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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1750/2001
of 3 September 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 4 September 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 3 September 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 3 September 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	
0709 90 70	052	80,8	
	999	80,8	
0805 30 10	388	74,9	
	524	70,1	
	528	71,3	
	999	72,1	
0806 10 10	052	69,4	
	999	69,4	
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	388	84,3	
	400	77,8	
	512	72,4	
	528	63,6	
	804	105,3	
	999	80,7	
	052	107,7	
	999	107,7	
0809 30 10, 0809 30 90	052	110,5	
	999	110,5	
0809 40 05	052	61,6	
	064	56,5	
	066	59,6	
	068	48,0	
	094	57,3	
	999	56,6	

⁽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 1751/2001
of 3 September 2001
fixing the export refunds on beef and veal

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⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1512/2001⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 33(12) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.
- (2) Regulation (EEC) No 32/82⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 744/2000⁽⁴⁾, Regulation (EEC) No 1964/82⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2772/2000⁽⁶⁾, and Regulation (EEC) No 2388/84⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3661/92⁽⁸⁾, lay down the conditions for granting special export refunds on certain cuts of beef and veal and certain preserved beef and veal products.
- (3) It follows from applying those rules and criteria to the foreseeable situation on the market in beef and veal that the refund should be as set out below.
- (4) Given the current market situation in the Community and the possibilities of disposal in certain third countries in particular, export refunds should be granted, on the one hand, on bovine animals intended for slaughter of a live weight greater than 220 kilograms and less than 300 kilograms, and, on the other on adult bovine animals of a live weight of at least 300 kilograms.
- (5) Export refunds should be granted for certain destinations on some fresh or chilled meat listed in the Annex under CN code 0201, on some frozen meat listed in the Annex under CN code 0202, on some meat or offal listed in the Annex under CN code 0206 and on some other prepared or preserved meat or offal listed in the Annex under CN code 1602 50 10.
- (6) In view of the wide differences in products covered by CN codes 0201 20 90 9700 and 0202 20 90 9100 used for refund purposes, refunds should only be granted on cuts in which the weight of bone does not exceed one third.
- (7) In the case of meat of bovine animals, boned or boneless, salted and dried, there are traditional trade flows to Switzerland. To allow this trade to continue, the refund should be set to cover the difference between prices on the Swiss market and export prices in the Member States.
- (8) In the case of certain other cuts and preserves of meat or offal shown in the Annex under CN codes 1602 50 31 to 1602 50 80, the Community share of international trade may be maintained by granting a refund corresponding to that at present available.
- (9) In the case of other beef and veal products, a refund need not be fixed since the Community's share of world trade is not significant.
- (10) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87⁽⁹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1502/2001⁽¹⁰⁾, establishes the agricultural product nomenclature for the purposes of export refunds.
- (11) In order to simplify customs export formalities for operators, the refunds on all frozen cuts should be brought into line with those on fresh or chilled cuts other than those from adult male bovine animals.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 201, 26.7.2001, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 4, 8.1.1982, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 89, 11.4.2000, p. 3.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 212, 21.7.1982, p. 48.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 321, 19.12.2000, p. 35.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 221, 18.8.1984, p. 28.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 370, 19.12.1992, p. 16.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 199, 24.7.2001, p. 13.

- (12) Checks on products covered by CN code 1602 50 should be stepped up by making the granting of refunds on these products conditional on manufacture under the arrangements provided for in Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 565/80 of 4 March 1980 on the advance payment of export refunds in respect of agricultural products⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2026/83⁽²⁾.
- (13) Refunds on female animals should vary depending on their age in order to prevent abuses in the export of certain pure-bred breeding animals.
- (14) Opportunities exist for the export to certain third countries of heifers other than those intended for slaughter, but to prevent any abuse control criteria should be laid down to ensure that these animals are not more than 36 months old.
- (15) Under Article 6(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1964/82, the special refund is to be reduced if the quantity of boned meat to be exported amounts to less than 95 %, but not less than 85 %, of the total weight of cuts produced by boning.
- (16) 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

1. The list of products on which export refunds as referred to in Article 33 of Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 are granted

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

Done at Brussels, 3 September 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 62, 7.3.1980, p. 5.
⁽²⁾ OJ L 199, 22.7.1983, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 121, 29.7.1964, p. 2012/64.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 368, 31.12.1994, p. 10.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 26, 31.1.1977, p. 85.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 3 September 2001 fixing export refunds on beef

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds (€)
0102 10 10 9120	A00	EUR/100 kg live weight	53,00
0102 10 10 9130	B02	EUR/100 kg live weight	15,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg live weight	9,50
	039	EUR/100 kg live weight	5,00
0102 10 30 9120	A00	EUR/100 kg live weight	53,00
0102 10 30 9130	B02	EUR/100 kg live weight	15,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg live weight	9,50
	039	EUR/100 kg live weight	5,00
0102 10 90 9120	A00	EUR/100 kg live weight	53,00
0102 90 41 9100	B02	EUR/100 kg live weight	41,00
0102 90 51 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg live weight	15,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg live weight	9,50
	039	EUR/100 kg live weight	5,00
0102 90 59 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg live weight	15,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg live weight	9,50
	039	EUR/100 kg live weight	5,00
	075 (¹)	EUR/100 kg live weight	53,00
0102 90 61 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg live weight	15,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg live weight	9,50
	039	EUR/100 kg live weight	5,00
0102 90 69 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg live weight	15,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg live weight	9,50
	039	EUR/100 kg live weight	5,00
0102 90 71 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg live weight	41,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg live weight	23,00
	039	EUR/100 kg live weight	14,00
0102 90 79 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg live weight	41,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg live weight	23,00
	039	EUR/100 kg live weight	14,00
0201 10 00 9110 (¹)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	71,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	43,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	23,50
0201 10 00 9120	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	10,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	11,50
0201 10 00 9130 (¹)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	97,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	56,50
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50
0201 10 00 9140	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	46,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	14,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	16,00
0201 20 20 9110 (¹)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	97,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	56,50
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds (€)
0201 20 20 9120	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	46,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	14,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	16,00
0201 20 30 9110 (¹)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	71,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	43,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	23,50
0201 20 30 9120	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	10,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	11,50
0201 20 50 9110 (¹)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	123,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	71,50
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	41,00
0201 20 50 9120	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	58,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	17,50
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	19,50
0201 20 50 9130 (¹)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	71,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	43,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	23,50
0201 20 50 9140	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	10,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	11,50
0201 20 90 9700	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	10,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	11,50
0201 30 00 9050	400 (³)	EUR/100 kg net weight	23,50
	404 (⁴)	EUR/100 kg net weight	23,50
0201 30 00 9060 (⁵)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	46,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	13,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	15,00
	809, 822	EUR/100 kg net weight	37,00
	809, 822	EUR/100 kg net weight	152,50
0201 30 00 9100 (²) (⁶)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	172,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	102,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	60,00
	809, 822	EUR/100 kg net weight	83,50
	809, 822	EUR/100 kg net weight	152,50
0201 30 00 9120 (²) (⁶)	B08	EUR/100 kg net weight	94,50
	B09	EUR/100 kg net weight	88,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	56,50
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,00
	809, 822	EUR/100 kg net weight	83,50
0202 10 00 9100	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	10,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	11,50
0202 10 00 9900	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	46,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	14,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	16,00
0202 20 10 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	46,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	14,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	16,00
0202 20 30 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	10,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	11,50

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Refunds (1)
0202 20 50 9100	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	58,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	17,50
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	19,50
0202 20 50 9900	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	10,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	11,50
0202 20 90 9100	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	33,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	10,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	11,50
0202 30 90 9100	400 (2)	EUR/100 kg net weight	23,50
	404 (4)	EUR/100 kg net weight	23,50
0202 30 90 9200 (6)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	46,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	13,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	15,00
	809, 822	EUR/100 kg net weight	37,00
0206 10 95 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	46,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	13,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	15,00
	809, 822	EUR/100 kg net weight	37,00
0206 29 91 9000	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	46,00
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	13,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	15,00
	809, 822	EUR/100 kg net weight	37,00
0210 20 90 9100	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	23,00
1602 50 10 9170 (8)	B02	EUR/100 kg net weight	22,50
	B03	EUR/100 kg net weight	15,00
	039	EUR/100 kg net weight	17,50
1602 50 31 9125 (5)	A00	EUR/100 kg net weight	88,50
1602 50 31 9325 (5)	A00	EUR/100 kg net weight	79,00
1602 50 39 9125 (5)	A00	EUR/100 kg net weight	88,50
1602 50 39 9325 (5)	A00	EUR/100 kg net weight	79,00
1602 50 39 9425 (5)	A00	EUR/100 kg net weight	30,00
1602 50 39 9525 (5)	A00	EUR/100 kg net weight	30,00
1602 50 80 9535 (8)	A00	EUR/100 kg net weight	17,50

(1) Entry under this subheading is subject to the submission of the certificate appearing in the Annex to amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 32/82.

(2) The refund is granted subject to compliance with the conditions laid down in amended Regulation (EEC) No 1964/82.

(3) Carried out in accordance with amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2973/79 (OJ L 336, 29.12.1979, p. 44).

(4) Carried out in accordance with amended Commission Regulation (EC) No 2051/96 (OJ L 274, 26.10.1996, p. 18).

(5) OJ L 221, 18.8.1984, p. 28.

(6) The lean bovine meat content excluding fat is determined in accordance with the procedure described in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2429/86 (OJ L 210, 1.8.1986, p. 39).

The term 'average content' refers to the sample quantity as defined in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2457/97 (OJ L 340, 11.12.1997, p. 29). The sample is to be taken from that part of the consignment presenting the highest risk.

(7) Article 33(10) of amended Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 provides that no export refunds shall be granted on products imported from third countries and re-exported to third countries.

(8) The refund is granted only on products manufactured under the arrangement provided for in Article 4 of amended Council Regulation (EEC) No 565/80.

(9) The grant of the refund is subject to compliance with the conditions referred to in Article 2 of this Regulation.

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 Regulation (EC) No 2032/2000 (OJ L 243, 28.9.2000, p. 14).

The other destinations are defined as follows:

B02: B08 and B09

B03: Ceuta, Melilla, Iceland, Norway, Faroe Islands, Andorra, Gibraltar, Vatican, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the communes of Livigno and Campione d'Italia, Helgoland, Greenland, Cyprus, stores and provisions (destinations referred to in Articles 36 and 45, and if appropriate in Article 44, of Commission Regulation (EC) No 800/1999, as amended)

B08: Malta, Turkey, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Israel, West Bank/Gaza Strip, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, China, North Korea, Hong Kong

B09: Sudan, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Cape Verde, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Gabon, Congo (Republic), Congo (Democratic Republic), Rwanda, Burundi, Saint Helena and dependencies, Angola, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania, Seychelles and dependencies, British Indian Ocean Territory, Mozambique, Mauritius, Comoros, Mayotte, Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, Lesotho.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1752/2001

of 3 September 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 (¹),

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 (²), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 624/98 (³), 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 (⁴), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1723/2001 (⁵).

(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 4 September 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 3 September 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

(¹) OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

(²) OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 16.

(³) OJ L 85, 20.3.1998, p. 5.

(⁴) OJ L 177, 30.6.2001, p. 21.

(⁵) OJ L 233, 31.8.2001, p. 35.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 3 September 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

CN code	Amount of representative prices per 100 kg net of product concerned	(EUR)
		Amount of additional duty per 100 kg net of product concerned
1701 11 10 (¹)	21,49	5,56
1701 11 90 (¹)	21,49	10,90
1701 12 10 (¹)	21,49	5,37
1701 12 90 (¹)	21,49	10,38
1701 91 00 (²)	28,99	10,74
1701 99 10 (³)	28,99	6,22
1701 99 90 (³)	28,99	6,22
1702 90 99 (³)	0,29	0,36

(¹) 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).

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

(³) By 1 % sucrose content.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1753/2001
of 3 September 2001

fixing Community producer and import prices for carnations and roses with a view to the application of the arrangements governing imports of certain floricultural products originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 of 21 December 1987 fixing conditions for the application of preferential customs duties on imports of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1300/97⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5(2)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

Pursuant to Article 2(2) and Article 3 of abovementioned Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87, Community import and producer prices are fixed each fortnight for uniflorous (bloom) carnations, multiflorous (spray) carnations, large-flowered roses and small-flowered roses and apply for two-weekly periods. Pursuant to Article 1b of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 700/88 of 17 March 1988 laying down detailed rules for the application of the arrangements for the import into the Community of certain floricultural products originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and the West Bank and the

Gaza Strip⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2062/97⁽⁴⁾, those prices are determined for fortnightly periods on the basis of weighted prices provided by the Member States. Those prices should be fixed immediately so the customs duties applicable can be determined. To that end, provision should be made for this Regulation to enter into force immediately,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Community producer and import prices for uniflorous (bloom) carnations, multiflorous (spray) carnations, large-flowered roses and small-flowered roses as referred to in Article 1b of Regulation (EEC) No 700/88 for a fortnightly period shall be as set out in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 4 September 2001. It shall apply from 5 to 18 September 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 3 September 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 382, 31.12.1987, p. 22.
⁽²⁾ OJ L 177, 5.7.1997, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 72, 18.3.1988, p. 16.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 289, 22.10.1997, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 3 September 2001 fixing Community producer and import prices for carnations and roses with a view to the application of the arrangements governing imports of certain floricultural products originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip

(EUR/100 pieces)

Period: from 5 to 18 September 2001

Community producer price	Uniflorous (bloom) carnations	Multiflorous (spray) carnations	Large-flowered roses	Small-flowered roses
	14,92	9,48	19,50	10,34
Community import prices	Uniflorous (bloom) carnations	Multiflorous (spray) carnations	Large-flowered roses	Small-flowered roses
Israel	—	—	7,68	3,47
Morocco	—	—	—	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	—	—
West Bank and Gaza Strip	—	—	—	—

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 25 April 2001

on the State aid which Austria is planning to implement in favour of Voest Alpine Stahl Linz GmbH

(notified under document number C(2001) 1130)

(Only the German text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2001/669/ECSC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular Article 4(c) thereof,

Having regard to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, and in particular Article 62(1)(a) thereof read in conjunction with Protocol 14,

Having regard to Commission Decision No 2496/96/ECSC of 18 December 1996 establishing Community rules for State aid to the steel industry (¹),

Having called on interested parties to submit their comments pursuant to the provisions cited above (²),

Whereas:

I. PROCEDURE

- (1) By letter dated 15 April 1999 Austria notified the Commission of aid for environmental protection to Voest Alpine Stahl Linz GmbH concerning an extension of its wastewater treatment installations.
- (2) By letter dated 17 May 2000 the Commission informed Austria that it had decided to initiate the procedure laid down in Article 6(5) of Decision No 2496/96/ECSC of 18 December 1996 establishing Community rules for State aid to the steel industry (hereinafter referred to as the 'steel aid code'), in respect of the aid.
- (3) The Commission decision to initiate the procedure was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

ties (³). The Commission called on interested parties to submit their comments.

- (4) The Commission has received no comments from interested parties. Austria presented its comments by letter dated 20 June 2000 and a change to its initial notification, reducing the aid to 15 % of the eligible investment costs, by letter dated 28 February 2001.

II. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE AID

- (5) Voest Alpine Stahl Linz GmbH is an integrated steel company producing crude steel and hot- rolled sheets. It operates a hot rolling mill with an annual production of 3 to 3,7 million tonnes. The rolling mill comprises a reheating furnace and a strip-cooling installation. The entire rolling process involves the use of water, which the company gets from the Danube. This water is contaminated with solids and machine oil before it is discharged back into the river.
- (6) On 27 November 1998 new standards for pollution in wastewater by steel companies entered into force in Austria. Existing installations such as those of Voest Alpine Stahl Linz GmbH qualified for a transition period of seven years, i.e. until 27 November 2005. The company decided, however, to bring its installations into line with the new standards before the deadline. In 1997 it applied to the Austrian authorities for aid with a view to a significant extension of its water purification system in 1997 and 1998.

(¹) OJ L 338, 28.12.1996, p. 42.

(²) OJ C 190, 8.7.2000, p. 9.

(³) See footnote 2.

(7) In its decision to open the procedure, the Commission expressed doubts as to whether the project was eligible for environmental aid in view of the age of the former installations, which dated from 1958. It was not clear at the time whether the investments had been carried out purely in order to meet higher environmental standards or whether they would have been necessary in any case because the old equipment had become obsolete. This situation was clarified in the context of the procedure.

(8) The existing water treatment was rather rudimentary and consisted mainly of three sedimentation basins, which filtered the water before it was dumped into the Danube. These installations remain in place but significant additions have been made to them. Five separators have been installed which receive the water from the existing sedimentation basins and in which water is separated from oil and solids. The water then proceeds to newly installed filters, from where part of it is reused for cooling purposes in the rolling-mill process, and the other part is discharged, undergoing further treatment via a sand and gravel bed before reaching the Danube. Solids and oil are disposed of by incineration in the company's blast furnace.

(9) The Austrian authorities propose to grant aid of ATS 22,4 million (EUR 1,6 million), equivalent to 15 % of the project's eligible costs, which amount to ATS 149,1 million (EUR 10,9 million) in total.

the possibility of environmental aid to be deemed compatible with the common market in so far as it complies with the Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection (⁴) (hereinafter referred to as the 'Guidelines') and with the criteria for their application to the ECSC steel industry outlined in the annex to the steel aid code.

(12) The guidelines provide as a general rule that the eligible costs must be strictly confined to the additional investments necessary if environmental targets are to be met (⁵). Aid for investments to comply with new mandatory standards which involve adapting plant and equipment to meet new environmental standards can be authorised up to the level of 15 % gross of the eligible costs. Aid may be granted only in respect of installations that have been in operation for at least two years when the new standards enter into force (⁶).

(13) The annex to the steel aid code, while reaffirming the above rules, also requires the reason for the investments to be assessed. Essentially, investments carried out on economic grounds or as a result of the age of the existing plant or equipment, are not eligible for aid. The existing plant must have significant useful life left (at least 25 %) for the new investments to be eligible.

(14) New environmental standards for wastewater from steel companies in Austria were published on 28 November 1997 and entered into force on 27 November 1998. However, existing installations such as those of Voest Alpine Stahl Linz GmbH qualified for a transition period of seven years, ending on 27 November 2005.

III. COMMENTS FROM AUSTRIA

(10) In its comments, Austria explained the nature of the investments and what they represented in comparison with the initial water treatment facilities. Those facilities could have remained unchanged if it had not been deemed necessary to limit wastewater pollutants. Indeed, the most important component of the original facilities, namely the three sedimentation basins, remains in place and has been integrated into the new water purification installations. Austria has also amended its notification concerning the level of aid and reduced it to 15 % of investment costs as opposed to the 20 % originally indicated.

(15) In order to comply with the new standards, Voest Alpine Stahl Linz GmbH carried out the notified investments, which entail important benefits for the environment: discharge of solids in open water have been reduced by 80 % and discharge of oil by 44 %. In its initial assessment, the Commission raised doubts about the eligibility of the investments for environmental aid under the steel aid code on the basis that the pre-existing installations dated from 1958. It questioned whether the new investments would have been necessary in any event and whether the remaining useful life of the pre-existing installations amounted to more than 25 % at the time of the investments.

(16) On the basis of the information provided by the Austrian authorities in connection with the procedure, the doubts raised by the Commission have been cleared up. Although the former installations dated from 1958, they would not have had to be replaced for production or environmental reasons if the wastewater pollution standards had not been changed. They could have continued to operate without any time limit. The investments had to be carried out purely because the old

(⁴) OJ C 72, 10.3.1994, p. 3.

(⁵) See point 3.2.1 of the guidelines.

(⁶) See point 3.2.3.A of the guidelines.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF THE AID

(11) Voest Alpine Stahl Linz GmbH is an undertaking within the meaning of Article 80 of the ECSC Treaty and therefore it is subject to the rules of the steel aid code. The measure notified by Austria constitutes aid within the meaning of Article 1 thereof. Article 3 provides for

system was not able to meet the new environmental protection standards on wastewater. The main elements of the old system, the three basins, have been integrated into the new system. The Commission therefore concludes that the investments were carried out purely for environmental reasons and with a view to meeting the new standards.

V. CONCLUSION

(17) In the light of the above considerations, the Commission concludes that its initial doubts have been cleared up. The subsidy of 15 % of the investment cost, as proposed by the Austrian authorities, meets the criteria for environmental aid to help firms comply with new environmental standards as laid down in the guidelines and in the annex to the steel aid code,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The aid which Austria is planning to implement in favour of Voest Alpine Stahl Linz GmbH amounting to ATS 22,4 million (EUR 1,6 million), and representing 15 % of the total eligible investment cost of ATS 149,1 million (EUR 10,9 million), is compatible with the common market.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Austria.

Done at Brussels, 25 April 2001.

For the Commission

Mario MONTI

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION
of 10 August 2001
on the granting of aid for the production of table olives in Portugal
(notified under document number C(2001) 2491)
(Only the Portuguese text is authentic)

(2001/670/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organisation of the market in oils and fats (¹), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1513/2001 (²), and in particular Article 5(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 5(4) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC grants the Member States the possibility of allocating part of their national guaranteed quantities and of their olive-oil production aid to support for table olives under conditions to be approved by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 38 of that Regulation.
- (2) Portugal has presented a request in respect of the 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04 marketing years.
- (3) Provision should be made for the aid to be granted to growers of processed table olives from olive groves in Portugal and the conditions governing the granting of the aid should be specified.
- (4) The processing period should be defined as running from 1 September to 31 August. Olives which have undergone initial treatment in brine lasting at least 15 days and have been removed from the brine definitively or failing that have undergone treatment making them fit for human consumption should be deemed to be processed olives.
- (5) The weight of processed table olives on which aid is payable and the equivalence between processed table olives and olive oil should be determined for the purposes of calculating the unit aid on table olives and of administering the national guaranteed quantities.
- (6) Undertakings processing table olives must be approved in accordance with conditions to be determined.
- (7) Provisions should be laid down for checks on aid for table olives. Those provisions must in particular cover crop declarations by table-olive growers, notifications by

processors of the quantities of olives delivered by growers and leaving the processing chain, and the obligations on paying agencies regarding controls. Provision should be made for penalties on table-olive growers where their declarations conflict with the results of checks conducted.

- (8) The information needed for calculating the aid to be granted to growers of processed table olives should be determined. An advance on the aid may be granted under certain conditions.
- (9) Portugal must notify the Commission of the national measures adopted for the purposes of applying this Decision and of the information used for calculating the advance on the aid and the definitive aid.
- (10) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Oils and Fats,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

For the 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04 olive-oil marketing years, Portugal is hereby authorised to grant aid for the production of table olives in accordance with this Decision.

Article 2

- 1. Aid for the production of table olives shall be granted to growers of olives which come from olive groves in Portugal and are sent to approved processing undertakings for processing into table olives.
- 2. For each olive-oil marketing year aid shall be granted for table olives processed between 1 September of the preceding marketing year and 31 August of the marketing year concerned.
- 3. Within the meaning of this Decision, 'processed table olives' means olives that have undergone initial treatment in brine for at least 15 days and have been removed from the brine definitively or failing that have undergone treatment making them fit for human consumption.

(¹) OJ 172, 30.09.1966, p. 3025/66.

(²) OJ L 201, 26.7.2001, p. 4.

Article 3

1. For the purposes of calculating the unit aid on table olives and of administering the national guaranteed quantities of olive oil, 100 kg of processed table olives shall be deemed to be equivalent to 11,5 kg of olive oil eligible for production aid as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC.

2. The weight of processed table olives to be taken into consideration shall be the drained net weight of whole olives after processing, possibly bruised but not stoned.

Article 4

1. Approval numbers shall be allocated to undertakings which:

- submit an application for approval by 30 September preceding the olive-oil marketing year in question, accompanied by the information referred to in paragraph 2 and the commitments referred to in paragraph 3,
- market processed table olives, with or without additional preparation,
- have plant capable of processing at least 30 tonnes of olives per year.

2. Applications for approval shall include at least:

- a description of the processing plant and storage facilities, with details of their capacity,
- a description of the forms of table-olive preparations marketed, indicating the processing coefficient for each of them,
- details of stocks of table olives at various stages of preparation, by form of preparation, as at 1 September preceding the olive-oil marketing year in question.

3. For the purposes of approval, processors shall undertake:

- to keep table olives on which aid is payable separate from table olives originating in non-member countries and those on which aid is not payable when taking delivery of, processing and storing them,
- to keep stock accounts covering table olives, linked to the financial accounts and indicating, for each day:
 - (a) the quantities of olives entering the establishment, showing each consignment separately and identifying the grower of each;
 - (b) the quantities of olives sent for processing and the quantities of table olives processed within the meaning of Article 2(3);
 - (c) the quantities of table olives for which the process of preparation has been completed;
 - (d) the quantities of table olives leaving the undertaking, broken down by form of preparation and indicating the consignees,

— to provide the grower as referred to in Article 2(1) and the competent body with the documents and the information referred to in Article 6 in accordance with the conditions laid down therein,

— to submit to all checks provided for under this Decision.

4. Approval shall be refused or immediately withdrawn where undertakings:

- fail to comply or no longer comply with the conditions for approval, or
- are prosecuted by the competent authorities for irregularities in respect of the arrangements provided for in Regulation No 136/66/EEC, or
- have been penalised for an infringement to that Regulation within the past 24 months.

Article 5

For the purposes of granting the aid for the production of table olives, in addition to the crop declaration laid down for olive-oil production aid, by 1 December of the current marketing year growers shall lodge a supplementary declaration or, as appropriate, a new declaration containing the same information as the crop declaration for olive oil but referring to table olives.

Where the information concerned has already been furnished by a crop declaration for olive oil and has not been subject to modification, the supplementary declaration shall simply indicate the references to the crop declaration and the parcels concerned.

The declarations concerning table olives shall be included in the alphanumeric database provided for in connection with the aid scheme for olive oil production.

Article 6

1. On delivery of the final consignment of olives and no later than 30 June, approved undertakings shall issue growers as referred to in Article 2(1) with a certificate of delivery showing the net weight of olives entering the undertaking.

The certificate must be supported by all the documentation relating to the weight of the olive consignments delivered.

2. Approved undertakings shall notify the competent body and the control agency:

(a) by the 10th day of each month, of:

- the quantities of olives received, sent for processing and processed within the meaning of Article 2(3) in the course of the previous month,
- the quantities of olives prepared and sent out, broken down by form of preparation, in the course of the previous month,
- the aggregate quantities referred to in the first two indents and the stock situation at the end of the previous month;

- (b) before 1 July, of the names of growers as referred to in Article 2(1) for the processing period referred to in Article 2(2) and of the quantities covered by certificates issued to them in accordance with paragraph 1;
- (c) before 1 June, of the total quantities delivered for the processing period referred to in Article 2(2) and of the corresponding total quantities processed.

Article 7

1. Before 1 July of the current marketing year, table-olive growers shall lodge aid applications, directly or indirectly, with the competent body, containing at least the following details:

- the name and address of the grower,
- the location of the holdings and the parcels where olives were harvested, with a reference to the relevant crop declaration,
- the approved undertaking to which the olives were delivered.

Such applications shall be accompanied by certificates of delivery as referred to in Article 6(1).

Where applicable, applications may be accompanied by an application for an advance on the aid.

2. Applications lodged after the deadline shall incur a penalty consisting of a reduction of 1 % of the amount to which the grower would have been entitled had the application been lodged by the due date, for each working day of delay. Applications lodged more than 25 days late shall be refused.

Article 8

1. Before the definitive payment of the aid, the competent body shall carry out the controls required to check:

- the quantities of olives covered by certificates of delivery issued,
- the quantities of table olives processed, broken down by grower.

Controls shall involve:

- several physical inspections of goods in stock and a check of the accounts of approved undertakings,
- stricter checks of aid applications from olive growers applying for aid on both table olives and olive oil.

2. Portugal shall see that all the necessary controls are in place to ensure that:

- entitlement to table-olive production aid is respected,
- olives entering an undertaking approved under this Decision are excluded from eligibility for olive-oil production aid,
- no more than one aid application is lodged for the same olives.

3. Without prejudice to the penalties laid down by Portugal, no aid shall be granted to growers as referred to in Article 2(1) whose declarations as provided for in Article 5 or whose aid applications in accordance with Article 7 prove to conflict with the results of checks conducted. However, Article 15 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2366/98 (¹) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 9

1. Growers as referred to in Article 2(1) may receive an advance on the aid requested. The advance shall be equal to the unit amount referred to in Article 17a(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2261/84 (²), multiplied by the quantity of olive oil equivalent, in accordance with Article 3(1) of this Decision, to the relevant quantity of table olives processed.

For the purposes of granting advances to growers, the quantity of table olives processed shall be determined by applying a provisional processing coefficient to the quantity appearing in the certificate of delivery, as confirmed by the further information notified to the competent body. That coefficient shall be established by the competent body depending on the data available on the approved undertaking concerned. However, the quantity of table olives taken into consideration may not exceed 90 % of the quantity of table olives delivered.

2. Advances on the aid shall be paid from 16 October of the current marketing year to growers applying therefor in accordance with Article 7(1).

Article 10

1. Without prejudice to the reductions provided for in Article 20d of Regulation No 136/66/EEC, the aid shall be equal to the unit amount referred to in Article 17a(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2261/84, multiplied by the quantity of olive oil equivalent, in accordance with Article 3(1) of this Decision, to the relevant quantity of table olives processed.

For the purposes of granting the aid to growers as referred to in Article 2(1), the quantity of table olives processed shall be determined by applying a processing coefficient for the undertaking concerned to the quantity appearing in the certificate of delivery, as confirmed by the further information notified to the competent body. That coefficient shall be equal to the ratio between the total quantity of table olives processed on the one hand, and the total quantity of table olives covered by certificates of delivery issued on the other hand, in respect of the olive-oil marketing year concerned.

(¹) OJ L 293, 31.10.1998, p. 50.

(²) OJ L 208, 3.8.1984, p. 3.

Where the quantity of processed olives corresponding to the quantity set out in the certificate of delivery cannot be established, the quantities of table olives processed for the growers concerned shall be calculated on the basis of the average coefficient for the other undertakings. However, without prejudice to any claims which the olive growers concerned might make against the undertaking, that quantity of processed olives may not exceed 75 % of the quantity shown in the certificate of delivery.

2. Once the controls referred to in Article 8 have been carried out, the aid or, where applicable, the balance of the aid shall be paid to the grower in full within 90 days of fixing by the Commission of the unit amount thereof.

Article 11

Portugal shall notify the Commission:

— without delay, of the national measures taken pursuant to this Decision,

— before 1 August of each marketing year, of the quantities of olive oil equivalent to the estimated output of table olives processed and of the provisional processing coefficients for that estimate,

— before 16 June of each subsequent marketing year, of the quantities of olive oil equivalent to the actual output of table olives processed and of the processing coefficients adopted.

Article 12

This Decision shall apply from 1 September 2001.

Article 13

This Decision is addressed to the Portuguese Republic.

Done at Brussels, 10 August 2001.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 21 August 2001

implementing Council Directive 89/106/EEC as regards the classification of the external fire performance of roofs and roof coverings

(notified under document number C(2001) 2474)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2001/671/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 89/106/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to construction products ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Directive 93/68/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 20(2)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 3(2) of Directive 89/106/EEC states that in order to take account of different levels of protection for the construction works that may prevail at national, regional or local levels, each essential requirement may give rise to the establishment of classes in the interpretative documents. These documents have been published as the 'Communication of the Commission with regard to the interpretative documents of Directive 89/106/EEC' ⁽³⁾.
- (2) Paragraph 2.2 of interpretative document No 2 lists a number of interrelated measures for the satisfaction of the essential requirement 'Safety in case of fire' that together contribute to define the fire safety strategy that can be developed in different ways in Member States.
- (3) Paragraph 4.2.1 of interpretative document No 2 justifies the need for different levels of the essential requirement as function of the type, use and location of the construction work, its layout and the availability of the emergency facilities.
- (4) Paragraph 4.3.1.2.2 of interpretative document No 2 identifies the requirements for construction products for roofs exposed to an external fire.
- (5) The different levels of these requirements existing in the Member States may be expressed in a system of classes that are not included in interpretative document No 2.
- (6) Article 6(3) of Directive 89/106/EEC states that the Member States may determine the performance levels to be observed in their territory only within the classifica-

tions adopted at Community level and only subject to the use of all or some classes or one class.

- (7) In the absence of a single, fully harmonised test method, the classification used in this Decision should be based upon one standard which incorporates three distinct test methods that respond to different fire hazard scenarios. This is considered to be an interim solution until full harmonisation can be achieved through the development of a fully harmonised test method. Once the latter is achieved, this Decision could be amended to take account of the new test method and its associated classifications.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Construction,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

A Community classification system as envisaged by Directive 89/106/EEC is hereby established in respect of the external fire performance of roofs and roof coverings.

That classification system shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 August 2001.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 220, 30.8.1993, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 62, 28.2.1994, p. 1.

ANNEX

PREAMBLE

CEN report CR 1187:2001 and subsequently upgraded versions shall be applied. The upgraded version shall include, *inter alia*, new revisions of the CEN report, ENV or the EN version of this standard, building on the results/agreements made at the special meeting of CEN TC 127 on 16 May 2001.

The classification set out in the table below is based upon the standard contained in CR 1187:2001. That standard incorporates three distinct test methods that correspond to different fire hazard scenarios. There is no direct correlation between the test methods and hence no generally acceptable hierarchy of classification between them.

In regulating for the external fire performance of roofs/roof coverings, Member States may select the test/class combination(s) appropriate to the actual fire hazard(s) on their territory and establish a national hierarchy of classification between the various tests/classes.

Commission Decision 2000/553/EC (¹) establishes a list of roof covering products (and/or materials) which can be considered to fulfil all of the requirements for the performance characteristics 'external fire performance' without the need for testing, subject to any national provisions on the design and execution of works being fulfilled. Such products/materials are considered to be Classes B_{ROOF} in the table below, without the need for testing.

SYMBOLS

The classifications according to the three test methods are identified as follows:

- CR 1187:2001 test 1: X_{ROOF}(t1), where t1 = Burning brand alone,
- CR 1187:2001 test 2: X_{ROOF}(t2), where t2 = Burning brand + wind,
- CR 1187:2001 test 3: X_{ROOF}(t3), where t3 = Burning brand + wind + radiation.

T_E: critical external fire spread time

T_P: critical time to fire penetration

Table

CLASSES OF EXTERNAL FIRE PERFORMANCE FOR ROOFS/ROOF COVERINGS (*)

Test method	Class	Classification criteria
CR1187:2001 test 1	B _{ROOF} (t1)	<p>All of the following conditions must be satisfied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — external and internal fire spread upwards < 0,700 m, — external and internal fire spread downwards < 0,600 m, — maximum burned length external and internal < 0,800 m, — no burning material (droplets or debris) falling from exposed side, — no burning/glowing particles penetrating the roof construction, — no single through opening > $2,5 \times 10^{-5}$ m², — sum of all through openings < $4,5 \times 10^{-3}$ m², — lateral fire spread does not reach the edges of the measurement zone, — no internal glowing combustion, — maximum radius of fire spread on 'horizontal', roofs, external and internal < 0,200 m.
	F _{ROOF} (t1)	No performance determined

(¹) OJ L 235, 19.9.2000, p. 19.

Test method	Class	Classification criteria
CR1187:2001 test 2	B_{ROOF} (t2)	For both test series at 2 m/s and 4 m/s wind speed: — mean damaged length of the roofing and underlay $\leq 0,550$ m, — maximum damaged length of the roofing and underlay $\leq 0,800$ m,
	F_{ROOF} (t2)	No performance determined
CR1187:2001 test 3	B_{ROOF} (t3)	$T_E \geq 30$ min and $T_p \geq 30$ min
	C_{ROOF} (t3)	$T_E \geq 10$ min and $T_p \geq 15$ min
	D_{ROOF} (t3)	$T_p > 5$ min
	F_{ROOF} (t3)	No performance determined

(*) The number of classes is still under review and will be amended as soon as the necessary information is available.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 20 August 2001

laying down special rules applicable to movements of bovine animals when put out to summer grazing in mountain areas

(notified under document number C(2001) 2551)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2001/672/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef products and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 7(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) It is necessary to specify to which movements the special rules will be applicable.
- (2) In view of the similarity of the situation concerned it is justified to foresee the same rules for Member States or part of Member States that want to apply these special rules.
- (3) The special rules must be laid down in such a way that it is possible to know the location of any bovine animal at any time.
- (4) The special rules must result in a real simplification and foresee only what is absolutely necessary to guarantee the fully operational character of the national database.
- (5) The special rules concern only movements within Member States. Possible special rules for movements between Member States will be laid down later if necessary.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

This Decision is applicable to the movements of bovine animals within the Member States or part of Member States mentioned in the Annex from different holdings to pastures located in mountain areas for grazing during the period from 1 May to 15 October.

Article 2

1. Each pasture mentioned in Article 1 must be given a specific registration code which must be registered in the national database for bovine animals.
2. The person responsible for the pasture establishes a list of the bovine animals subject to the movement mentioned in Article 1. This list must contain at least:
 - the registration code of the pasture,
 - and for each bovine animal:
 - the individual identification number,
 - the number of identification of the holding of origin,
 - the date of arrival at pasture,
 - the estimated date of departure from the pasture.
3. The list mentioned in paragraph 2 is validated by the veterinarian in charge of the control of movement of bovine animals.
4. The information contained in the list mentioned in paragraph 2 is introduced in the national database for bovine animals at the latest seven days after the date when the animals are moved to the pasture.
5. If any events occur during the time when the animals are on the pasture such as births, deaths or other movements, the event must be notified to the national database for bovine animals in conformity with the general rules. The person responsible for the pasture must inform the person responsible for the holding of origin as soon as possible. The actual date of departure, and the destination of each animal, must also be notified in conformity with the general rules.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 August 2001.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1.

ANEXO — BILAG — ANHANG — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ — ANNEX — ANNEXE — ALLEGATO — BIJLAGE — ANEXO —
LIITE — BILAGA

FRANCE

PICARDIE	Aisne
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	Ardennes, Aube
LORRAINE	Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges
ALSACE	Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin
FRANCHE-COMTÉ	Doubs, Jura, Haute-Saône, Territoire de Belfort
RHÔNE-ALPES	Ain, Ardèche, Drôme, Isère, Loire, Rhône, Savoie, Haute-Savoie
PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR	Alpes de Haute-Provence, Hautes-Alpes, Alpes-Maritimes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Vaucluse
BOURGOGNE	Côte-d'Or, Nièvre, Saône-et-Loire
AUVERGNE	Allier, Cantal, Haute-Loire, Puy-de Dôme
LIMOUSIN	Corrèze, Creuse
MIDI-PYRÉNÉES	Ariège, Aveyron, Haute-Garonne, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, Lot, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne
AQUITAIN	Pyrénées-Atlantiques
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	Aude, Gard, Hérault, Lozère, Pyrénées-Orientales
CORSE	Haute-Corse, Corse-du-Sud

ITALIA

LOMBARDIA	Sondrio, Como, Lecco, Varese, Milano, Pavia, Lodi, Cremona, Mantova, Brescia, Bergamo
PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI TRENTO	Trento
MOLISE	Campobasso, Isernia
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	Udine, Pordenone
ABRUZZO	L'Aquila, Chieti, Pescara, Teramo
PUGLIA	Foggia, Bari, Taranto
PIEMONTE	Torino, Alessandria, Biella, Cuneo, Novara, Verbania, Vercelli
VENETO	Treviso, Vicenza, Verona, Belluno
SICILIA	Agrigento, Caltanissetta, Catania, Enna, Messina, Palermo, Siracusa, Ragusa, Trapani
VALLE D'AOSTA	Aosta
UMBRIA	Perugia, Terni
LIGURIA	Imperia, Savona, Genova, La Spezia
EMILIA ROMAGNA	Piacenza, Parma, Ravenna, Bologna
MARCHE	Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, Ancona, Pesaro-Urbino
LAZIO	Roma, Rieti, Frosinone, Viterbo, Latina
TOSCANA	Lucca
PROVINCIA AUTONOMA DI BOLZANO	Bolzano
CAMPANIA	Avellino, Benevento, Caserta
CALABRIA	Catanzaro, Cosenza, Crotone, Reggio Calabria, Vibo Valentia
BASILICATA	Matera, Potenza

ÖSTERREICH

KÄRNTEN	Klagenfurt Stadt, Villach, Hermagor, Klagenfurt Land, Sankt Veit an der Glan, Spittal an der Drau, Villach Land, Völkermarkt, Wolfsberg, Feldkirchen
NIEDERÖSTERREICH	Waidhofen an der Ybbs Stadt, Amstetten, Baden, Gmünd, Hörn, Krems an der Donau Land, Lilienfeld, Melk, Neunkirchen, Sankt Pölten Land, Scheibbs, Waidhofen an der Thaya, Wiener Neustadt Land, Zwettl
OBERÖSTERREICH	Eferding, Freistadt, Gmunden, Grieskirchen, Kirchdorf an der Krems, Perg, Ried im Innkreis, Rohrbach, Steyr Land, Urfahr Umgebung, Vöcklabruck
SALZBURG	Salzburg Stadt, Hallein, Salzburg Umgebung, Sankt Johann im Pongau, Tamsweg, Zell am See

STEIERMARK

Graz Stadt, Bruck an der Mur, Deutschlandsberg, Graz Umgebung, Hartberg, Judenburg, Knittelfeld, Leibnitz, Leoben, Liezen, Mürzzuschlag, Murau, Voitsberg, Weiz

TIROL

Innsbruck Stadt, Imst, Innsbruck Land, Kitzbühel, Kufstein, Landeck, Reutte, Lienz

VORARLBERG

Bludenz, Bregenz, Dornbirn, Feldkirch

PORTUGAL

VIANA DO CASTELO

Ponte de Lima, Vila Nova de Cerveira, Valença, Paredes de Coura, Monção, Melgaço, Arcos de Valdevez, Ponte da Barca, Viana do Castelo

BRAGA

Vila Verde, Vieira do Minho, Fafe, Terras de Bouro, Amares

PORTO

Amarante, Arouca, Vale de Cambra, Cinfães, Resende, Baião

VILA REAL

Montalegre, Boticas, Vila Pouca de Aguiar, Vila Real, Valpaços, Chaves

BRAGANÇA

Vinhais, Bragança

VISEU

Castro Daire, S. Pedro do Sul, Vouzela

SABUGAL

Sabugal

CASTELO BRANCO

Vila Velha de Rodão