ISSN 0378-6978

Official Journal

L 161

of the European Communities

Volume 44

16 June 2001

English edition

Legislation

Contents

(Continued overleaf)

EN

Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

II *Acts whose publication is not obligatory*

Council

Commission

EN

(Continued on inside back cover)

Corrigenda

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1170/2001

of 15 June 2001

establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 of 21 December 1994 on detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements for fruit and vegetables [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1498/98 [2], and in particular Article 4(1) thereof,

Whereas:

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.
(2) OJ L 198, 15.7.1998, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 15 June 2001 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code [1]	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	60,8
	999	60,8
0707 00 05	052	117,3
	999	117,3
0709 90 70	052	82,8
	388	70,2
	624	86,4
	999	79,8
0805 30 10	388	75,8
	528	89,4
	624	60,5
	999	75,2
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	388	88,4
	400	113,0
	404	111,3
	508	77,6
	512	90,6
	524	64,2
	528	79,3
	720	140,9
	804	102,1
	999	96,4
0809 10 00	052	202,4
	999	202,4
0809 20 95	052	377,6
	400	286,5
	616	273,0
	999	312,4

[1] Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2032/2000 (OJ L 243, 28.9.2000, p. 14). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1171/2001
of 14 June 2001
prohibiting fishing for blue whiting by vessels flying the flag of Germany

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2846/98 [2], and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2848/2000 of 15 December 2000 fixing for 2001 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where limitations in catch are required [3], lays down quotas for blue whiting for 2001.

(2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.

(3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of blue whiting in the waters of ICES divisions Vb (EC waters), VI, VII, XII and XIV by vessels flying the flag of Germany or registered in Germany have exhausted the quota allocated for 2001. Germany has prohibited fishing for this stock from 23 May 2001. This date should be adopted in this Regulation also,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of blue whiting in the waters of ICES divisions Vb (EC waters), VI, VII, XII and XIV by vessels flying the flag of Germany or registered in Germany are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Germany for 2001.

Fishing for blue whiting in the waters of ICES divisions Vb (EC waters), VI, VII, XII and XIV by vessels flying the flag of Germany or registered in Germany is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transhipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 23 May 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 14 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 358, 31.12.1998, p. 5.
(3) OJ L 334, 30.12.2000, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1172/2001

of 15 June 2001

opening public sales of wine alcohol for use as bioethanol in the European Community

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

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], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 [2],

Having regard to 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 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 545/2001 [4], and in particular Article 92 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 lays down *inter alia* the detailed rules for disposing of stocks of alcohol obtained from distillation under Articles 27, 28 and 30 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 and held by the intervention agencies.

(2) Public sales of wine alcohol for use in the fuel sector in the Community should be organised with a view to reducing Community stocks of wine alcohol and to some extent ensuring supplies to firms approved under Article 92 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000. Community stocks of wine alcohol held by the Member States come 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 [5], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1677/1999 [6], as well as Articles 27 and 28 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999.

(3) In accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 2799/98 of 15 December 1998 establishing agrimonetary arrangements for the euro [7], sale price and securities must be expressed, and payments made, in euro.

(4) Given that there are risks of fraud by substitution of alcohol, it would appear necessary to reinforce checks on the final destination of the alcohol, allowing the intervention agencies to call on the help of international control agencies and to check the alcohol sold by means of nuclear magnetic resonance analyses.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Three lots of alcohol (Nos 3/2001 EC, 4/2001 EC and 5/2001 EC) each comprising 50 000 hectolitres at 100 % vol are hereby put up for public sale for use in the fuel sector within the Community. The alcohol has been obtained from distillation as provided for in Article 35, 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, as well as Articles 27 and 28 of Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, and is held by the Spanish and Italian intervention agencies.

Article 2

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 the Annex hereto. The lots shall be awarded to the three firms approved under Article 92 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000.

Article 3

All communications concerning this public sale shall be sent to the following Commission department:

European Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture, Unit D-4, Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 200, B-1049 Brussels; fax (32-2) 295 92 52, telex 22037 AGREC B, 22070 AGREC B (Greek), e-mail address: agri-d4@cec.eu.int.

Article 4

The public sales shall take place in accordance with Articles 92 to 96, 98, 100 and 101 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 and Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 2799/98.

Article 5

The price of the alcohol for public sale shall be EUR 22,98 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol.

(1) OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2.
(3) OJ L 194, 31.7.2000, p. 45.
(4) OJ L 81, 21.3.2001, p. 21.
(5) OJ L 84, 27.3.1987, p. 1.
(6) OJ L 199, 30.7.1999, p. 8.
(7) OJ L 349, 24.12.1998, p. 1.

Article 6

The performance security shall be EUR 30 per hectolitre of alcohol at 100 % vol. Unless a standing guarantee is provided, before removing any alcohol and by the day of issue of the removal order at the latest, the firms awarded the lots shall lodge a performance security with the intervention agency concerned to ensure that the alcohol in question is used as bioethanol in the fuel sector.

Article 7

Against payment of EUR 10 per litre and within 30 days of the publication of the notice of public sale, the firms approved under Article 92 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 may obtain samples of the alcohol put up for sale from the intervention agency concerned. After that date, samples may be obtained in accordance with Article 98(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000. Samples issued to the approved firms shall amount to not more than five litres per vat.

Article 8

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:

— apply, *mutatis mutandis*, the provisions of Article 102 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000,

— carry out checks on samples using nuclear magnetic resonance to verify the nature of the alcohol at the time of end use.

The costs shall be borne by the companies to which the alcohol is sold.

Article 9

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

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

PUBLIC SALES OF WINE ALCOHOL FOR USE AS BIOETHANOL IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Nos 3/2001 EC, 4/2001 EC and 5/2001 EC

I. *Place of storage, quantities and characteristics of the alcohol put up for sale*

Member State and lot number	Location	Vat numbers	Quantity (hectolitres of alcohol at 100 % vol)	Regulations (EEC) No 822/87 and (EC) No 1493/1999 Article	Type of alcohol	Firms approved under Article 92 of Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000
SPAIN	Tarancón	B-5	24 758	35 + 36	Raw	Ecocarburantes Españoles SA
Lot No 3/2001 EC	Tomelloso	5	3 764	35 + 36	Raw	
	Tomelloso	5	21 478	27 + 28	Raw	
	Total		50 000,00			
ITALY	Mazzari - S. Agata Sul Santerno (RA)		13 760	35	Raw	Sekab (Svensk Etanolkemi AB)
Lot No 4/2001 EC	Neri - Faenza		10 880	35	Raw	
	Caviro - Faenza		15 040	35	Raw	
	Villapana - Faenza		10 320	35	Raw	
	Total		50 000,00			
ITALY	Caviro - Faenza (RA)		20 160	35	Raw	Primalco Oy
Lot No 5/2001 EC	D'Auria - Ortona (CH)		6 400	35	Raw	
	Balice - Valenzano (BA)		10 240	35	Raw	
	Bertolino - Partinico (PA)		9 280	35	Raw	
	Enodistil - Alcamo (TP)		1 960	35	Raw	
	Gedis - Marsala (TP)		1 960	35	Raw	
	Total		50 000,00			

II. The address of the Spanish intervention agency is:

FEGA Beneficencia 8, E-28004 Madrid (tel. (34) 913 47 65 00; telex 23427 FEGA; fax (34) 915 21 98 32).

The address of the Italian intervention agency is:

AGEA via Palestro 81, I-00185 Rome (tel. (39-06) 494 99 91 telex 62 00 64/62 06 17/62 03 31 fax (39-06) 445 39 40/445 46 93).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1173/2001

of 15 June 2001

opening an invitation to tender for the resale on the internal market of approximately 11 764 tonnes of rice held by the Italian intervention agency

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1667/2000 [2], and in particular the final indent of Article 8(b) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Approximately 11 764 tonnes of paddy rice held by the Italian intervention agency should be placed on sale on the Community market. The sale should be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 75/91 of 11 January 1991 laying down the procedures and conditions for the disposal of paddy rice held by intervention agencies [3].

(2) As a result of the product's deterioration after a long period of storage, a minimum selling price should be determined for each lot put up for sale, taking account of its specific characteristics, in accordance with Article 2(3)(d) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3597/90 of 12 December 1990 on the accounting rules for intervention measures involving the buying-in, storage and sale of agricultural products by intervention agencies [4], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1392/97 [5]. However, in view of the deterioration of several of these lots, no minimum price should be fixed for these lots and they should be awarded to the highest bidder.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Italian intervention agency shall open, on the conditions laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 75/91, an invitation to tender for the resale on the internal market of approximately 11 764 tonnes of rice held by that agency.

Article 2

Notwithstanding Article 3(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 75/91, tenders must relate to an entire lot.

[1] OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.
[2] OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 3.
[3] OJ L 9, 12.1.1991, p. 15.
[4] OJ L 350, 14.12.1990, p. 43.
[5] OJ L 190, 19.7.1997, p. 22.

Article 3

1. The closing date for the initial submission of tenders shall be 25 June 2001; for the final submission of tenders it shall be 30 July 2001.

2. Tenders must be submitted to the Italian intervention agency:

Ente Nazional Risi
Piazza Pio XI — 1
I-20123 Milano
Tel. (39-02) 885 51 11
Fax (39-02) 86 13 72

3. The products are stored in the following warehouses:

Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN)
Via XXV Aprile Ovest 12 — S. Ilario d'Enza (RE)

Article 4

The following minimum selling prices shall be respected:

— **lot No 1**
Price 210 EUR/t 700 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 5

— **lot No 2**
Price 180 EUR/t 350 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 17

— **lot No 3**
Price 110 EUR/t 650 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 10

— **lot No 4**
to the highest bidder 820 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 1

— **lot No 5**
to the highest bidder 790 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 2

— **lot No 6**
to the highest bidder 820 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 8

— **lot No 7**
to the highest bidder 840 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 9

— **lot No 8**
to the highest bidder 530 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 11

— **lot No 9**
to the highest bidder 870 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 12

— **lot No 10**
to the highest bidder 350 tonnes
Store Via Buozzi 9 — Revere (MN) No 13

— **lot No 11**
Price 170 EUR/t 668,74 tonnes
Store Via XXV Aprile Ovest 12 — S. Ilario d'Enza (RE) No 2

— **lot No 12**
Price 170 EUR/t 850,30 tonnes
Store Via XXV Aprile Ovest 12 — S. Ilario d'Enza (RE) No 10

— **lot No 13**
Price 160 EUR/t 873,54 tonnes
Store Via XXV Aprile Ovest 12 — S. Ilario d'Enza (RE) No 6

— **lot No 14**
Price 140 EUR/t 847,26 tonnes
Store Via XXV Aprile Ovest 12 — S. Ilario d'Enza (RE) No 4

— **lot No 15**
to the highest bidder 880,26 tonnes
Store Via XXV Aprile Ovest 12 — S. Ilario d'Enza (RE) No 8

— **lot No 16**
to the highest bidder 923,24 tonnes
Store Via XXV Aprile Ovest 12 — S. Ilario d'Enza (RE) No 12

Article 5

By Tuesday of the week following the closing date for the submission of tenders, the Italian intervention agency shall notify the Commission of the quantities and prices of the lots sold.

Article 6

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

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1174/2001

of 15 June 2001

concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export to certain third countries of wholly milled round grain A rice issued in Regulation (EC) No 2281/2000

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice (1), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1667/2000 (2), and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued under Commission Regulation (EC) No 2281/2000 (3).

(2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 (4), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 299/95 (5), allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, to make no award.

(3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 a maximum refund should not be fixed.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

No action shall be taken on the tenders submitted from 8 to 14 June 2001 in response to the invitation to tender for the export refund on wholly milled round grain A rice to certain third countries issued in Regulation (EC) No 2281/2000.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

---

(1) OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.
(2) OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 3.
(3) OJ L 260, 14.10.2000, p. 7.
(4) OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25.
(5) OJ L 35, 15.2.1995, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1175/2001

of 15 June 2001

concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export to certain third European countries of wholly milled round, medium and long grain A rice issued in Regulation (EC) No 2282/2000

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1667/2000 [2], and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued under Commission Regulation (EC) No 2282/2000 [3].

(2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 [4], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 299/95 [5], allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, to make no award.

(3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 a maximum refund should not be fixed.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

No action shall be taken on the tenders submitted from 8 to 14 June 2001 in response to the invitation to tender for the export refund on wholly milled round, medium and long grain A rice to certain third European countries issued in Regulation (EC) No 2282/2000.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.
(2) OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 3.
(3) OJ L 260, 14.10.2000, p. 10.
(4) OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25.
(5) OJ L 35, 15.2.1995, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1176/2001

of 15 June 2001

concerning tenders submitted in response to the invitation to tender for the export to certain third countries of wholly milled medium and long grain A rice issued in Regulation (EC) No 2283/2000

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice ([1]), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1667/2000 ([2]), and in particular Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) An invitation to tender for the export refund on rice was issued under Commission Regulation (EC) No 2283/2000 ([3]).

(2) Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/75 ([4]), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 299/95 ([5]), allows the Commission to decide, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, to make no award.

(3) On the basis of the criteria laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 a maximum refund should not be fixed.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

No action shall be taken on the tenders submitted from 8 to 14 June 2001 in response to the invitation to tender for the export refund on wholly milled medium and long grain A rice to certain third European countries issued in Regulation (EC) No 2283/2000.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

([1]) OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.
([2]) OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 3.
([3]) OJ L 267, 15.10.1999, p. 13.
([4]) OJ L 61, 7.3.1975, p. 25.
([5]) OJ L 35, 15.2.1995, p. 8.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1177/2001
of 15 June 2001
fixing the maximum subsidy on exports of husked long grain rice to Réunion pursuant to the invitation to tender referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2285/2000

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organisation of the market in rice (1), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1667/2000 (2), and in particular Article 10(1) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2692/89 of 6 September 1989 laying down detailed rules for exports of rice to Réunion (3) as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1453/1999 (4), and in particular Article 9(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2285/2000 (5) opens an invitation to tender for the subsidy on rice exported to Réunion.

(2) Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2692/89 allows the Commission to fix, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 and on the basis of the tenders submitted, a maximum subsidy.

(3) The criteria laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2692/89 should be taken into account when fixing this maximum subsidy. Successful tenderers shall be those whose bids are at or below the level of the maximum subsidy.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A maximum subsidy on exports to Réunion of husked long grain rice falling within CN code 1006 20 98 is hereby set on the basis of the tenders lodged from 11 to 14 June 2001 at 338,00 EUR/t pursuant to the invitation to tender referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2285/2000.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18.
(2) OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 3.
(3) OJ L 261, 7.9.1989, p. 8.
(4) OJ L 167, 2.7.1999, p. 19.
(5) OJ L 260, 14.10.2000, p. 19.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1178/2001

of 15 June 2001

fixing the minimum selling prices for butter and the maximum aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter for the 77th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97

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], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1670/2000 [2], and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The intervention agencies are, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2571/97 of 15 December 1997 on the sale of butter at reduced prices and the granting of aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter for use in the manufacture of pastry products, ice-cream and other foodstuffs [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 635/2000 [4], to sell by invitation to tender certain quantities of butter that they hold and to grant aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter. Article 18 of that Regulation stipulates that in the light of the tenders received in response to each individual invitation to tender a minimum selling price shall be fixed for butter and maximum aid shall be fixed for cream, butter and concentrated butter. It is further stipulated that the price or aid may vary according to the intended use of the butter, its fat content and the incorporation procedure, and that a decision may also be taken to make no award in response to the tenders submitted. The amount(s) of the processing securities must be fixed accordingly.

(2) 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

The minimum selling prices and the maximum aid and processing securities applying for the 77th individual invitation to tender, under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97, shall be fixed as indicated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48.
(2) OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 10.
(3) OJ L 350, 20.12.1997, p. 3.
(4) OJ L 76, 25.3.2000, p. 9.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 15 June 2001 fixing the minimum selling prices for butter and the maximum aid for cream, butter and concentrated butter for the 77th individual invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2571/97

(EUR/100 kg)

Formula			A		B	
Incorporation procedure			With tracers	Without tracers	With tracers	Without tracers
Minimum selling price	Butter ≥ 82 %	Unaltered	224	228	—	—
		Concentrated	212	—	—	—
Processing security		Unaltered	116	112	—	—
		Concentrated	128	—	—	—
Maximum aid	Butter ≥ 82 %		95	91	95	91
	Butter < 82 %		92	88	—	88
	Concentrated butter		117	113	117	113
	Cream		—	—	40	38
Processing security	Butter		105	—	105	—
	Concentrated butter		129	—	129	—
	Cream		—	—	44	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1179/2001

of 15 June 2001

fixing the maximum aid for concentrated butter for the 249th special invitation to tender opened under the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 429/90

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], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1670/2000 [2], and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 429/90 of 20 February 1990 on the granting by invitation to tender of an aid for concentrated butter intended for direct consumption in the Community [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 124/1999 [4], the intervention agencies are opening a standing invitation to tender for the granting of aid for concentrated butter; Article 6 of that Regulation provides that in the light of the tenders received in response to each special invitation to tender, a maximum amount of aid is to be fixed for concentrated butter with a minimum fat content of 96 % or a decision is to be taken to make no award; whereas the end-use security must be fixed accordingly.

(2) In the light of the tenders received, the maximum aid should be fixed at the level specified below and the end-use security determined accordingly.

(3) 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

For the 249th special invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender opened by Regulation (EEC) No 429/90, the maximum aid and the amount of the end-use security shall be as follows:

— maximum aid: EUR 117/100 kg

— end-use security: EUR 129/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48.
(2) OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 10.
(3) OJ L 45, 21.2.1990, p. 8.
(4) OJ L 16, 21.1.1999, p. 19.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1180/2001
of 15 June 2001
suspending the buying-in of butter in certain Member States

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], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1670/2000 [2], and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2771/1999 of 16 December 1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 as regards intervention on the market in butter and cream [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 213/2001 [4], lays down the criteria for opening or suspending the buying-in of butter by invitation to tender in the Member States.

(2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1013/2001 [5] suspending the buying-in of butter in certain Member States establishes the list of Member States in which intervention is suspended. As a result of the market prices communicated by Ireland, intervention must be suspended in this country and the list of Member States established by Regulation (EC) No 1013/2001 adjusted accordingly.

(3) 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

Buying-in of butter by invitation to tender as provided for in Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 is hereby suspended in Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Article 2

Regulation (EC) No 1013/2001 is hereby repealed.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48.
(2) OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 10.
(3) OJ L 333, 24.12.1999, p. 11.
(4) OJ L 37, 7.2.2001, p. 1.
(5) OJ L 140, 24.5.2001, p. 39.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1181/2001

of 15 June 2001

on import licences in respect of beef and veal products originating in Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Namibia

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1706/98 of 20 July 1998 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP States) and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 [1], and in particular Article 30 thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1918/98 of 9 September 1998 laying down detailed rules for the application in the beef and veal sector of Council Regulation (EC) No 1706/98 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and repealing Regulation (EC) No 589/96 [2], and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1918/98 provides for the possibility of issuing import licences for beef and veal products. However, imports must take place within the limits of the quantities specified for each of these exporting non-member countries.

(2) The applications for import licences submitted between 1 and 10 June 2001, expressed in terms of boned meat, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1918/98, do not exceed, in respect of products originating from Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Namibia, the quantities available from those States. It is therefore possible to issue import licences in respect of the quantities applied for.

(3) The quantities in respect of which licences may be applied for from 1 July 2001 should be fixed within the scope of the total quantity of 52 100 tonnes.

(4) This Regulation is without prejudice to Council Directive 72/462/EEC of 12 December 1972 on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine, ovine and caprine animals and swine, fresh meat or meat products from third countries [3], as last amended by Directive 97/79/CE [4],

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following Member States shall issue on 21 June 2001 import licences for beef and veal products, expressed as boned meat, originating in certain African, Caribbean and Pacific States, in respect of the following quantities and countries of origin:

United Kingdom:

— 900 tonnes originating in Botswana,

— 260 tonnes originating in Namibia,

— 400 tonnes originating in Zimbabwe;

Germany:

— 250 tonnes originating in Botswana,

— 400 tonnes originating in Namibia.

Article 2

Licence applications may be submitted, pursuant to Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1918/98, during the first 10 days of July 2001 for the following quantities of boned beef and veal:

Botswana:	8 276 tonnes,
Kenya:	142 tonnes,
Madagascar:	7 579 tonnes,
Swaziland:	3 363 tonnes,
Zimbabwe:	4 200,050 tonnes,
Namibia:	8 464 tonnes.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 June 2001.

(1) OJ L 215, 1.8.1998, p. 12.
(2) OJ L 250, 10.9.1998, p. 16.
(3) OJ L 302, 31.12.1972, p. 28.
(4) OJ L 24, 30.1.1998, p. 31.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1182/2001

of 15 June 2001

fixing additional aid for tomato concentrate and derivatives for the 2000/01 marketing year

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2699/2000 [2], and in particular Article 4(9) and (10) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1519/2000 [3] sets for the 2000/01 marketing year the minimum price and the amount of production aid for processed tomato products.

(2) Article 4(10) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 lays down that the aid set for tomato concentrates and their derivatives is to be reduced by 5,37 % so as not to exceed overall expenditure following the increase in French and Portuguese quotas for concentrates. Additional aid may be paid for tomato concentrates and their derivatives after the marketing year if the increase in French and Portuguese quotas is not entirely used up.

(3) In accordance with Article 17(2) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 504/97 [4], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1607/1999 [5]. The Member States sent the Commission detail of the quantities of tomatoes processed within quota and in excess of the quota. The quotas for concentrates were not entirely used up in the 2000/01 marketing and their derivatives in Regulation (EC) No 1519/2000 should be paid to processors who have submitted aid applications in accordance with Article 11(4) of Regulation (EC) No 504/97.

(4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. For the 2000/01 marketing year, the additional aid for tomato concentrates, juice and flakes as referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 4(10) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

2. The agency referred to in Article 11(1) of Regulation (EC) No 504/97 shall pay processors the additional aid fixed by this Regulation on the basis of aid applications submitted in accordance with that Article.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 29.
(2) OJ L 311, 12.12.2000, p. 9.
(3) OJ L 174, 13.7.2000, p. 29.
(4) OJ L 78, 20.3.1997, p. 14.
(5) OJ L 190, 23.7.1999, p. 11.

ANNEX

SUPPLEMENT TO PRODUCTION AID

2001/01 marketing year

Products	EUR/tonne net
1. Tomato concentrates with a dry matter content of 28 % or more but less than 30 %	3,18
2. Tomato flakes	10,57
3. Tomato juice with a dry matter content of 7 % or more but less than 12 %:	
(a) with a dry matter content of 7 % or more but less than 8 %	0,82
(b) with a dry matter content of 8 % or more but less than 10 %	0,99
(c) with a dry matter content of 10 % or more	1,21
4. Tomato juice with a dry matter content of less than 7 %:	
(a) with a dry matter content of 5 % or more	0,66
(b) with a dry matter content of 4,5 % or more but less than 5 %	0,52

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1183/2001

of 15 June 2001

fixing, in respect of the 2000/01 marketing year, the actual production of unginned cotton, the amount by which the guide price is to be reduced and the increase of the aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Greece, and in particular Protocol 4 on cotton, as last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1553/95 [1],

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1964/87 of 2 July 1987 adjusting the system of aid for cotton introduced by Protocol 4 annexed to the Act of Accession of Greece [2], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1553/95, and in particular Article 2(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1554/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down the general rules for the system of aid for cotton and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1419/98 [4], and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1554/95 provides that actual production in each marketing year is to be determined before the end of June of that year, account being taken in particular of the quantities for which aid has been requested; application of that criterion results in actual production in respect of the 2000/01 marketing year being set at the level set out below.

(2) Article 2(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1964/87 stipulates that, if actual production in Spain and Greece exceeds the maximum guaranteed quantity, the guide price referred to in paragraph 8 of Protocol 4 is to be reduced in each Member State where production exceeds its guaranteed national quantity (GNQ). Such reduction is calculated differently depending on whether th GNQ is exceeded both in Greece and Spain or only in one of those Member States. In the case under consideration there has been an overrun both in Greece and Spain. Therefore, under Article 6(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1554/95, the amount by which actual production exceeds the GNQ in each Member State is to be calculated as a percentage of its GNQ and the guide price is to be reduced by a percentage equal to half the percentage excess.

(3) Article 2(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 1964/87 provides for an increase in aid, if certain conditions are fulfilled, in each Member State where actual production exceeds its guaranteed national quantity. Article 6 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1201/89 of 3 May 1989 laying down rules implementing the system of aid for cotton [5], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1624/1999 [6], sets out the rules for calculating this increase. The above conditions are satisfied for the 2000/01 marketing year. The size of the aid increase for each Member State should therefore be calculated. The application of Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 1201/89 results in those amounts being set for the 2000/01 marketing year as indicated hereafter.

(4) Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Flax and Hemp,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. (a) For the 2000/01 marketing year, actual production of unginned cotton is fixed at 1 573 530 tonnes, of which 1 272 873 tonnes for Greece and 300 657 tonnes for Spain.

(b) For the 2000/01 marketing year, actual production of unginned cotton is fixed at 0 tonnes for Portugal.

2. The amount by which the guide price is to be reduced for the 2000/01 marketing year is fixed at:

— EUR 33,378/100 kg for Greece,

— EUR 11,055/100 kg for Spain.

3. The increase in the amount of aid for the 2000/01 marketing year is fixed at:

— EUR 6,909/100 kg for Greece,

— EUR 4,996/100 kg for Spain.

Article 2

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

(1) OJ L 148, 30.6.1995, p. 45.
(2) OJ L 184, 3.7.1987, p. 14.
(3) OJ L 148, 30.6.1995, p. 48.
(4) OJ L 190, 4.7.1998, p. 4.
(5) OJ L 123, 4.5.1989, p. 23.
(6) OJ L 192, 24.7.1999, p. 39.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1184/2001
of 15 June 2001
fixing export refunds on nuts

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables [1], as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 718/2001 [2], and in particular Article 35(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2190/96 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 298/2000 [4], lays down detailed rules on export refunds on fruit and vegetables.

(2) Article 35(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 provides that, to the extent necessary for economically significant quantities of the products listed in that Article to be exported, the difference between the international market prices for those products and their prices in the Community may be covered by export refunds.

(3) Article 35(4) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 provides that refunds must be fixed in the light of the existing situation or the outlook for fruit and vegetable prices on the Community market and supplies available on the one hand, and prices on the international market on the other hand. Account must also be taken of the costs referred to in Article 35(4)(b) of that Regulation and of the economic aspect of the exports planned.

(4) Pursuant to Article 35(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, refunds are to be set with due regard to the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty.

(5) In accordance with Article 35(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, prices on the Community market are to be established in the light of the most favourable prices from the export standpoint. International trade prices are to be established in the light of the prices referred to in the second subparagraph of that paragraph.

(6) The international trade situation or the special requirements of certain markets may call for the refund on a given product to vary according to its destination.

(7) Shelled almonds, hazelnuts and walnuts in shell can currently be exported in economically significant quantities.

(8) Compared with other fruit and vegetables, nuts are relatively easy to store. Export refunds can accordingly be fixed for longer periods with a view to rational management of the arrangements.

(9) The application of the abovementioned rules to the present and forecast market situation, and in particular to fruit and vegetable prices in the Community and international trade, gives the refund rates set out in the Annex hereto.

(10) Pursuant to Article 35(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, the resources available should be used as efficiently as possible while avoiding discrimination between traders. Therefore, care should be taken not to disturb the trade flows previously induced by the refund arrangements. For those reasons and because of the seasonal nature of exports of fruit and vegetables, quotas should be fixed for each product.

(11) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 [5], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2849/2000 [6], establishes an agricultural product nomenclature for export refunds.

(12) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 [7] lays down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.

(13) Owing to the market situation, in order to make the most efficient use of the resources available and given the structure of Community exports, the most appropriate method should be selected for export refunds on certain products and certain destinations and consequently refunds under the A 1 and A 2 licence arrangements referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 2190/96 should not be fixed simultaneously for the export period in question.

(14) The quantities laid down for the various products should be distributed in accordance with the different systems for the grant of the refund, taking account in particular of their perishability.

(15) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the Management Committee for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables,

[1] OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 100, 11.4.2001, p. 12.
[3] OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 12.
[4] OJ L 34, 9.2.2000, p. 16.
[5] OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1.
[6] OJ L 335, 30.12.2000, p. 1.
[7] OJ L 152, 24.6.2000, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The export refunds on nuts shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

2. Quantities covered by licences issued for food aid as referred to in Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 shall not count against the eligible quantities covered by the Annex.

3. Without prejudice to the application of Article 4(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2190/96, the term of validity of A 1 licences shall be three months.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to Commission Regulation of 15 June 2001 fixing the export refunds on nuts

Product code	Destination	System Application periods	
		A1 24.6.2001 to 7.1.2002	
		Refund amount (EUR/t net weight)	Scheduled quantity (t)
0802 12 90 9000	A00	45	1 426
0802 21 00 9000	A00	53	569
0802 22 00 9000	A00	103	5 929
0802 31 00 9000	A00	66	588

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2032/2000 (OJ L 243, 28.9.2000, p. 14).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1185/2001
of 15 June 2001
fixing export refunds on fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables [1], as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 718/2001 [2], and in particular Article 35(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2190/96 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 298/2000 [4], lays down detailed rules on export refunds on fruit and vegetables.

(2) Article 35(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, provides that, to the extent necessary for economically significant quantities of the products listed in that Article to be exported, the difference between the international market prices for those products and their prices in the Community may be covered by export refunds.

(3) Article 35(4) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 provides that refunds must be fixed in the light of the existing situation or the outlook for fruit and vegetable prices on the Community market and supplies available on the one hand, and prices on the international market on the other hand. Account must also be taken of the costs referred to in Article 35(4)(b) of that Regulation and of the economic aspect of the exports planned.

(4) Pursuant to Article 35(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, refunds are to be set with due regard to the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty.

(5) In accordance with Article 35(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, prices on the Community market are to be established in the light of the most favourable prices from the export standpoint. International trade prices are to be established in the light of the prices referred to in the second subparagraph of that paragraph.

(6) The international trade situation or the special requirements of certain markets may call for the refund on a given product to vary according to its destination.

(7) Tomatoes, lemons, oranges, apples and peaches of classes Extra, I and II of the common quality standards and table grapes of classes Extra, I and II of the common quality standard can currently be exported in economically significant quantities.

(8) The application of the abovementioned rules to the present and forecast market situation, and in particular to fruit and vegetable prices in the Community and international trade, gives the refund rates set out in the Annex hereto.

(9) Pursuant to Article 35(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96, the resources available should be used as efficiently as possible while avoiding discrimination between traders. Therefore, care should be taken not to disturb the trade flows previously induced by the refund arrangements. For those reasons and because of the seasonal nature of exports of fruit and vegetables, quotas should be fixed for each product.

(10) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 [5], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2849/2000 [6], establishes an agricultural product nomenclature for export refunds.

(11) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1291/2000 [7], lays down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.

(12) Owing to the market situation, in order to make the most efficient use of the resources available and given the structure of Community exports, the most appropriate method should be selected for export refunds on certain products and certain destinations and consequently refunds under the A 1 and A 2 licence arrangements referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 2190/96 should not be fixed simultaneously for the export period in question.

[1] OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 100, 11.4.2001, p. 12.
[3] OJ L 292, 15.11.1996, p. 12.
[4] OJ L 34, 9.2.2000, p. 16.
[5] OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1.
[6] OJ L 335, 30.12.2000, p. 1.
[7] OJ L 152, 24.6.2000, p. 1.

(13) The quantities laid down for the various products should be distributed in accordance with the different systems for the grant of the refund, taking account in particular of their perishability.

(14) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the Management Committee for Fresh Fruit and Vegetables,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The export refunds on fruit and vegetables shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

2. Quantities covered by licences issued for food aid as referred to in Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 shall not count against the eligible quantities covered by the Annex.

3. Without prejudice to the application of Article 4(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2190/96, the term of validity of A 2 licences shall be three months.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to Commission Regulation of 15 June 2001 fixing the export refunds on fruit and vegetables

Product code	Destination	System Application periods					
		A1 24.6 to 9.9.2001		A2 25 to 26.6.2001		B 1.7 to 16.9.2001	
		Refund amount (EUR/t net weight)	Scheduled quantity (t)	Indicative refund amount (EUR/t net weight)	Scheduled quantity (t)	Indicative refund amount (EUR/t net weight)	Scheduled quantity (t)
0702 00 00 9100	F08	18		18	2 207	18	4 414
0805 10 10 9100 0805 10 30 9100 0805 10 50 9100	A00	45		45	615	45	1 229
0805 30 10 9100	A00	35		35	2 110	35	2 110
0806 10 10 9100	A00	23		23	6 627	23	13 255
0808 10 20 9100 0808 10 50 9100 0808 10 90 9100	F04, F09	25		25	3 850	25	3 850
0809 30 10 9100 0809 30 90 9100	A03	27		27	8 041	27	16 082

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2032/2000 (OJ L 243, 28.9.2000, p. 14).

The other destinations are defined as follows:

F04 Sri Lanka, Hong Kong SAR, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan, Papua New Guinea, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Mexico, Costa Rica and Japan.

F08 All destinations except Slovakia, Latvia, Lithuania and Bulgaria.

F09 Norway, Iceland, Greenland, Faeroe Islands, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), Malta, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, destinations referred to in Article 36 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, African countries and territories except South Africa, countries of the Arabian Peninsula (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qalwain, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah), Kuwait, Yemen), Syria, Iran, Jordan, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Ecuador and Colombia.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1186/2001

of 15 June 2001

setting export refunds on products processed from fruit and vegetables other than those granted for added sugar

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2699/2000 [2], and in particular Article 16(3),

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1429/95 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1007/97 [4], sets implementing rules for export refunds on products processed from fruit and vegetables.

(2) Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 states that, to the extent necessary to permit exports in economically significant quantities of the products referred to in Article 1(1)(a) of that Regulation, on the basis of prices for those products in international trade, the difference between those prices and prices in the Community may be covered by export refunds; Article 18(4) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 provides that, if the refund on sugar incorporated into the products listed in Article 1(1) is insufficient to allow export of the products, the refund fixed in accordance with Article 17 is to be applicable to those products.

(3) Article 17(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 states that refunds must be fixed with regard to the existing situation and outlook for prices for products processed from fruit and vegetables on the Community market and supply availability, on the one hand, and prices in international trade on the other hand. Account must also be taken of the costs indicated at (b) in that paragraph and of the economic aspect of the envisaged exports.

(4) Refunds are, pursuant to Article 16(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96, to be set with due regard to the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty.

(5) Article 17(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96 states that prices on the Community market are to be determined taking account of those most favourable from the exportation standpoint; whereas international trade prices are to be determined account taken of the prices indicated in the second subparagraph of that paragraph.

(6) The international trade situation or the special requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund on a given product depending on the destination of that product.

(7) Economically significant exports can be made at the present time of provisionally preserved cherries, peeled tomatoes, preserved cherries, prepared hazelnuts and some orange juices.

(8) Application of the rules mentioned above to the present and forecast market situation, in particular to prices of products processed from fruit and vegetables in the Community and in international trade, leads to the refund rates set in the Annex hereto.

(9) Pursuant to Article 16(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2201/96, the most efficient possible use should be made of the resources available without creating discrimination between traders. Therefore, care should be taken not to disturb the trade flows previously induced by the refund arrangements.

(10) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 [5], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2849/2000 [6], establishes an agricultural product nomenclature for export refunds.

(11) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 [7] lays down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.

[1] OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 29.
[2] OJ L 311, 12.12.2000, p. 9.
[3] OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 28.
[4] OJ L 145, 5.6.1997, p. 16.
[5] OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1.
[6] OJ L 335, 30.12.2000, p. 1.
[7] OJ L 152, 24.6.2000, p. 1.

(12) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The export refund rates in the processed fruit and vegetables sector shall be those fixed in the Annex hereto.

2. Quantities for which licences are issued in the context of food aid, as referred to in Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 shall not count against the eligible quantities referred to in the first paragraph.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 15 June 2001 setting export refunds on products processed from fruit and vegetables other than those granted for added sugar

Product code	Destination code	Licence issuing period: July to October 2001	
		Period for submission of applications: from 25 June to 24 October 2001	
		Refund rate (EUR/t net)	Quantities provided (in t)
0812 10 00 9100	F06	50	2 853
2002 10 10 9100	F10	45	42 477
2006 00 31 9000 2006 00 99 9100	F06	153	595
2008 19 19 9100 2008 19 99 9100	A00	59	344
2009 11 99 9110 2009 19 99 9110	A00	5	300
2009 11 99 9150 2009 19 99 9150	A00	29	301

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2032/2000 (OJ L 243, 28.9.2000, p. 14).

The other destinations are defined as follows:

F06 All destinations except the countries of North America,

F10 All other destinations except the United States of America, Slovakia, Latvia and Bulgaria.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1187/2001

of 15 June 2001

fixing the maximum purchase price for beef under the fifth partial invitation to tender pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 690/2001

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal [1],

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2001 of 3 April 2001 on special market support measures in the beef sector [2], and in particular Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In application of Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 690/2001, Commission Regulation (EC) No 713/2001 of 10 April 2001 on the purchase of beef under Regulation (EC) No 690/2001 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1009/2001 [4], establishes the list of Member States in which the tendering is open for the fifth partial invitation to tender on 11 June 2001.

(2) In accordance with Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 690/2001, where appropriate, a maximum purchase price for the reference class shall be fixed in the light of the tenders received, taking into account the provisions of Article 3(2) of that Regulation.

(3) Because of the need to support in a reasonable way the market for beef a maximum purchase price should be fixed in the Member States concerned. In the light of the different level of market prices in those Member States, different maximum purchase prices should be fixed.

(4) Due to the urgency of the support measures, this Regulation should enter into force immediately.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Under the fifth partial invitation to tender on 11 June 2001 opened under Regulation (EC) No 690/2001 the following maximum purchase price shall be fixed:

— Germany: EUR 162,00/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.
(2) OJ L 95, 5.4.2001, p. 8.
(3) OJ L 100, 11.4.2001, p. 3.
(4) OJ L 140, 24.5.2001, p. 29.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1188/2001

of 15 June 2001

fixing the maximum buying-in price and the quantities of beef to be bought in under the 269th partial invitation to tender as a general intervention measure pursuant to Regulations (EEC) No 1627/89 and (EC) No 1136/2001

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal (1), and in particular Article 47(8) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 562/2000 of 15 March 2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 as regards the buying-in of beef (2), as amended by Regulation (EC) No 590/2001 (3), lays down buying standards. Pursuant to the above Regulation, an invitation to tender was opened under Article 1(1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1627/89 of 9 June 1989 on the buying-in of beef by invitation to tender (4), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1134/2001 (5), and Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1136/2001 of 8 June 2001 opening intervention in accordance with Article 47(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 (6).

(2) Article 13(1) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2000 lays down that a maximum buying-in price is to be fixed for quality R3, where appropriate, under each partial invitation to tender in the light of tenders received while Article 13(2) of that Regulation states that a decision may be taken to make no award. In accordance with Article 36 of that Regulation, only tenders quoting prices not exceeding the maximum buying-in price and not exceeding the average national or regional market price, plus the amount referred to in Article 1(6) of Regulation (EC) No 590/2001 are to be accepted.

(3) Once tenders submitted in respect of the 269th partial invitation to tender have been considered pursuant to Article 47(8) of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999, and taking account of the requirements for reasonable support of the market and the seasonal trend in slaughterings and prices, the maximum buying-in price and the quantities which may be bought in should be fixed for category A and no award made for category C.

(4) Article 1(7) of Regulation (EC) No 590/2001 also opens buying-in of carcases and half-carcases of store cattle and lays down special rules in addition to those laid down for the buying-in of other products. After consideration of the tenders submitted, it has been decided not to proceed with the tendering procedure.

(5) In the light of developments, this Regulation should enter into force immediately.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Beef and Veal,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Under the 269th partial invitation to tender opened pursuant to Regulations (EEC) No 1627/89 and (EC) No 1136/2001:

(a) for category A:

(i) in the Member States or regions thereof meeting the conditions laid down in Article 47(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999:

— the maximum buying-in price shall be EUR 225,50/100 kg of carcases or half-carcases of quality R3,

— the maximum quantity of carcases and half-carcases accepted shall be 7 579 t;

(ii) in the Member States or regions thereof meeting the conditions laid down in Article 47(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999:

— the maximum buying-in price shall be EUR 193/100 kg of carcases or half-carcases of quality R3,

— the maximum quantity of carcases and half-carcases accepted shall be 90 tonnes;

(b) for category C no award shall be made;

(c) for carcases and half-carcases of store cattle as referred to in Article 1(7) of Regulation (EC) No 590/2001, no award shall be made.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

(1) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.
(2) OJ L 68, 16.3.2000, p. 22.
(3) OJ L 86, 27.3.2001, p. 30, Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 826/2001 (OJ L 120, 28.4.2001, p. 7).
(4) OJ L 159, 10.6.1989, p. 36.
(5) OJ L 154, 9.6.2001, p. 7.
(6) OJ L 154, 9.6.2001, p. 12.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1189/2001
of 15 June 2001
fixing the import duties in the cereals sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 of 28 June 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards import duties in the cereals sector [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2235/2000 [4], and in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the rates of duty in the Common Customs Tariff are to be charged on import of the products referred to in Article 1 of that Regulation. However, in the case of the products referred to in paragraph 2 of that Article, the import duty is to be equal to the intervention price valid for such products on importation and increased by 55 %, minus the cif import price applicable to the consignment in question. However, that duty may not exceed the rate of duty in the Common Customs Tariff.

(2) Pursuant to Article 10(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, the cif import prices are calculated on the basis of the representative prices for the product in question on the world market.

(3) Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 lays down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards import duties in the cereals sector.

(4) The import duties are applicable until new duties are fixed and enter into force. They also remain in force in cases where no quotation is available for the reference exchange referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 during the two weeks preceding the next periodical fixing.

(5) In order to allow the import duty system to function normally, the representative market rates recorded during a reference period should be used for calculating the duties.

(6) Application of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 results in import duties being fixed as set out in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import duties in the cereals sector referred to in Article 10(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be those fixed in Annex I to this Regulation on the basis of the information given in Annex II.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 June 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.
(2) OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.
(3) OJ L 161, 29.6.1996, p. 125.
(4) OJ L 256, 10.10.2000, p. 13.

ANNEX I

Import duties for the products covered by Article 10(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92

CN code	Description	Import duty by land inland waterway or sea from Mediterranean, the Black Sea or Baltic Sea ports (EUR/tonne)	Import duty by air or by sea from other ports [2] (EUR/tonne)
1001 10 00	Durum wheat high quality	0,00	0,00
	medium quality [1]	0,00	0,00
1001 90 91	Common wheat seed	0,00	0,00
1001 90 99	Common high quality wheat other than for sowing [3]	0,00	0,00
	medium quality	14,17	14,17
	low quality	50,38	40,38
1002 00 00	Rye	42,71	32,71
1003 00 10	Barley, seed	42,71	32,71
1003 00 90	Barley, other [3]	42,71	32,71
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	67,68	57,68
1005 90 00	Maize other than seed [3]	67,68	57,68
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	42,71	32,71

(1) In the case of durum wheat not meeting the minimum quality requirements for durum wheat of medium quality, referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1249/96, the duty applicable is that fixed for low-quality common wheat.

(2) For goods arriving in the Community via the Atlantic Ocean or via the Suez Canal (Article 2(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96), the importer may benefit from a reduction in the duty of:

— EUR 3 per tonne, where the port of unloading is on the Mediterranean Sea, or

— EUR 2 per tonne, where the port of unloading is in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Finland or the Atlantic Coasts of the Iberian Peninsula.

(3) The importer may benefit from a flat-rate reduction of EUR 24 or 8 per tonne, where the conditions laid down in Article 2(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 are met.

ANNEX II

Factors for calculating duties

(period from 1 June to 14 June 2001)

1. Averages over the two-week period preceding the day of fixing:

Exchange quotations	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Chicago	Chicago	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
Product (% proteins at 12 % humidity)	HRS2. 14 %	HRW2. 11,5 %	SRW2	YC3	HAD2	Medium quality (*)	US barley 2
Quotation (EUR/t)	141,15	137,06	113,81	91,39	201,95 (**)	191,95 (**)	116,35 (**)
Gulf premium (EUR/t)	—	19,02	6,07	11,19	—	—	—
Great Lakes premium (EUR/t)	22,54	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*) A discount of 10 EUR/t (Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96).
(**) Fob Duluth.

2. Freight/cost: Gulf of Mexico — Rotterdam: 21,49 EUR/t; Great Lakes — Rotterdam: 32,67 EUR/t.

3. Subsidy within the meaning of the third paragraph of Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96: 0,00 EUR/t (HRW2)
0,00 EUR/t (SRW2).

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 5 June 2001

on the drinking of alcohol by young people, in particular children and adolescents

(2001/458/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 152(4), second subparagraph thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament [1],

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with point (p) of Article 3(1) of the Treaty, the activities of the Community shall include a contribution to the attainment of a high level of health protection.

(2) In accordance with Article 152 of the Treaty, a high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Community policies and activities.

(3) Health education and information are expressly mentioned in Article 152 of the Treaty, and constitute a priority for Community action in public health.

(4) The Resolution on alcohol abuse, adopted by the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council on 29 May 1986 [2], states that the increase in alcohol abuse is causing serious concern for public health and social welfare, that the production, sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages is an important factor in the economy of most Member States, that, at European level, a joint initiative is advisable in the field of prevention of alcohol abuse, and that the Commission in weighing carefully the interests involved, shall conduct a balanced policy to this end, and, where necessary, submit proposals to the Council.

(5) In the Communication from the Commission on the health strategy of the European Community and the proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and the Council adopting a programme for action in the field of public health (2001 to 2006), alcohol is one of the areas mentioned in which particular measures and actions could be undertaken [3].

(6) The present recommendation represents a first step towards the development of a more comprehensive approach across the Community (as embodied in the Council's conclusions of 5 June 2001 on a Community strategy to reduce alcohol-related harm).

(7) One of the objectives of the programme of community Action on health promotion, information, education and training (European Parliament and Council Decision No 645/96/EC [4] is the promotion of examination, assessment and exchange of experience and support for actions concerning measures to prevent alcohol abuse and the health and social consequences thereof. This Programme thus offers a basis for the follow-up and monitoring of the proposed measures.

(8) Within the programme of Community action on health monitoring (European Parliament and Council Decision No 1400/97/EC) [5] one of the areas in which health indicators may be established is alcohol consumption. This may be particularly helpful to support the implementation of the proposed measures.

(9) Under the programme of Community action on injury prevention (European Parliament and Council Decision No 372/1999/EC) [6] account will be taken of injury associated with alcohol abuse as part of the actions undertaken, which could be useful to support the collection of data needed for the implementation of the proposed measures.

[1] Opinion given on 16 May 2001.
[2] OJ C 184, 23.7.1986, p. 3.
[3] OJ C 337 E, 28.11.2000, p. 122.
[4] OJ L 95, 16.4.1996, p. 1.
[5] OJ L 193, 22.7.1997, p. 1.
[6] OJ L 46, 20.2.1999, p. 1.

(10) In the communication from the Commission 'entitled Priorities in EU road safety' ([1]) drinking and driving is identified as one of the top priorities where concerted action could reduce the significant death toll on EU roads. The Council in its conclusions of 5 April 2001 took note of the Commission's recommendation concerning maximum permitted blood alcohol content for drivers of motorised vehicles, which specifically identifies the problem of young drivers and riders, and encouraged Member States to consider carefully all the proposed measures.

(11) Directive 2000/13/EC ([2]) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs provides for the further determination of rules on the listing of the ingredients on labels of alcoholic beverages. This measure had been proposed by the Commission because, *inter alia*, more and more alcoholic beverages whose composition and presentation are geared to sales to young people had come onto the market in recent years. It is important that young people should be able, using the information presented on the products, to know what they are drinking. Moreover, common legislation on the labelling of alcoholic beverages is essential for the expansion and preservation of the internal market in these products.

(12) According to Article 15 of Council Directive 89/552/EEC on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the pursuit of television broadcasting activities, as amended by Council Directive 97/36/EC ([3]), television advertising for alcoholic beverages shall comply with a set of criteria, with a specific reference to the protection of minors.

(13) In implementing the recommended measures, it must be kept in mind that restrictions to cross-border commercial communication services must be compatible with Article 49 of the Treaty and must therefore be proportional to the general interest objectives they pursue such as the protection of public health and consumers.

(14) It has to be noted that any decision to remove offending products emanating from another Member State is subject to Decision 3052/95/EC ([4]) establishing a procedure for the exchange of information on national measures derogating from the principle of the free movement of goods within the Community. It must be notified and its proportionality justified to the Commission as required by that Decision.

(15) Without prejudice to any national legislation or measures, producers and retailers should be urged to establish or enforce self-regulatory controls over, and to agree on standards for, all forms of promotion, marketing and retailing of alcoholic beverages, irrespective of the medium used, in the framework of codes of conduct.

(16) Self-regulation of advertising for alcoholic beverages, which has the support of the relevant interested parties, such as producers, advertisers and media and which is already working in a number of Member States, often in close cooperation with governments and non-governmental organisations, can play an important role with regard to the protection of children and adolescents from alcohol related-harm. Youth organisations could also make an important contribution in this context.

(17) There is statistical evidence in some Member States of changes in the drinking patterns amongst adolescents which are of particular concern, namely: an increase in binge drinking and heavy drinking among minors, a trend towards significant, unsupervised consumption of alcohol outside the family environment at an earlier stage, an increasing consumption by young girls in some Member States, and a trend to consume alcohol in combination with other drugs. The available information needs, however, to be further developed.

(18) There is a clear need in the Community for improved research as to the causes, the nature and the scale of the problems, caused by the drinking of alcohol by young people, in particular children and adolescents, through, *inter alia*, more extensive and consistent data collection.

(19) In accordance with Article 5 of the Treaty, efforts to achieve the objective of a contribution by the Community towards ensuring a high level of health protection must be undertaken in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, and in accordance with the principle that Community action shall not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaty. The recommended measures must therefore take account of past and current measures implemented in the Member States, and be proportionate to their public health objective.

(20) A continuous assessment of the measures undertaken should be carried out, with particular regard to their effectiveness and the achievements at both national and Community level,

RECOMMENDS THAT:

I. In formulating their strategies and taking regulatory or other action appropriate to their individual circumstances, in the framework of a common approach across the Community, with respect to young people and alcohol, and with particular regard to children and adolescents, Member States, with the support as appropriate of the Commission, should:

([1]) OJ L 43, 14.2.2001, p. 31.
([2]) OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29.
([3]) OJ L 202, 30.7.1997, p. 60.
([4]) OJ L 321, 30.12.1995, p. 1.

1. promote research into all the different aspects of problems associated with alcohol consumption by young people and, in particular, children and adolescents, in order to better identify and evaluate measures to deal with these problems;

2. ensure that the development, implementation and evaluation of comprehensive health promotion policies and programmes targeted at children, adolescents, their parents, teachers and carers, at local, regional, national and European level, should appropriately include the alcohol issue, with a particular emphasis on settings such as youth organisations, sporting organisations and schools, and taking into account existing experiences for instance the 'health-promoting school';

3. produce and disseminate to interested parties evidence-based information on the factors which motivate young people, in particular children and adolescents, to start drinking;

4. foster a multisectoral approach to educating young people about alcohol, in order to help prevent the negative consequences of its consumption, involving as appropriate, the education, health and youth services, law enforcement agencies, relevant non-governmental organisations and the media;

5. support measures to raise awareness of the effects of alcohol drinking, in particular on children and adolescents, and of the consequences for the individual and the society;

6. increase young people's involvement in youth health-related policies and actions, making full use of the contributions which they can make, especially in the field of information, and encourage specific activities which are initiated, planned, implemented and evaluated by young people;

7. encourage the production of advisory materials for parents to help them discuss alcohol issues with their children, and promote their dissemination via local networks such as schools, health care services, libraries, community centres as well as via the Internet;

8. further develop specific initiatives addressed to young people on the dangers of drink-driving, with a specific reference to settings such as leisure and entertainment venues, schools and driving schools;

9. take action as a matter of priority against the illegal sale of alcohol to under-age consumers and, where appropriate, require a proof of age;

10. support notably the development of specific approaches on early detection and consequent interventions aimed at preventing young people becoming alcohol-dependent.

II. Member States should, having regard to their different legal, regulatory, or self-regulatory environments, as appropriate:

1. encourage, in cooperation with the producers and the retailers of alcoholic beverages and relevant non-governmental organisations, the establishment of effective mechanisms in the fields of promotion, marketing and retailing;

   (a) to ensure that producers do not produce alcoholic beverages specifically targeted at children and adolescents;

   (b) to ensure that alcoholic beverages are not designed or promoted to appeal to children and adolescents, and paying particular attention *inter alia*, to the following elements:

   — the use of styles (such as characters, motifs or colours) associated with youth culture,

   — featuring children, adolescents, or other young-looking models, in promotion campaigns,

   — allusions to, or images associated with, the consumption of drugs and of other harmful substances, such as tobacco,

   — links with violence or antisocial behaviour,

   — implications of social, sexual or sporting success,

   — encouragement of children and adolescents to drink, including low-price selling to adolescents of alcoholic drinks,

   — advertising during, or sponsorship of, sporting, musical or other special events which a significant number of children and adolescents attend as actors or spectators,

   — advertising in media targeted at children and adolescents or reaching a significant number of children and adolescents,

   — free distribution of alcoholic drinks to children and adolescents, as well as sale or free distribution of products which are used to promote alcoholic drinks and which may appeal in particular to children and adolescents;

   (c) to develop, as appropriate, specific training for servers and sales persons with regard to the protection of children and adolescents and with regard to existing licensing restrictions on the sale of alcohol to young people;

(d) to allow manufacturers to get pre-launch advice, in advance of marketing a product or investing in a product, as well as on marketing campaigns before their actual launch;

(e) to ensure that complaints against products which are not being promoted, marketed or retailed in accordance with the principles set out in points (a) and (b) can be effectively handled, and that, if appropriate, such products can be removed from sale and the relevant inappropriate marketing or promotional practices can be brought to an end;

2. urge the representative producer and trade organisations of alcoholic beverages to commit themselves to observe the principles described above.

III. The Member States, with a view to contributing to the follow-up of this recommendation at Community level, and acting as appropriate in the context of the programme of action in the field of public health, should report, on request to the Commission on the implementation of the recommended measures,

INVITES THE COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH MEMBER STATES:

1. to support the Member States in their efforts to implement these recommendations, especially by collecting and providing relevant comparable data, and by facilitating the exchange of information and best practices;

2. to promote further research at Community level into the attitudes and motivations of young people, in particular children and adolescents, in regard of alcohol consumption and monitoring of ongoing developments;

3. to follow-up, assess and monitor the developments and measures undertaken in the Member States and at Community level, and to ensure in this context a continuous, constructive and structured dialogue with all interested parties;

4. to report on the implementation of the proposed measures, on the basis of the information provided by Member States, no later than the end of the fourth year after the date of adoption of this recommendation and then regularly thereafter, to consider the extent to which the proposed measures are working effectively, and to consider the need for revision or further action.

5. to make full use of all Community policies, particularly of the programme of action in the field of public health, in order to address the matters covered in this recommendation.

Done at Luxembourg, 5 June 2001.

For the Council

The President

L. ENGQVIST

COMMISSION

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 5 June 2001

on the coordinated inspection programme in animal nutrition for the year 2001 according to Council Directive 95/53/EC

(notified under document number C(2001) 1541)

(2001/459/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 95/53/EC of 25 October 1995 fixing the principles governing the organisation of the official inspections in the field of animal nutrition [1] and in particular Article 22(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The overall summary report on inspection activities carried out in the field of animal nutrition based on the information provided by the Member States concerning the implementation of the inspection programmes for 1999 does not allow definitive conclusions to be drawn. However, four issues have been identified as worthy of a coordinated programme to be carried out in 2001. In particular reference is made to the need to monitor certain chemical contaminations, certain microbiological contaminations, the respect of Community legislation on anti-microbial growth promoters and the feed ban on certain mammalian proteins (intended to provide protection from transmissible spongiform encephalopathies).

(2) In 1999 and 2000, Member States' inspection services frequently detected contamination of products to be used in animal nutrition with dioxins, PCBs and heavy metals. The above findings, when not included in the control programmes, have been reported to the Standing Committee for Feeding stuffs for discussion and appropriate follow-up.

(3) A salmonella monitoring programme in proteins of vegetable origin was carried out in the period July 1999 to July 2000. While a full assessment of the results is not yet available, the results of only one year of checks may not be a scientifically sound basis on which to present further measures.

(4) A certain number of feed additives can only be used safely when the maximum limits are respected. In addition the use of certain feed additives previously authorised as anti-microbial growth promoters is no longer permitted. However, there is insufficient information on the respect of the maximum limits and on the use of anti-microbial growth promoters.

(5) Each of these matters should therefore be subject to coordinated inspection in 2001.

(6) The deficiencies and failures in the implementation of the ban on feeding ruminants with certain proteins of mammalian origin which led to the adoption of Council Decision 2000/766/EC [2] require a coordinated approach to provide the results of the checks concerning the feeding restrictions for protection from transmissible spongiform encephalopathies.

(7) The measures provided for in this recommendation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee for Feeding stuffs,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

1. Member States should during the year carry out a coordinated monitoring programme aiming to check:

   (a) the frequency of occurrence, and concentrations, of the specified contaminants in the specified categories of products to be used in animal nutrition set out in Annex I;

   (b) the frequency of occurrence, and levels, of salmonella contamination in feed materials of vegetable origin;

[1] OJ L 265, 8.11.1995, p. 17.

[2] OJ L 306, 7.12.2000, p. 32.

(c) whether conditions for the correct use of substances authorised as feed additives for which maximum levels have been set have been respected;

(d) whether the ban on the use of certain antibiotics as growth promoters has been effectively enforced;

(e) whether all restrictions concerning the production and use of feed materials of animal origin have been respected.

2. In reporting the results of the monitoring programmes, figures on the products concerned should be provided as outlined in Annex II detailing the amounts of national production and imports from third countries.

3. Data on production and imports should be provided even when samples have not been taken and tested.

When laboratory testing is carried out, the methods used and their respective specificity and sensitivity shall be mentioned.

The criteria used in deciding on the compliance upon testing should be reported.

4. The results concerning the feeding restrictions of products of animal origin should be summarised as outlined in Annex III.

5. Member States should include the results of the abovementioned coordinated monitoring programme as a specific chapter in the report on the yearly control activities foreseen by 1 April 2002 in accordance with Article 22 of Directive 95/53/EC.

Done at Brussels, 5 June 2001.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Specific items

— *Dioxins (PCDD/F and dioxin-like PCBs)* in fish oil, fish meal and fish feed.

— *Dioxins (PCDD/F and dioxin-like PCBs)* in artificially dried feed materials (hay, alfalfa meal, etc.).

— *Dioxins (PCDD/F)* in trace elements (zinc oxide, copper oxide, manganese, zinc sulphate, etc.).

— *Dioxins (PCDD/F)* in minerals (magnesium oxide, phosphates, etc.).

— *Heavy metals (Pb, Cd, As, Hg)* in trace elements and minerals.

— *Heavy metals (Pb, Cd, As, Hg)* in fish oil, fish meal and fish feed.

General items

Random monitoring on the presence of *dioxins (PCDD/F and dioxin-like PCBs)* and *heavy metals (Pb, Cd, As, Hg)* in feed materials and feedingstuffs.

ANNEX II

Data for each specified product tested in the coordinated control programme

Specified product	National production (tonnes) (when available)	Number of batches sampled	Imported from third countries (tonnes) (when available)	Number of batches sampled

ANNEX III

Summary of the checks concerning the feeding restrictions for feeds of anmal origin

Specified product	Breakdown of checks carried out on	Breakdown of breaches not requiring laboratory testing	Number of samples taken and tested	Number of samples considered not in compliance
	Imports Storage Production (i.e. rendering plants) Feed mills Farms holding ruminants Farms holding non-ruminants			

COMMISSION DECISION

of 15 June 2001

terminating the review of Council Regulation (EC) No 2450/98 imposing a definitive countervailing duty on imports of stainless steel bars originating in India

(notified under document number C(2001) 1612)

(2001/460/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2026/97 of 6 October 1997 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Community ([1]), and in particular Article 20 thereof,

After consulting the Advisory Committee,

Whereas:

(A) PREVIOUS PROCEDURE

(1) By Regulation (EC) No 2450/98 ([2]), the Council imposed a definitive countervailing duty on imports of stainless steel bars (hereinafter referred to as 'the product concerned') falling within CN codes ex 7222 20 11, 7222 20 21, 7222 20 31, 7222 20 81, originating in India. The measures took the form of *ad valorem* duties of between 0 % and 25,5 % on individual exporters, with a residual duty of 25,5 %.

(B) CURRENT PROCEDURE

1. Request for review

(2) Subsequent to the imposition of definitive measures, the Commission received a request for the initiation of an accelerated review of Regulation (EC) No 2450/98, pursuant to Article 20 of Regulation (EC) No 2026/97 (hereinafter referred to as 'the basic Regulation'), from one Indian producer, CAPICO Trading Private Limited in Bombay. The company concerned claimed that it was not related to any other exporters of the product concerned in India and that it had not exported the product concerned during the original period of investigation (1 October 1996 to 30 June 1997). The company stated that it intended to begin exporting the product concerned to the Community in the near future.

2. Initiation of an accelerated review

(3) The Commission examined the evidence submitted by the Indian exporting producer concerned and considered it sufficient to justify the initiation of a review in accordance with the provisions of Article 20 of the basic Regulation. After consultation of the Advisory Committee and after the Community industry concerned had been given the opportunity to comment, the Commission initiated, by a notice in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* ([3]), an accelerated review of Regulation (EC) No 2450/98 with regard to the company concerned and commenced its investigation.

3. Product concerned

(4) The product covered by the current review is the same product as that under consideration in Regulation (EC) No 2450/98, namely stainless steel bars.

4. Parties concerned

(5) The Commission officially advised the company concerned and the Government of India of the initiation of the procedure. Furthermore, it gave other parties directly concerned the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing. However, no such views nor any request for a hearing was received by the Commission.

The Commission sent a questionnaire to the company concerned and received a full reply within the required deadline. The Commission sought and verified all information it deemed necessary for the purpose of the investigation and carried out a verification visit to the premises of the company concerned.

(C) WITHDRAWAL OF THE REQUEST FOR REVIEW

(6) On 20 July 2000, CAPICO Trading Private Limited reported to the Commission that it was withdrawing its request for review. The company based this on the fact which was verified in the investigation, that it had not exported the product concerned to the Community and its intention to export to the Community had not been realised. The Commission therefore considers it appropriate to terminate this review,

([1]) OJ L 288, 21.10.1997, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 304, 14.11.1998, p. 1.
([3]) OJ C 61, 3.3.2000, p. 3.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Sole Article

The accelerated review of Council Regulation (EC) No 2450/98 concerning imports of stainless steel bars originating in India is hereby terminated.

Done at Brussels, 15 June 2001.

For the Commission

Pascal LAMY

Member of the Commission

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Directive 98/95/EC of 14 December 1998 amending, in respect of the consolidation of the internal market, genetically modified plant varieties and plant genetic resources, Directives 66/400/EEC, 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 66/403/EEC, 69/208/EEC, 70/457/EEC and 70/458/EEC on the marketing of beet seed, fodder plant seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes, seed of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seed and on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 25 of 1 February 1999)

On page 12, Article 4(2) (Article 1a, third subparagraph of Directive 66/403/EEC):

for: 'seed',

read: 'seed potatoes' (four times);

for: 'seed propagation',

read: 'seed potato propagation'.

On page 15, Article 4(22) (Article 20a of Directive 66/403/EEC):

in Article 20a(1)(a) and (c) and (2)(i):

for: 'seed',

read: 'seed potatoes';

Article 20a(1)(b) shall be replaced by the following:

'(b) conditions under which seed potatoes may be marketed in relation to the conservation *in situ* and the sustainable use of plant genetic resources, which are associated with specific natural and semi-natural habitats and are threatened by genetic erosion;'.

On page 18, Article 6(1) (Article 4(6) of Directive 70/457/EEC):

for: '… plant genetic resources as specified in Article 20(a)(3)(a) and (3)(b), … considering the requirements of Article 20(a)(4)(i), (4)(ii) and (4)(iii)',

read: '… plant genetic resources as specified in Article 20a(2), … considering the requirements of Article 20a(3)(i) and (3)(ii).'

On page 19, Article 6(7) (Article 12(2) of Directive 70/457/EEC):

for: '… criteria determined under Article 20(a)3 and 4, …',

read: '… criteria determined under Article 20a(2) and (3), …'.

Corrigendum to Council Directive 98/96/EC of 14 December 1998 amending, *inter alia*, as regards unofficial field inspections under Directives 66/400/EEC, 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 66/403/EEC, 69/208/EEC, 70/457/EEC and 70/458/EEC on the marketing of beet seed, fodder plant seed, cereal seed, seed potatoes, seed of oil and fibre plants and vegetable seed and on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 25 of 1 February 1999)

On page 29, Article 2(3) (Article 2(3)(iii) of Directive 66/401/EEC):

for: 'a proportion of the seed shall be checked…',

read: 'a proportion of the seed crops shall be checked…'.

On page 30, Article 3(5) (Article 2(3)(iii) of Directive 66/402/EEC):

for: 'a proportion of the seed shall be checked…',

read: 'a proportion of the seed crops shall be checked…'.

On page 31, Article 4 (Article 13a of Directive 66/403/EEC):

for: 'Article 13a',

read: 'Article 13b'.

On page 32, Article 5(7) (Article 2(3)(iii) of Directive 69/208/EEC):

for: 'a proportion of the seed shall be checked…',

read: 'a proportion of the seed crops shall be checked…'.

On page 32, Article 5(7) (Article 2(4) of Directive 69/208/EEC):

for: 'procedure laid down in Article 21',

read: 'procedure laid down in Article 20'.

On page 32, Article 5(8) (Article 12a of Directive 69/208/EEC):

for: 'provisions laid down in Article 21',

read: 'procedure laid down in Article 20'.

On page 32, Article 6 (Article 9 of Directive 70/457/EEC):

for: '5. So far as the suitability … shall apply',

read: '6. So far as the suitability … shall apply'.

On page 32, Article 7(3) (Article 10 of Directive 70/458/EEC):

for: '5. So far as the suitability … shall apply',

read: '6. So far as the suitability … shall apply'.