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## Legislation

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## I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1512/2001  
of 23 July 2001  
amending Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

should be possible for steers for which a first payment has been made as bulls.

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 36 and 37 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee <sup>(3)</sup>,

Whereas:

- (1) The market for beef and veal has been seriously disrupted because consumers, concerned at the appearance of new cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), have lost confidence in, and turned away from, the sector's products. Demand has tumbled as a result of a sharp fall in consumption and exports and owing to a rise in the number of livestock held back on holdings. This is causing a serious deterioration of the market that is difficult to control. A number of measures that seek to regulate the market by reducing future production should accordingly be adopted.
- (2) The special premium for male bovine animals provided for in Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 <sup>(4)</sup> is one of the main support instruments for beef/veal production. The premium is currently subject to a regional ceiling. If the number of animals that can qualify for the special premium were smaller, there would be less incentive to produce. A reduction of the regional ceiling, based on payments made in previous years, should therefore be introduced for a limited period. Moreover, to encourage producers to convert store cattle animals to steers, which are kept for a longer period on grassland, a second payment of the premium

- (3) The derogation enabling Member States to change or waive the headage limit of 90 animals per holding and age bracket which determines the granting of the special premium may produce an increase in the number of animals eligible for the premium on large production units. To reduce this incentive, the strict application of this headage limit should be envisaged by linking the possibility of changing or waiving it to the consideration of environmental and employment aspects in the framework of a rural development policy.

- (4) As beef/veal production depends mainly on the number of cows, future meat production can be reduced by cutting down the number of suckler cows. To do this, the effect — in terms of reducing production — achieved by including heifers among the animals eligible for the suckler-cow premium provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 should be reinforced by setting a minimum percentage for heifers for a limited period, and increasing the maximum percentage of such animals. Taking account of the reduced herd size due to foot-and-mouth disease, this obligation would not be applicable in the United Kingdom in 2002 and limited in 2003. This involves corresponding adjustments to the separate national ceiling for heifers referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999. To simplify the management of the measure, producers applying for a small number of premia would be exempted from this condition. To achieve a reduction of production, the possibility of reallocating premium rights returned to the national reserve should also be suspended for a limited period. In order to take account of the reduction in the number of available suckler cows because of foot-and-mouth disease, the United Kingdom should be exempted from this measure in 2002.

<sup>(1)</sup> Proposal of 6 February 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

<sup>(2)</sup> Opinion delivered on 16 May 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

<sup>(3)</sup> Opinion delivered on 25 April 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.

- (5) The number of animals qualifying for the special premium and the suckler-cow premium is currently limited by the application of a stocking density of two livestock units (LU) per hectare pursuant to Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999. To reduce the number of animals on intensive holdings that qualify for those premiums, and so to encourage extensification, the stocking density should be progressively brought down to 1,9 LU in 2002 and 1,8 LU in 2003.
- (6) To deal with current production generated by the fall in consumption, the quantities that must be bought in are likely to lead to an overrun in the ceiling set in Article 47(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999. That ceiling should be replaced by a higher one for 2001 in order to prevent triggering the use of the 'safety net' system provided for in Article 47(5) of that Regulation.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation seek to address the current situation on the market. Further measures could be required in the future depending on the way the situation develops,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 is hereby amended as follows:

1. the following subparagraph shall be added to Article 4(2):

'However, for the year 2001, the second payment referred to in the second indent of point (b), may also be granted for bovine animals for which a first payment as referred to under point (a) has been made.';

2. the following subparagraph shall be added to Article 4(4):

'However, for the years 2002 and 2003, the following regional ceilings shall apply:

Belgium	228 787
Denmark	221 688
Germany	1 536 113
Greece	141 606
Spain	643 525
France	1 734 779
Ireland	1 028 153
Italy	478 997
Luxembourg	18 922
Netherlands	126 346
Austria	338 720
Portugal	160 720
Finland	200 000
Sweden	233 481
United Kingdom	1 361 978

The existing footnotes to Annex I remain valid during this period. However, during this period, the maximum ceiling for the United Kingdom referred to in the last footnote is 1 461 978.';

3. the first indent of Article 4(5) shall be replaced by the following:

'— on the basis of objective criteria that are part of a rural development policy and only on the condition that they take into account environmental as well as employment aspects, change or waive the headage limit of 90 animals per holding and age bracket and,';

4. the following sentence shall be added to Article 4(7), point (b):

'However, for bovine animals referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 2, the amount of the premium shall be set at EUR 98.';

5. in the first subparagraph of Article 6(2), the figures '80 %' and '20 %' shall respectively be replaced by '60 %' and '40 %';

6. the following second, third and fourth subparagraphs shall be inserted in Article 6(2):

'However, for the years 2002 and 2003, the number of heifers to be kept shall be equal to at least 15 % of the total number of animals for which the premium is requested.

In the United Kingdom, the obligation to keep a minimum number of heifers is not applicable in 2002 and is limited to 5 % in 2003.

A producer applying for less than 14 suckler-cows premium shall be exempt from the application of the condition regarding the minimum number of heifers.';

7. the following subparagraph shall be added to Article 9(3):

'However, in 2002 and 2003, rights returned to the national reserve according to the second indent of paragraph 4 shall not be reallocated until 31 December 2003. For the United Kingdom, this rule is only applicable in 2003.';

8. the following third, fourth and fifth subparagraphs shall be inserted in Article 10(1):

'However, for the years 2002 and 2003, such separate national ceiling shall be at least 10 % and not exceed 40 % of the national ceiling of the Member State concerned set out in Annex II to this Regulation.

If, in 2002 and 2003, Member States decide to apply the possibility provided for in the first subparagraph, the suckler-cow premium shall be granted to any producer keeping a number of heifers equal to at least 5 % and at most 20 % of the total number of animals for which the premium is requested.

A producer applying for less than 14 suckler-cows premium shall be exempt from the application of the condition regarding the minimum number of heifers.';

9. the first sentence of Article 12(1) shall be replaced by the following:

'The total number of animals qualifying for the special premium and the suckler-cow premium shall be limited by the application of a stocking density on the holding of two livestock units (LU) per hectare and calendar year. The stocking density shall be 1,9 LU from 1 January 2002 and 1,8 LU from 1 January 2003.';

10. the second subparagraph of Article 47(2) shall be replaced by the following:

‘Such buying-in may not cover more than 350 000 tonnes per year for the Community as a whole. However, for the year 2001, the maximum buying-in is fixed at 500 000 tonnes.’.

*Article 2*

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2002. However, Article 1(1), (4) and (10) shall apply from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 July 2001.

*For the Council*

*The President*

A. NEYTS-UYTTEBROECK

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**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1513/2001****of 23 July 2001****amending Regulations No 136/66/EEC and (EC) No 1638/98 as regards the extension of the period of validity of the aid scheme and the quality strategy for olive oil**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

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

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee <sup>(2)</sup>,

Whereas:

(1) Council Regulation (EC) No 1638/98 of 20 July 1998 amending Regulation No 136/66/EEC on the establishment of a common market organisation in oils and fats <sup>(3)</sup> introduced measures applicable for three marketing years, namely 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01. This three-year period was intended to give the Commission time to gather and analyse the information required with a view to elaborate, in 2000, a proposal to the Council for a reform of the above-mentioned common market organisation. While the measures introduced by this Regulation have permitted a number of improvements to the common organisation of the market, the information gathered and the experience gained during those first two marketing years are neither complete nor sufficient to enable the Commission to draw substantial and definitive conclusions regarding the common market organisation in oils and fats to be implemented from 1 November 2001.

(2) It is necessary to assess the results of the transitional period envisaged in 1998 by Council Regulation (EC) No 1638/98 and Council Regulation (EC) No 1639/98 of 20 July 1998 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2261/84 laying down general rules on the granting of aid for the production of olive oil and of aid to olive oil producer organisations <sup>(4)</sup>. In order to obtain all the results of the measures implemented from the 1998/99 marketing year onwards and to permit more detailed information to be gathered on the sector and more detailed analyses to be carried out, it is necessary to extend until the end of the 2003/04 marketing year the period of validity of the provisions currently in force, in particular those laid down in Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organisation of the market in oils and fats <sup>(5)</sup>.

(3) The arrangements for checks on the aid paid to producers depend to a great extent on the existence and smooth operation of the geographic information system (GIS) referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1638/98. The GIS is essential for some of the options to be examined for the future and, at the very least, useful for the others. It should therefore be stipulated now that from 1 November 2003 the aid scheme covers only olive trees included in a GIS verified as being complete.

(4) Developments on the olive oil market indicate the need for a concerted strategy aimed at improving the quality of the product, including environmental impacts, and comprising, *inter alia*, incentives to promote the structuring of the sector and adjustments to the classification of olive oils and olive-pomace oils.

(5) For the sector to operate smoothly, a scheme should be introduced to encourage approved operators' organisations to implement quality improvement and certification programmes and to improve the olive oil sector and market management. Around one year would appear necessary for the establishment of the detailed rules concerning certain items of the future scheme, for instance the creation of the organisations concerned and the drafting, and evaluation of programmes and their approval by the Member States. In order to permit the implementation of concrete measures as soon as possible, the bases of the scheme that will be decided to be introduced from 1 November 2002 should be laid down now.

(6) The descriptions and definitions of olive oils and olive-pomace oils are in certain cases unsatisfactory and could lead to confusion among both consumers and operators. Such problems cause disruption on the market and, in order to avoid them, new descriptions and definitions should replace those laid down in the Annex to Regulation No 136/66/EEC.

(7) In order to preserve the natural characteristics of virgin olive oils, the use of oil-extraction adjuvants having a chemical or biochemical action should be excluded.

(8) The progress achieved by producers and millers has led to an increase in the production of virgin and extra virgin olive oils and a reduction in that of ordinary oils and lampante oils. To enable this market development to be taken into account in the classification of virgin olive oils and to permit consumers to benefit from it, the maximum acidity of extra virgin olive oil should be reduced and 'ordinary virgin olive oil' should be removed from the list of types of olive oil, the oils concerned being included under lampante olive oil.

<sup>(1)</sup> Opinion delivered on 17 May 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

<sup>(2)</sup> Opinion delivered on 30 May 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 32.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 38.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 172, 30.9.1966, p. 3025/66. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 (OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2).

- (9) The generic name 'olive oil' is currently used to designate the type referred to at point 3 of the Annex to Regulation No 136/66/EEC, namely a blend of refined olive oil and virgin olive oil other than lampante oil. This combination gives rise to confusion that could mislead consumers who are not sufficiently aware and could disrupt the market. Blends should therefore be identified in a specific way without, however, detracting from the qualities of the type of oil concerned, which are appreciated by a large sector of the market.
- (10) Thanks to the progress achieved by refiners it is possible to adapt the definition of refined olive oil by reducing the percentage of maximal acidity.
- (11) The definition of crude olive pomace oil should include oils obtained by mechanical means and correspond, with the exception of certain specific characteristics, to those for lampante olive oils, since some of them have characteristics that are typical of traditional crude olive pomace oils.
- (12) In order to give the sector time to adjust, the use of the new descriptions and definitions should be made compulsory in general, only after two years.
- (13) The measures necessary for the implementation of Regulation No 136/66/EEC should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission <sup>(1)</sup>,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

#### Article 1

Regulation No 136/66/EEC is hereby amended as follows:

1. in Article 4(2), '1998/99 to 2000/01 marketing years' shall be replaced by '1998/99 to 2003/04 marketing years';
2. Article 5 shall be amended as follows:
  - (a) in paragraph 2, '1998/99 to 2000/01 marketing years' shall be replaced by '1998/99 to 2003/04 marketing years';
  - (b) in the first subparagraph of paragraph 9, 'to improve the quality of oil production' shall be replaced by 'to improve the quality of olive oil and table olives production';

- (c) in the second subparagraph of paragraph 9:
  - (i) '1998/99 to 2000/01 marketing years' shall be replaced by '1998/99 to 2003/04 marketing years';
  - (ii) 'olive oil producers' shall be replaced by 'olive oil and table olives producers';

3. in the second subparagraph of Article 20d(1), 'the 1998/99 to 2000/01 marketing years' shall be replaced by 'the 1998/99 to 2003/04 marketing years';

4. Article 37 shall be repealed;

5. Article 38 shall be replaced by the following text:

#### 'Article 38

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a "Management Committee for Oils and Fats", hereinafter referred to as "the Committee".

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

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

3. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.;

6. the Annex shall be replaced by the Annex hereto.

#### Article 2

Regulation (EC) No 1638/98 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 2 shall be amended as follows:

- (a) in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, 'the 1998/99 to 2000/01 marketing years' shall be replaced by 'the 1998/99 to 2002/03 marketing years';
- (b) in the second subparagraph of paragraph 2, 'the three marketing years from 1998/99 to 2000/01' shall be replaced by 'the five marketing years from 1998/99 to 2002/03', and
- (c) in paragraph 4, 'the 1998/99 to 2000/01 marketing years' shall be replaced by 'the 1998/99 to 2002/03 marketing years';

2. the following Article shall be inserted:

#### 'Article 2a

As from 1 November 2003, olive trees and corresponding areas the presence of which is not attested by a geographic information system established in accordance with Article 2 of this Regulation or of olive oil produced therefrom cannot constitute a basis for an aid to be paid to olive producers under the common market organisation in oils and fats.;

3. in Article 3(2), '2000' shall be replaced by '2003' and '1 November 2001' by '1 November 2004';

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

## 4. the following Article shall be inserted:

*'Article 4a*

1. Under the common organisation of the market in oils and fats, in force as from 1 November 2002, Member States producing olive oil may withhold within certain limits, a portion of aid, where appropriate intended for olive oil and/or table olives producers, to ensure Community finance of work programmes drawn up by approved producers' organisations, approved interbranch organisations or other approved operators' organisations or their associations in one or more of the following areas:

- (a) market follow-up and administrative management in the olive oil and table olives sector;
- (b) the improvement of the environmental impacts of the olive cultivation;
- (c) the improvement of the production quality of olive oil and table olives;
- (d) the traceability system, the certification and protection of olive oil and table olives quality, under the authority of the national administrations.

2. For the purposes of this Article, "approved interbranch organisations", shall mean legal entities which:

- are made up of representatives of economic activities linked to the production of and/or trade in and/or processing of the products referred to in Article 1(2)(c) and (d) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC;
- are established at the initiative of all or some of the organisations or associations which constitute them;
- have been recognised by the Member State in which they operate.

3. The limits referred to in paragraph 1 are fixed in order to prevent the emergence of market distortions:

- by the Council on a Commission proposal, for the total of the activities concerned and subsequently,
- by the Commission, for each area referred to in paragraph 1, in conformity with the management procedure laid down in Article 4 of Decision 1999/468/EC.

Within the fixed limits, the maximum Community funding for the work programmes referred to in paragraph 1 shall be equal to the part of the aids reserved by the Member States. This funding concerns the eligible cost with a maximum of:

- 100 % for the activities in areas referred to in (a) and (b),
- 100 % for the fixed assets investments and 75 % for the other activities in the area referred to in (c),
- 50 % for the activities in the area referred to in (d).

Complementary financing will be ensured by the Member State concerned taking into account a financial contribution from operators that shall be compulsory for the activities in the areas referred to under paragraph 1(c) and (d) and in the latter case shall be at least 25 %.

4. In accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 38 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC, the Commission shall specify:

- (a) conditions for the approval of operators' organisations and their associations;
- (b) the types of activities eligible under programmes in the four areas referred to in paragraph 1;
- (c) the procedures for the approval of programmes by the Member States;
- (d) the measures concerning the control and the sanctions;
- (e) any other detailed rules that might be necessary for the rapid implementation, from 1 November 2002, of the programmes concerned.;

5. in the first subparagraph of Article 5, '1 November 2001' shall be replaced by '1 November 2004'.

*Article 3*

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

It shall apply from 1 November 2001. However, point 6 of Article 1 (replacing the Annex to Regulation No 136/66/EEC) shall apply only from 1 November 2003, with the exception of point 4 of the Annex concerned.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 July 2001.

*For the Council*

*The President*

A. NEYTS-UYTTEBROECK



## ANNEX

## ‘ANNEX

**DESCRIPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF OLIVE OILS AND OLIVE-POMACE OILS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 35****1. VIRGIN OLIVE OILS**

Oils obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means under conditions that do not lead to alteration in the oil, which have not undergone any treatment other than washing, decantation, centrifugation or filtration, to the exclusion of oils obtained using solvents or using adjuvants having a chemical or biochemical action, or by re-esterification process and any mixture with oils of other kinds.

Virgin olive oils are exclusively classified and described as follows:

**(a) Extra virgin olive oil**

Virgin olive oil having a maximum free acidity, in terms of oleic acid, of 0,8 g per 100 g, the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down for this category.

**(b) Virgin olive oil**

Virgin olive oil having a maximum free acidity, in terms of oleic acid, of 2 g per 100 g, the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down for this category.

**(c) Lampante olive oil**

Virgin olive oil having a free acidity, in terms of oleic acid, of more than 2 g per 100 g, and/or the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down for this category.

**2. REFINED OLIVE OIL**

Olive oil obtained by refining virgin olive oil, having a free acidity content expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0,3 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down for this category.

**3. OLIVE OIL — COMPOSED OF REFINED OLIVE OILS AND VIRGIN OLIVE OILS**

Olive oil obtained by blending refined olive oil and virgin olive oil other than lampante oil, having a free acidity content expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 1 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down for this category.

**4. CRUDE OLIVE-POMACE OIL**

Oil obtained from olive pomace by treatment with solvents or by physical means or oil corresponding to lampante olive oil, except for certain specified characteristics, excluding oil obtained by means of re-esterification and mixtures with other types of oils, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down for this category.

**5. REFINED OLIVE-POMACE OIL**

Oil obtained by refining crude olive-pomace oil, having a free acidity content expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 0,3 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down for this category.

**6. OLIVE-POMACE OIL**

Oil obtained by blending refined olive-pomace oil and virgin olive oil other than lampante oil, having a free acidity content expressed as oleic acid, of not more than 1 g per 100 g, and the other characteristics of which comply with those laid down for this category.’

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**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1514/2001**  
**of 23 July 2001**  
**amending Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 on the common organisation of the market in hops**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 36 and 37 thereof,

*Article 1*

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission <sup>(1)</sup>,

Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 is amended as follows:

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(2)</sup>,

1. Article 12(5)(a) shall be replaced by the following:

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee <sup>(3)</sup>,

‘(a) The aid per hectare shall be the same for all groups of varieties. For a period of eight years from the 1996 harvest, it shall amount to EUR 480/ha.’;

Whereas:

2. Article 12(5)(d) shall be replaced by the following:

‘(d) The aid withheld may be accumulated for a maximum period of three years; at the end of that period all aid withheld must have been spent.’;

(1) Article 12(5) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 <sup>(4)</sup> stipulates that the amount of aid for hops produced in the Community is fixed for a period of five years from the 1996 to the 2000 harvests.

3. in the second paragraph of Article 18, ‘1 September 2000’ shall be replaced by ‘31 December 2003’;

(2) As laid down in Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71, the Commission presented to the Council a report on the development of the hops sector in the European Community. The report shows that production is gradually being adapted to the requirements of demand both from the point of view of quantity, through a reduction in surface areas and quantities produced, and from that of quality, through a change in variety, in particular towards the varieties most in demand by the brewing industry.

4. Article 19 shall be deleted;

(3) The amount of aid currently being provided should be continued for a period of three years and there should be a report covering this new period.

5. Article 20 shall be replaced by the following:

*‘Article 20*

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a “management committee for hops” (hereinafter referred to as “the committee”).

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

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

(4) The measures necessary for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission <sup>(5)</sup>,

3. The committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.’

*Article 2*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 96 E, 27.3.2001, p. 345.

<sup>(2)</sup> Opinion delivered on 13 June 2001, not yet published in the Official Journal.

<sup>(3)</sup> Opinion delivered on 25 April 2001, not yet published in the Official Journal.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 175, 4.8.1971, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 191/2000 (OJ L 23, 28.1.2000, p. 4.).

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

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

It shall apply from 1 January 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 July 2001.

*For the Council*

*The President*

A. NEYTS-UYTTEBROECK

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**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1515/2001****of 23 July 2001****on the measures that may be taken by the Community following a report adopted by the WTO  
Dispute Settlement Body concerning anti-dumping and anti-subsidy matters**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 133 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) By Regulation (EC) No 384/96 <sup>(1)</sup>, the Council adopted common rules for protection against dumped imports from countries which are not members of the European Community.
- (2) By Regulation (EC) No 2026/97 <sup>(2)</sup> the Council adopted common rules for protection against subsidised imports from countries which are not members of the European Community.
- (3) Under the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation ('WTO'), an Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes ('DSU') was reached. Pursuant to the DSU, the Dispute Settlement Body ('DSB') was established.
- (4) With a view to permitting the Community, where it considers this appropriate, to bring a measure taken under Regulation (EC) No 384/96 or Regulation (EC) No 2026/97 into conformity with the recommendations and rulings contained in a report adopted by the DSB, specific provisions must be introduced.
- (5) The Community institutions may consider it appropriate to repeal, amend or adopt any other special measures with respect to measures taken under Regulation (EC) No 384/96 or Regulation (EC) No 2026/97, including measures which have not been the subject of dispute settlement under the DSU, in order to take account of the legal interpretations made in a report adopted by the DSB. In addition, the Community institutions should be able, where appropriate, to suspend or review such measures.
- (6) Recourse to the DSU is not subject to time limits. The recommendations in reports adopted by the DSB only have prospective effect. Consequently, it is appropriate to specify that any measures taken under this Regulation will take effect from the date of their entry into force,

unless otherwise specified, and, therefore, do not provide any basis for the reimbursement of the duties collected prior to that date,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

1. Whenever the DSB adopts a Report concerning a Community measure taken pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96, Regulation (EC) No 2026/97 or to this Regulation ('disputed measure'), the Council may, acting by simple majority on a proposal submitted by the Commission after consultation of the Advisory Committee established pursuant to Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 384/96 or Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 2026/97 ('Advisory Committee'), take one or more of the following measures, whichever it considers appropriate:

- (a) repeal or amend the disputed measure or;
- (b) adopt any other special measures which are deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances.

2. For the purpose of taking measures under paragraph 1, the Commission may request interested parties to provide all necessary information in order to complete the information obtained during the investigation that resulted in the adoption of the disputed measure.

3. Insofar as it is appropriate to conduct a review before or at the same time as taking any measures under paragraph 1, such review shall be initiated by the Commission, after consultation of the Advisory Committee.

4. Insofar as it is appropriate to suspend the disputed or amended measure, such suspension shall be granted for a limited period of time by the Council, acting by simple majority on a proposal submitted by the Commission after consultation of the Advisory Committee.

*Article 2*

1. The Council may also take any of the measures mentioned in Article 1(1) in order to take into account the legal interpretations made in a report adopted by the DSB with regard to a non-disputed measure, if it considers this appropriate.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1, Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2238/2000. (OJ L 257, 11.10.2000, p. 2).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 288, 21.10.1997, p. 1.

2. For the purpose of taking measures under paragraph 1, the Commission may request interested parties to provide all necessary information in order to complete the information obtained during the investigation that resulted in the adoption of the non-disputed measure.

3. Insofar as it is appropriate to conduct a review before or at the same time as taking any measures under paragraph 1, such review shall be initiated by the Commission after consultation of the Advisory Committee.

4. Insofar as it is appropriate to suspend the non-disputed or amended measure, such suspension shall be granted for a limited period of time by the Council, acting by simple

majority on a proposal submitted by the Commission after consultation of the Advisory Committee.

#### *Article 3*

Any measures adopted pursuant to this Regulation shall take effect from the date of their entry into force and shall not serve as basis for the reimbursement of the duties collected prior to that date, unless otherwise provided for.

#### *Article 4*

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

It applies to reports adopted after 1 January 2001 by the DSB.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 July 2001.

*For the Council*

*The President*

A. NEYTS-UYTTEBROECK

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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1516/2001**  
**of 25 July 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 <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1498/98 <sup>(2)</sup>, 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 26 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2001.

*For the Commission*  
Franz FISCHLER  
*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 198, 15.7.1998, p. 4.

## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 25 July 2001 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	74,1
	999	74,1
0707 00 05	052	66,8
	999	66,8
0709 90 70	052	72,8
	999	72,8
0805 30 10	388	78,4
	524	88,4
	528	66,4
	999	77,7
0806 10 10	052	120,0
	508	164,7
	600	103,7
	624	120,7
	999	127,3
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	388	96,7
	400	82,6
	404	122,9
	508	105,3
	512	104,1
	524	64,6
	528	64,2
	720	127,3
	800	215,3
	804	104,2
0808 20 50	999	108,7
	052	133,4
	388	78,4
	512	71,3
	528	69,4
0809 10 00	999	88,1
	052	183,3
	064	123,9
0809 20 95	999	153,6
	052	277,1
	061	258,3
	400	242,0
	404	246,4
0809 30 10, 0809 30 90	999	256,0
	052	136,5
	999	136,5
0809 40 05	064	80,7
	066	78,9
	624	231,2
	999	130,3

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 1517/2001  
of 25 July 2001**

**fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 49th partial invitation to tender issued  
within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No  
1531/2000**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 27(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1531/2000 of 13 July 2000 on a standing invitation to tender to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar <sup>(2)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1264/2001 <sup>(3)</sup>, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1531/2000 a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community

and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question.

- (3) Following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 49th partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

For the 49th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1531/2000 the maximum amount of the export refund is fixed at 38,625 EUR/100 kg.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 69.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 61.



**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1518/2001****of 25 July 2001****fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the first partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1430/2001**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 27(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1430/2001 of 13 July 2001 on a standing invitation to tender to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar <sup>(2)</sup> requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1430/2001 a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question.

(3) Following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the first partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

For the first partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1430/2001 the maximum amount of the export refund is fixed at 40,020 EUR/100 kg.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 192, 14.7.2001, p. 3.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1519/2001****of 25 July 2001****fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for molasses in the sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the market in sugar <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed rules of application for imports of molasses in the sugar sector and amending Regulation (EEC) No 785/68 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Articles 1(2) and 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 stipulates that the cif import price for molasses, hereinafter referred to as the 'representative price', should be set in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 785/68 <sup>(3)</sup>. That price should be fixed for the standard quality defined in Article 1 of the above Regulation.
- (2) The representative price for molasses is calculated at the frontier crossing point into the Community, in this case Amsterdam; that price must be based on the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market established on the basis of the quotations or prices on that market adjusted for any deviations from the standard quality. The standard quality for molasses is defined in Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.
- (3) When the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market are being established, account must be taken of all available information on offers on the world market, on the prices recorded on important third-country markets and on sales concluded in international trade of which the Commission is aware, either directly or through the Member States. Under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68, the Commission may for this purpose take an average of several prices as a basis, provided that this average is representative of actual market trends.
- (4) The information must be disregarded if the goods concerned are not of sound and fair marketable quality or if the price quoted in the offer relates only to a small

quantity that is not representative of the market. Offer prices which can be regarded as not representative of actual market trends must also be disregarded.

- (5) If information on molasses of the standard quality is to be comparable, prices must, depending on the quality of the molasses offered, be increased or reduced in the light of the results achieved by applying Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.
- (6) A representative price may be left unchanged by way of exception for a limited period if the offer price which served as a basis for the previous calculation of the representative price is not available to the Commission and if the offer prices which are available and which appear not to be sufficiently representative of actual market trends would entail sudden and considerable changes in the representative price.
- (7) Where there is a difference between the trigger price for the product in question and the representative price, additional import duties should be fixed under the conditions set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95. Should the import duties be suspended pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, specific amounts for these duties should be fixed.
- (8) Application of these provisions will have the effect of fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for the products in question as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Sugar,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The representative prices and the additional duties applying to imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 July 2001.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 12.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 145, 27.6.1968, p. 12.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 25 July 2001 fixing the representative prices and additional import duties to imports of molasses in the sugar sector**

(in EUR)

CN code	Amount of the representative price in 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the additional duty in 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the duty to be applied to imports in 100 kg net of the product in question because of suspension as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 <sup>(2)</sup>
1703 10 00 <sup>(1)</sup>	10,11	—	0
1703 90 00 <sup>(1)</sup>	13,21	—	0

<sup>(1)</sup> For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of amended Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.

<sup>(2)</sup> This amount replaces, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, the rate of the Common Customs Tariff duty fixed for these products.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1520/2001**  
**of 25 July 2001**  
**fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27(5) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 27 of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1(1)(a) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.

(2) Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 provides that when refunds on white and raw sugar, undenatured and exported in its unaltered state, are being fixed account must be taken of the situation on the Community and world markets in sugar and in particular of the price and cost factors set out in Article 28 of that Regulation. The same Article provides that the economic aspect of the proposed exports should also be taken into account.

(3) The refund on raw sugar must be fixed in respect of the standard quality. The latter is defined in Annex I, point II, to Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001. Furthermore, this refund should be fixed in accordance with Article 28(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001. Candy sugar is defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2135/95 of 7 September 1995 laying down detailed rules of application for the grant of export refunds in the sugar sector <sup>(2)</sup>. The refund thus calculated for sugar containing added flavouring or colouring matter must apply to their sucrose content and, accordingly, be fixed per 1 % of the said content.

(4) The world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for sugar according to destination.

(5) In special cases, the amount of the refund may be fixed by other legal instruments.

(6) The refund must be fixed every two weeks. It may be altered in the intervening period.

(7) It follows from applying the rules set out above to the present situation on the market in sugar and in particular to quotations or prices for sugar within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be as set out in the Annex hereto.

(8) Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 does not make provision to continue the compensation system for storage costs from 1 July 2001. This should accordingly be taken into account when fixing the refunds granted when the export occurs after 30 September 2001.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001, undenatured and exported in the natural state, are hereby fixed to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Where an export licence for which the refund amount was fixed in accordance with the first paragraph is used after 30 September 2001, the refund in question shall be reduced by EUR 2/100 kg net white sugar equivalent.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 July 2001.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 214, 8.9.1995, p. 16.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2001.

*For the Commission*  
 Franz FISCHLER  
*Member of the Commission*

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ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 25 July 2001 fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state**

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refund
1701 11 90 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	32,80 <sup>(1)</sup>
1701 11 90 9910	A00	EUR/100 kg	32,66 <sup>(1)</sup>
1701 11 90 9950	A00	EUR/100 kg	<sup>(2)</sup>
1701 12 90 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	32,80 <sup>(1)</sup>
1701 12 90 9910	A00	EUR/100 kg	32,66 <sup>(1)</sup>
1701 12 90 9950	A00	EUR/100 kg	<sup>(2)</sup>
1701 91 00 9000	A00	EUR/1 % of sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,3566
1701 99 10 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	35,66
1701 99 10 9910	A00	EUR/100 kg	35,50
1701 99 10 9950	A00	EUR/100 kg	35,50
1701 99 90 9100	A00	EUR/1 % of sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,3566

<sup>(1)</sup> Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 %; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 (4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001.

<sup>(2)</sup> Fixing suspended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2689/85 (OJ L 255, 26.9.1985, p. 12), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3251/85 (OJ L 309, 21.11.1985, p. 14).

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 1521/2001****of 25 July 2001****determining the extent to which import rights applications submitted in July 2001 under the tariff quotas for beef provided for by Regulation (EC) No 1216/2001 for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania may be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1216/2001 of 20 June 2001 laying down, for the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, detailed rules of application for the tariff quotas for beef originating in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 3(3) thereof,

Whereas:

Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1216/2001 fixes the quantities of fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal originating in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and of processed products originating in Latvia which may be imported on special terms during the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. No applications were

submitted for import rights for beef and veal or processed products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

No applications for import rights were submitted for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 under the import quotas referred to in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1216/2001.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 165, 21.6.2001, p. 29.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1522/2001****of 25 July 2001****determining the extent to which the applications for import licences submitted in July 2001 for certain dairy products under certain tariff quotas opened by Regulation (EC) No 1374/98 can be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1670/2000 <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1374/98 of 29 June 1998 laying down detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements and opening tariff quotas for milk and milk products <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 594/2001 <sup>(4)</sup>, and in particular Article 14(4) thereof,

Whereas:

Applications lodged for the products referred to in Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98 concern quantities greater than those available; therefore, the allocation factors should be fixed for the quantities applied for,

*Article 1*

1. Import licences applied for for products falling within the order numbers in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98 listed in Annex I to this Regulation lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98 for the period 1 July to 31 December 2001, shall be awarded in accordance with the allocation factors indicated.
2. Import licences applied for for products falling within the order numbers in Annex III B to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98 listed in Annex II to this Regulation lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98 for the period 1 July to 31 December 2001, shall be awarded in accordance with the allocation factors indicated.
3. Import licences applied for for products falling within the order numbers in Annex III C to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98 listed in Annex III to this Regulation lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98 for the period 1 July to 31 December 2001, shall be awarded in accordance with the allocation factors indicated.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 10.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 185, 30.6.1998, p. 21.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 88, 28.3.2001, p. 7.

## ANNEX I

Order number in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98	TARIC order number	Period: July to December 2001 Allocation factor
33	09.4590	0,0053
34	09.4599	0,0035
36	09.4591	0,6808
37	09.4592	1,0000
38	09.4593	—
39	09.4594	0,0094
41	09.4595	0,0035
44	09.4596	0,0046

## ANNEX II

Order number in Annex III B to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98	TARIC order number	Period: July to December 2001 Allocation factor
13	09.4101	1,0000

## ANNEX III

Order number in Annex III C to Regulation (EC) No 1374/98	TARIC order number	Period: July to December 2001 Allocation factor
15	09.4151	—



**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1523/2001**  
**of 25 July 2001**  
**amending representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain products in the**  
**sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector <sup>(1)</sup>,

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

Whereas:

- (1) The amounts of the representative prices and additional duties applicable to the import of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups are fixed by Commission Regulation

(EC) No 1309/2001 <sup>(4)</sup>, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1419/2001 <sup>(5)</sup>.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

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

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 July 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 25 July 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 16.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 85, 20.3.1998, p. 5.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 177, 30.6.2001, p. 21.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 191, 13.7.2001, p. 35.

## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 25 July 2001 amending representative prices and the amounts of additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 99**

(EUR)

CN code	Amount of representative prices per 100 kg net of product concerned	Amount of additional duty per 100 kg net of product concerned
1701 11 10 <sup>(1)</sup>	25,06	3,77
1701 11 90 <sup>(1)</sup>	25,06	9,00
1701 12 10 <sup>(1)</sup>	25,06	3,63
1701 12 90 <sup>(1)</sup>	25,06	8,57
1701 91 00 <sup>(2)</sup>	31,81	9,33
1701 99 10 <sup>(2)</sup>	31,81	4,81
1701 99 90 <sup>(2)</sup>	31,81	4,81
1702 90 99 <sup>(3)</sup>	0,32	0,34

<sup>(1)</sup> For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of amended Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 (OJ L 89, 10.4.1968, p. 3).

<sup>(2)</sup> For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/72 (OJ L 94, 21.4.1972, p. 1).

<sup>(3)</sup> By 1 % sucrose content.

## II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

## EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

## DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

of 5 July 2001

amending Decision ECB/1998/4 on the adoption of the conditions of employment of staff of the European Central Bank

(ECB/2001/6)

(2001/566/EC)

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK,

Having regard to the Statute of the European system of central banks and of the European Central Bank (hereinafter referred to as the 'Statute') and in particular Article 36.1 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the Executive Board of the European Central Bank (ECB),

Having regard to the contribution of the General Council of the ECB,

Whereas:

- (1) The Statute attributes to the Governing Council of the ECB, acting on a proposal from the Executive Board of the ECB, the task of laying down and, where necessary, amending the conditions of employment of Staff of the ECB (hereinafter referred to as the 'conditions of employment').
- (2) Decision ECB/1998/4 of 9 June 1998 on the adoption of the conditions of employment of staff of the European Central Bank as amended on 31 March 1999 <sup>(1)</sup> (hereinafter referred to as 'Decision ECB/1998/4'), contains rules governing the employment relations between the ECB and its staff.
- (3) In accordance with the policy of transparency followed by the ECB, the conditions of employment of staff of the ECB shall be made available to all interested parties.

- (4) Public access to the conditions of employment would be facilitated significantly by making them available on the website of the ECB (<http://www.ecb.int>),

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

Article 2 of Decision ECB/1998/4 shall be repealed. A new Article 2 shall be inserted, reading as follows:

'For information to all interested parties, the conditions of employment of Staff of the ECB shall be accessible to the public on the website of the ECB (<http://www.ecb.int>).'

*Article 2*

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Done at Frankfurt am Main, 5 July 2001.

*The President of the ECB*  
Willem F. DUISENBERG

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 125, 19.5.1999, p. 32.