30	raw

Member State and lot number	Location	Vat No	Quantity in hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol.	Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 (Article)	Type of alcohol
		79	439,47	30	raw
		93	908,63	30	raw
		83	1 795,78	30	raw
		82	1 758,86	30	raw
		12	1 800,87	30	raw
		11	1 744,16	30	raw
		18	1 707,83	30	raw
		13	1 788,73	30	raw
		96	827,49	30	raw
		81	1 805,07	30	raw
		14	1 800,04	30	raw
		97	915,07	30	raw
		92	908,96	30	raw
		99	911,94	30	raw
		25	905,06	30	raw
		108	432,18	30	raw
		107	432,77	30	raw
		105	448,22	30	raw
		106	441,22	30	raw
		27	897,73	30	raw
		29	579,19	30	raw
		30	667,69	30	raw
		19	901,65	27	raw
		20	892,07	27	raw
		21	900,28	27	raw
		22	899,54	27	raw
		23	882,32	27	raw
		24	653,58	27	raw
		89	847,09	27	raw
		90	880,83	27	raw
		91	856,22	27	raw
		98	878,23	27	raw
		100	745,61	27	raw
	Total		53 380,74		

ANNEX II

Intervention agencies holding the alcohol referred to in Article 3

Viniflor — Libourne	Délégation nationale, 17 avenue de la Ballastière, BP 231, F-33505 Libourne Cedex (Tél. (33-5) 57 55 20 00; télex 57 20 25; fax (33) 557 55 20 59)
FEGA	Beneficencia, 8, E-28004 Madrid (Tél. (34-91) 347 64 66; fax (34-91) 347 64 65)
AGEA	Via Torino, 45, I-00184 Rome (Tél. (39) 06 49 49 97 14; fax (39) 06 49 49 97 61)
O.Π.Ε.Κ.Ε.Π.Ε.	Αχαρνών (Aharnon) 241, 10446 Athènes, Grèce (Tél. (30-210) 212 47 99; fax (30-210) 212 47 91)

ANNEX III

Address referred to in Article 5

European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, Unit D-2

B-1049 Brussels

Fax (32-2) 292 17 75

E-mail: agri-market-tenders@ec.europa.eu

DIRECTIVES

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2007/37/EC

of 21 June 2007

amending Annexes I and III to Council Directive 70/156/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type approval of motor vehicles and their trailers

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 70/156/EEC of 6 February 1970 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type approval of motor vehicles and their trailers⁽¹⁾ and in particular second indent of Article 13(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Directive 2006/40/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 relating to emissions from air-conditioning systems in motor vehicles and amending Council Directive 70/156/EEC⁽²⁾ is one of the separate directives under the EC type-approval procedure which was established by Directive 70/156/EEC.

(2) Directive 2006/40/EC requires vehicles fitted with an air-conditioning system designed to contain fluorinated greenhouse gases with a global warming potential higher than 150 to be type-approved with regard to emissions from an air-conditioning system.

(3) Following the introduction of that EC type-approval procedure and the adoption of Commission Regulation (EC) No 706/2007 of 21 June 2007 laying down, pursuant to Directive 2006/40/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, administrative provisions for the EC type-approval of vehicles, and a harmonised

test for measuring leakages from certain air conditioning systems⁽³⁾, it is necessary to add new elements to the list of information in Annex I to Directive 70/156/EEC and the information document requirements for the purposes of vehicle EC type-approval in Annex III to that Directive.

(4) In order to ensure the coherence of the EC type-approval procedure, the new requirements introduced by this Directive should apply from the same date as the measures adopted pursuant to Directive 2006/40/EC and to Regulation (EC) No 706/2007.

(5) Directive 70/156/EEC should be therefore amended accordingly.

(6) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee for Adaptation to Technical Progress,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Annexes I and III to Directive 70/156/EEC are amended in accordance with the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, by 4 January 2008 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 42, 23.2.1970, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2006/96/EC (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 81).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 161, 14.6.2006, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ See page 33 of this Official Journal.

They shall apply those provisions from 5 January 2008.

Article 3

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

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

Done at Brussels, 21 June 2007.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

For the Commission

Günter VERHEUGEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

Directive 70/156/EEC is amended as follows:

1. in Annex I, the following points are inserted:

- '9.10.8. Gas used as refrigerant in the air-conditioning system:
- 9.10.8.1 The air-conditioning system is designed to contain fluorinated greenhouse gases with a global warming potential higher than 150: YES/NO ⁽¹⁾
- 9.10.8.2 If YES, fill in the following sections:
- 9.10.8.2.1 Drawing and brief description of the air-conditioning system, including the reference or part number and material of the leak components:
- 9.10.8.2.2 Leakage of the air-conditioning system:
- 9.10.8.2.3 In case of component testing: list of leak components including the corresponding reference or part number and material, with their respective yearly leakages and information about the test (e.g. test report no., approval no., etc.):
- 9.10.8.2.4 In case of vehicle testing: reference or part number and material of the components of the system and information about the test (e.g. test report no., approval no., etc.):
- 9.10.8.3 Overall leakage in g/year of the entire system: '

2. in Annex III, the following points are inserted:

- '9.10.8 Gas used as refrigerant in the air-conditioning system:
- 9.10.8.1 The air-conditioning system is designed to contain fluorinated greenhouse gases with a global warming potential higher than 150: YES/NO ⁽¹⁾
- If yes, overall leakage in g/year of the entire system: '
-

II

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is not obligatory)

DECISIONS

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 7 June 2007

authorising Member States to ratify, in the interests of the European Community, the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, of the International Labour Organisation

(2007/431/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 42 in conjunction with the first sentence of the first subparagraph of Article 300(2) and the first subparagraph of Article 300(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, of the International Labour Organisation (hereinafter referred to as the Convention and the ILO, respectively) was adopted on 7 February 2006 by the maritime session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO convened in Geneva.
- (2) The Convention brings a major input in the shipping sector at international level in promoting decent living and working conditions for seafarers and fairer competition conditions for operators and shipowners and it is therefore desirable that its provisions should be applied as soon as possible.
- (3) The Convention lays the foundations for an international maritime labour code by setting minimum labour standards.

- (4) The Community seeks to achieve the establishment of a level playing field in the maritime industry.

- (5) Article 19, paragraph eight of the ILO Constitution states that 'in no case, shall the adoption of any Convention or Recommendation by the Conference, or the ratification of any Convention by any Member, be deemed to affect any law, award, custom or agreement which ensures more favourable conditions to the workers concerned than those provided for in the Convention or Recommendation'.

- (6) Some provisions of the Convention fall within the Community's exclusive competence as regards the coordination of social security schemes.

- (7) The Community cannot ratify the Convention, as only states can be parties thereto.

- (8) The Council should therefore authorise the Member States which are bound by the Community rules on the coordination of social security schemes based on Article 42 of the Treaty to ratify the Convention in the interests of the Community, under the conditions laid down in this Decision,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Member States are hereby authorised to ratify, for the parts falling under Community competence, the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, of the International Labour Organisation, adopted on 7 February 2006.

⁽¹⁾ Opinion delivered on 14 March 2007 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

Article 2

Member States should make efforts to take the necessary steps to deposit their instruments of ratification of the Convention with the Director-General of the International Labour Office as soon as possible, preferably before 31 December 2010. The Council will review the progress of the ratification before January 2010.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Done at Luxembourg, 7 June 2007.

For the Council

The President

M. GLOS

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 18 June 2007

extending the period of validity of Decision 2002/499/EC in respect of naturally or artificially dwarfed plants of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Juniperus* L. and *Pinus* L., originating in the Republic of Korea

(notified under document number C(2007) 2495)

(2007/432/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Decision 2002/499/EC of 26 June 2002 authorising derogations from certain provisions of Council Directive 2000/29/EC in respect of naturally or artificially dwarfed plants of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Juniperus* L. and *Pinus* L., originating in the Republic of Korea ⁽²⁾ authorises Member States to provide for derogations from certain provisions of Directive 2000/29/EC in respect of plants of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Juniperus* L. and *Pinus* L., originating in the Republic of Korea, for limited periods and subject to specific conditions.

(2) Since the circumstances justifying that authorisation still apply and there is no new information giving cause for revision of the specific conditions, the authorisation should be extended.

(3) Decision 2002/499/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.

(4) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plant Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Decision 2002/499/EC is amended as follows:

1. In the first and second paragraphs of Article 2, '2008' is replaced by '2010'.

2. Article 4 is replaced by the following:

'Article 4

Member States may apply the derogations mentioned in Article 1 to plants imported into the Community in the following periods:

Plants	Period
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> :	1.6.2004 to 31.12.2010
<i>Juniperus</i> :	1.11.2004 to 31.3.2005 1.11.2005 to 31.3.2006 1.11.2006 to 31.3.2007 1.11.2007 to 31.3.2008 1.11.2008 to 31.3.2009 1.11.2009 to 31.3.2010
<i>Pinus</i> :	1.6.2004 to 31.12.2010'

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 18 June 2007.

For the Commission

Markos KYPRIANOU

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 169, 10.7.2000, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2006/35/EC (OJ L 88, 25.3.2006, p. 9).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 168, 27.6.2002, p. 53. Decision as amended by Decision 2005/775/EC (OJ L 292, 8.11.2005, p. 11).

COMMISSION DECISION

of 18 June 2007

on provisional emergency measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Community of *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O'Donnell

(notified under document number C(2007) 2496)

(2007/433/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 16(3), third sentence thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Under Directive 2000/29/EC, where a Member State considers that there is a danger of introduction into or spread within its territory of a harmful organism not listed in Annex I or Annex II to that Directive, it may temporarily take any additional measures necessary to protect itself from that danger.

(2) As a result of the presence of the fungus *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O'Donnell, under the anamorph form also known as *Fusarium circinatum* Nirenberg & O'Donnell, in forest reproductive material in the north of the Iberian Peninsula, Spain informed the Member States and the Commission on 16 June 2006 that it had adopted on 26 May 2006 official measures through a national eradication and control programme to prevent the further introduction into and spread within its territory of that organism.

(3) *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O'Donnell ('the specified organism') is not listed in Annex I or II to Directive 2000/29/EC. However, a report of a pest risk assessment based on limited available scientific information has demonstrated that the specified organism can cause significant mortality on *Pinus* spp. and tree damage on *Pseudotsuga menziesii*. These plants are widely distributed in Europe and the susceptibility of several species is high. It is therefore necessary to take forthwith provisional measures against the introduction into and spread within the Community of the specified organism.

(4) The measures provided for in this Decision should apply to the introduction or the spread of the specified organism, the demarcation of infested areas within the

Community and the control of the specified organism in these areas, the import, production and movement of the specified plants, including seeds, within the Community, and a survey for the presence or continued absence of the specified organism in the Member States.

(5) It is appropriate that the results of the measures be regularly assessed in 2007 and 2008 in particular on the basis of information to be provided by the Member States. Possible subsequent measures will be considered in the light of the results of that assessment.

(6) Member States should adapt, if necessary, their legislation in order to comply with this Decision.

(7) The results of the measures should be reviewed by 1 April 2008.

(8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plant Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purpose of this Decision:

1. 'specified organism' means *Gibberella circinata* Nirenberg & O'Donnell;

2. 'specified plants' means plants of the genus *Pinus* L. and the species *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, intended for planting, including seeds and cones for propagation purposes;

3. 'place of production' means:

— any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production unit of plants; this may include production sites which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes, or

— a demarcated forestry stand.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 169, 10.7.2000, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2006/35/EC (OJ L 88, 25.3.2006, p. 9).

*Article 2***Measures against the specified organism**

The introduction into and spread within the Community of the specified organism shall be prohibited.

*Article 3***Import of the specified plants**

The specified plants may be introduced into the Community only if:

- (a) they comply with the requirements laid down in section I of Annex I, and
- (b) they are, on entry into the Community, inspected and, where appropriate, tested for the presence of the specified organism, in accordance with Article 13a(1) of Directive 2000/29/EC, and found free from it.

*Article 4***Movement of the specified plants within the Community**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Annex II, section II of this Decision, the specified plants originating in the Community or imported into the Community pursuant to Article 3 of this Decision may only be moved within the Community, if they meet the conditions laid down in section II of Annex I.

*Article 5***Surveys and notifications**

1. Member States shall conduct official annual surveys for the presence of the specified organism or evidence of infection by this organism in their territory.

Without prejudice to Article 16(2) of Directive 2000/29/EC, the results of those surveys, together with the list of demarcated areas referred to in Article 6 and the measures referred to in section II of Annex II, shall be notified to the Commission and to the other Member States by 15 December of each year.

2. Any suspected occurrence or confirmed presence of the specified organism shall immediately be notified to the responsible official bodies.

*Article 6***Establishment of demarcated areas**

When the results of the surveys referred to in Article 5.1 or the notification referred to in Article 5.2 confirm the presence of the specified organism in an area, or there is evidence of the establishment of this organism by other means, Member States shall define demarcated areas and take official measures as laid down in sections I and II respectively of Annex II.

*Article 7***Compliance**

Member States shall, if necessary, amend the measures which they have adopted to protect themselves against the introduction and spread of the specified organism in such a manner that those measures comply with this Decision and shall forthwith inform the Commission of those measures.

*Article 8***Review**

This Decision shall be reviewed by 31 March 2008 at the latest.

*Article 9***Addressees**

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 18 June 2007.

For the Commission

Markos KYPRIANOU

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

EMERGENCY MEASURES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 3 AND 4 OF THIS DECISION**I. Specific import requirements**

Without prejudice to the provisions listed in Annex III, Part A(1), Annex IV, Part A(I)(8.1), (8.2), (9), (10) and Annex IV, Part B(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (16) and (17) to Directive 2000/29/EC, the specified plants originating in third countries shall be accompanied by a certificate as referred to in Article 13(1) of Directive 2000/29/EC which states under the rubric 'Additional declaration' that the specified plants originate in a place of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin, and

- (a) they have been grown throughout their life in countries where the specified organism is not known to occur; or
- (b) they have been grown throughout their life in a pest-free area, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric 'place of origin'; or
- (c) they originate in a place of production where no signs of the specified organism have been observed during official inspections within a period of two years prior to export and have been tested immediately prior to export.

II. Conditions for movement

Without prejudice to the provisions listed in Annex II, section II of this Decision, Annex IV, Part A, Section II (4) and (5), Annex IV, Part B(7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (16) and (17) and Annex V, Part A, Sections I(2.1) and II(1.1) to Directive 2000/29/EC, all specified plants either originating in the Community or imported into the Community pursuant to Article 3 of this Decision, with the exception of small quantities of plants for use by the owner or recipient for non-commercial purposes provided that there is no risk of the specified organism spreading, may be moved within the Community only if they are accompanied by a plant passport prepared and issued in accordance with the provisions of Commission Directive 92/105/EEC ⁽¹⁾ and:

- (a) they have been grown throughout their life or since their introduction into the Community in a place of production of a Member State where the organism is not known to occur; or
- (b) they have been grown throughout their life or since their introduction into the Community, in a place of production in a pest-free area, established by the responsible official body in a Member State, in accordance with relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures; or
- (c) they originate in a place of production where no signs of the specified organism have been observed during official inspections within a period of two years prior to movement and have been tested immediately prior to movement.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 4, 8.1.1993, p. 22. Directive as amended by Directive 2005/17/EC (OJ L 57, 3.3.2005, p. 23).

ANNEX II

EMERGENCY MEASURES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6 OF THIS DECISION**I. Establishment of demarcated areas**

1. The demarcated areas referred to in Article 6 shall consist of the following parts:
 - (a) an infected zone where the presence of the specified organism has been confirmed and which includes all specified plants showing symptoms caused by the specified organism; and
 - (b) a buffer zone with a boundary at least 1 km beyond the infected zone.

In cases where several buffer zones overlap or are geographically close, a wider demarcated area shall be defined which includes the relevant demarcated areas and the areas between them.
2. The exact delimitation of the zones referred to in paragraph 1 shall be based on sound scientific principles, the biology of the specified organism and its vectors, the level of infection, the period of the year and the particular distribution of specified plants in the Member State concerned.
3. If the presence of the specified organism is confirmed outside the infested zone, the delimitation of the demarcated area shall be reviewed accordingly.
4. If, based on the annual surveys referred to in Article 5.1, the specified organism is not detected in a demarcated area for a period of at least two consecutive years, this area shall cease to exist and the measures referred to in section II of this Annex shall no longer be necessary.

II. Measures in demarcated areas

The official measures referred to in Article 6 to be taken in the demarcated areas, shall include at least:

- appropriate measures aimed at eradicating the specified organism
 - intensive monitoring for the presence of the specified organism through appropriate inspections.
-

COMMISSION DECISION

of 21 June 2007

amending Decision 2006/415/EC concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of the subtype H5 in poultry in the Czech Republic*(notified under document number C(2007) 3120)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2007/434/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(3) thereof,

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 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Decision 2006/415/EC of 14 June 2006 concerning certain protection measures in relation to highly pathogenic avian influenza of the subtype H5N1 in poultry in the Community and repealing Decision 2006/135/EC ⁽³⁾ lays down certain protection measures to prevent the spread of the avian influenza into the disease-free parts of the Community through the movement of birds as well as products thereof.

(2) The Czech Republic has notified an outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5 in poultry on its territory and has taken the appropriate measures in the framework of Decision 2006/415/EC, including the establishment of Areas A and B as provided for in Article 4 of that Decision.

(3) The Commission is satisfied that the boundaries of Areas A and B established by the competent authority of the Czech Republic are at a sufficient distance from the actual location of the outbreak. Areas A and B in the Czech Republic can therefore be confirmed and the duration of that regionalisation fixed.

(4) It is therefore necessary to amend Decision 2006/415/EC accordingly.

(5) The measures provided for in this Decision should be reviewed at the next meeting of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Annex to Decision 2006/415/EC is amended in accordance with the text in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 June 2007.

For the Commission

Markos KYPRIANOU

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13. Directive as last amended by Directive 2004/41/EC (OJ L 157, 30.4.2004, p. 33); corrected version (OJ L 195, 2.6.2004, p. 12).

⁽²⁾ 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).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 164, 16.6.2006, p. 51. Decision as amended by Decision 2007/128/EC (OJ L 53, 22.2.2007, p. 26).

ANNEX

The Annex to Decision 2006/415/EC is amended as follows:

1. The following text is added to Part A:

ISO Country Code	Member State	Area A		Date until applicable Article 4(4)(b)(iii)
		Code (if available)	Name	
CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC			30.6.2007
	Protection zone		BOHUŇOVICE CEREKVICE NAD LOUČNOU HORKY ČESKÉ HEŘMANICE DŽBÁNOV TISOVÁ VRAČOVICE-ORLOV (partly) HRUŠOVÁ (partly) ZÁLŠÍ VYSOKÉ MÝTO	
	Surveillance zone		LEŠTINA (partly) NOVÉ HRADY ŘEPNÍKY BOHUŇOVICE CEREKVICE NAD LOUČNOU DOLNÍ ÚJEZD HORKY CHOTOVICE (partly) MAKOV MORAŠICE NOVÁ SÍDLA OŠÍK PŘÍLUKA ŘÍDKÝ SEDLIŠTĚ SUCHÁ LHOTA TRŽEK ÚJEZDEC VIDLATÁ SEČ ÚSTÍ NAD ORLICÍ BRANDÝS NAD ORLICÍ BUČINA ČESKÉ HEŘMANICE DOBŘÍKOV DŽBÁNOV HRÁDEK BĚSTOVICE NASAVRKY CHOCEŇ JAVORNÍK JEHNĚDÍ KOLDÍN LIBECINA MOSTEK NĚMČICE (partly) ORLICKÉ PODHŮŘÍ OUCMANICE PODLEŠÍ (partly) PUSTINA ŘETOVÁ ŘETŮVKA (partly) SKOŘENICE SLATINA SLOUPNICE SRUBY SUDISLAV NAD ORLICÍ SVATÝ JIŘÍ TISOVÁ ÚJEZD U CHOCNĚ	

ISO Country Code	Member State	Area A		Date until applicable Article 4(4)(b)(iii)
		Code (if available)	Name	
			VLČKOV (partly) VODĚRADY VRACLAV VRAČOVICE-ORLOV HRUŠOVÁ ZÁDOLÍ KOSOŘÍN ZÁLŠÍ ZÁMRSK ZÁŘECKÁ LHOTA VYSOKÉ MÝTO LITOMYŠL (partly)	

2. The following text is added to Part B:

ISO Country Code	Member State	Area B		Date until applicable Article 4(4)(b)(iii)
		Code (if available)	Name	
CZ	CZECH REPUBLIC	00053	PARDUBICKÝ KRAJ: OKRES: Chrudim, Pardubice, Svitavy Ústí nad Orlicí.	30.6.2007
		00052	KRÁLOVEHRADECKÝ KRAJ: OKRES: Rychnov nad Kněžnou	