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EN

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

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EN

[1] Text with EEA relevance

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 561/2002

of 2 April 2002

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 3 April 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2002.

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 2 April 2002 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code (1)	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	193,9
	204	147,6
	212	156,5
	220	149,1
	624	230,6
	999	175,5
0707 00 05	052	137,7
	628	178,7
	999	158,2
0709 90 70	052	125,9
	204	34,1
	999	80,0
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	67,1
	204	50,7
	212	46,0
	220	43,9
	624	73,2
	999	56,2
0805 50 10	052	45,3
	600	50,2
	999	47,8
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	060	39,9
	204	97,4
	388	93,1
	400	120,5
	404	100,8
	508	80,8
	512	89,4
	528	86,8
	720	126,7
	804	115,5
	999	95,1
0808 20 50	204	92,8
	388	94,2
	400	78,8
	512	75,7
	528	75,9
	999	83,5

(1) Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2020/2001 (OJ L 273, 16.10.2001, p. 6). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 562/2002
of 2 April 2002
fixing the export refunds on pigmeat

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organisation of the market in pigmeat [1], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1365/2000 [2], and in particular the second paragraph of Article 13(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1(1) of that Regulation and prices for these products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.

(2) It follows from applying these rules and criteria to the present situation on the market in pigmeat that the refund should be fixed as set out below.

(3) In the case of products falling within CN code 0210 19 81, the refund should be limited to an amount which takes account of the qualitative characteristics of each of the products falling within these codes and of the foreseeable trend of production costs on the world market. It is important that the Community should continue to take part in international trade in the case of certain typical Italian products falling within CN code 0210 19 81.

(4) Because of the conditions of competition in certain third countries, which are traditionally importers of products falling within CN codes 1601 00 and 1602, the refund for these products should be fixed so as to take this situation into account. Steps should be taken to ensure that the refund is granted only for the net weight of the edible substances, to the exclusion of the net weight of the bones possibly contained in the said preparations.

(5) Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 provides that the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund on the products listed in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 according to destination.

(6) The refunds should be fixed taking account of the amendments to the refund nomenclature established by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 [3], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 488/2002 [4].

(7) Refunds should be granted only on products that are allowed to circulate freely within the Community. Therefore, to be eligible for a refund, products should be required to bear the health mark laid down in Council Directive 64/433/EEC [5], as last amended by Directive 95/23/EC [6], Council Directive 94/65/EC [7] and Council Directive 77/99/EEC [8], as last amended by Directive 97/76/EC [9].

(8) The Management Committee for Pigmeat has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The list of products on which the export refund specified in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 is granted and the amount of the refund shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

The products concerned must comply with the relevant provisions on health marks laid down in:

— Chapter XI of Annex I to Directive 64/433/EEC,

— Chapter VI of Annex I to Directive 94/65/EC,

— Chapter VI of Annex B to Directive 77/99/EEC.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 8 April 2002.

[1] OJ L 282, 1.11.1975, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 156, 29.6.2000, p. 5.
[3] OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1.
[4] OJ L 76, 19.3.2002, p. 11.
[5] OJ 121, 29.7.1964, p. 2012/64.
[6] OJ L 243, 11.10.1995, p. 7.
[7] OJ L 368, 31.12.1994, p. 10.
[8] OJ L 26, 31.1.1977, p. 85.
[9] OJ L 10, 16.1.1998, p. 25.

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2002.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 2 April 2002 fixing the export refunds on pigmeat

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refund
0210 11 31 9110	P05	EUR/100 kg	56,00
0210 11 31 9910	P05	EUR/100 kg	56,00
0210 19 81 9100	P05	EUR/100 kg	59,00
0210 19 81 9300	P05	EUR/100 kg	47,00
1601 00 91 9120	P05	EUR/100 kg	17,00
1601 00 99 9110	P05	EUR/100 kg	13,00
1602 41 10 9110	P05	EUR/100 kg	25,00
1602 41 10 9130	P05	EUR/100 kg	15,00
1602 42 10 9110	P05	EUR/100 kg	20,00
1602 42 10 9130	P05	EUR/100 kg	15,00
1602 49 19 9130	P05	EUR/100 kg	15,00

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 27.3.2002, p. 1) as amended.

The numeric destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2020/2001 (OJ L 273, 16.10.2001, p. 6).

The other destinations are defined as follows:

P05 All destinations except the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 563/2002

of 2 April 2002

amending Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 315/93 of 8 February 1993 laying down Community procedures for contaminants in food [1], and in particular Article 2(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 315/93 provides that maximum levels must be set for certain contaminants in foodstuffs in order to protect public health.

(2) Commission Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 [2], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 472/2002 [3], applies from 5 April 2002, replacing Commission Regulation (EC) No 194/97 of 31 January 1997 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs [4], as amended in particular by Regulation (EC) No 864/1999 [5], setting maximum levels for nitrate in lettuce and spinach.

(3) Member States are required to communicate the results of their monitoring and report on the measures taken and the progress with regard to the application of codes of good agricultural practice to reduce nitrate levels. Using this information the Commission shall proceed every three years, and before 1 January 2002 for the first time, to a review of the maximum levels for nitrates in lettuce and spinach, with the overall objective of reducing the said levels.

(4) Annual monitoring data from Member States show reductions in levels of nitrates in lettuce. Lower maximum levels for certain categories of lettuce are reasonably achievable based upon good production practice. In some regions nitrate levels are reported to be frequently higher than those set in the Annex of Regulation (EC) No 466/2001, although the general trend shows that the levels of nitrate in lettuce are decreasing. The levels of nitrate in spinach show no clear trend for reduction. Some Member States need to maintain the established transitional period to authorise the placing on the home market of lettuce and/or spinach grown and intended for consumption in their territory. For lettuce this transitional period should be time-limited, but for spinach an end date is not yet foreseen.

(5) Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 should be amended accordingly.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 is amended as follows:

1. Article 3(1) is replaced by the following:

'1. Member States may, where justified, authorise for a transitional period the placing on the market of fresh lettuces and fresh spinach, grown and intended for consumption in their territory, with nitrate levels higher than those set as maximum levels in points 1.1, 1.3 and 1.4 of the Annex provided that codes of good agricultural practice are applied to achieve gradual progress towards the levels laid down in this Regulation.

The transitional period:

(a) with regard to lettuces, shall cease on 1 January 2005;

(b) with regard to spinach, shall be reviewed not later than 1 January 2005.

Member States shall inform the other Member States and the Commission each year of steps taken to implement the first sub-paragraph.'

2. Annex I is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

[1] OJ L 37, 13.2.1993, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 77, 16.3.2001, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 75, 16.3.2002, p. 18.
[4] OJ L 31, 1.2.1997, p. 48.
[5] OJ L 108, 27.4.1999, p. 16.

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2002.

For the Commission
David BYRNE
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

Section 1 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 466/2001 concerning nitrates shall be replaced by the following:

Product	Maximum level (mg NO_3/kg)		Sampling method	Reference analysis method
'1.1. Fresh spinach [1] *(Spinacia oleracea)*	Harvested 1 November to 31 March Harvested 1 April to 31 October	3 000 2 500	Commission Directive 79/700/EEC [2]	
1.2. Preserved, deep-frozen or frozen spinach		2 000	Directive 79/700/EEC	
1.3. Fresh Lettuce *(Lactuca sativa L.)* (protected and open-grown lettuce) excluding lettuce listed in point 1.4.	Harvested 1 October to 31 March: — lettuce grown under cover — grown in the open air Harvested 1 April to 30 September: — lettuce grown under cover — lettuce grown in the open air	 4 500 [3] 4 000 [3] 3 500 [3] 2 500 [3]	Directive 79/700/EEC. However, the minimum number of units per laboratory sample is 10	
1.4. "Iceberg" type lettuces [4]	Lettuce grown under cover Lettuce grown in the open air	2 500 [3] 2 000 [3]	Directive 79/700/EEC. However, the minimum number of units per laboratory sample is 10	

[1] The maximum levels for fresh spinach do not apply for fresh spinach to be subjected to processing and which is directly transported in bulk from field to processing plant.
[2] OJ L 207, 15.8.1979, p. 26.
[3] In the absence of appropriate labelling, indicating the production method, the level established for open grown lettuce applies.
[4] Described in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1543/2001 of 27 July 2001, laying down the marketing standard for lettuces and curled-leaved and broad-leaved (Batavian) endives (OJ L 203, 28.7.2001, p. 9).'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 564/2002

of 2 April 2002

amending the specification of two names appearing in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1107/96 on the registration of geographical indications and designations of origin under the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs, and amending the specification of a name appearing in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 on the entry of certain names in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 (Marchfeldspargel/Baena/Lammefjordsgulerod)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 of 14 July 1992 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs [1], as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2796/2000 [2], and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, the Austrian Government has requested in respect of the name 'Marchfeldspargel', registered as a protected geographical indication by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1263/96 [3] supplementing the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1107/96 of 12 June 1996 on the registration of geographical indications and designations of origin under the procedure laid down in Article 17 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 [4], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1778/2001 [5], the amendment of the description of the product and the addition of a number of varieties of asparagus.

(2) In accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, the Spanish Government has requested in respect of the name 'Baena', registered as a protected designation of origin by Regulation (EC) No 1107/96 the amendment of the definition of the geographical area, in particular the addition of a village, 'Castro del Río', and of the description of the product.

(3) In accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, the Danish Government has requested in respect of the name 'Lammefjordsgulerod', registered as a protected geographical indication by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2400/96 of 17 December 1996 on the entry of certain names in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 [6], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 245/2002 [7], the amendment of the definition of the geographical area, in particular the addition of three small areas 'Sidinge Fjord, Klintsø and Svinninge Vejle', of the evidence of origin and of the link.

(4) Following examination of the three requests for amendment, it has been decided that the amendments concerned are not minor.

(5) In accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 and since the amendments are not minor, the Article 6 procedure applies *mutatis mutandis*.

(6) It has been decided that the amendment in the three cases complies with Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92. No statement of objection, within the meaning of Article 7 of the Regulation, has been sent to the Commission following the publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* [8] of the above names.

(7) Consequently, these amendments must be registered and published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The amendments set out in the Annex to this Regulation shall be registered and published in accordance with Article 6(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92.

Article 2

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

[1] OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 324, 21.12.2000, p. 26.
[3] OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 19.
[4] OJ L 148, 21.6.1996, p. 1.
[5] OJ L 240, 7.9.2001, p. 6.
[6] OJ L 327, 17.12.1996, p. 11.
[7] OJ L 39, 9.2.2002, p. 12.
[8] OJ C 60, 24.2.2001, p. 15 (Lammefjordsgulerod) and OJ C 63, 28.2.2001, p. 5 (Marchfeldspargel and Baena).

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2002.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

AUSTRIA

Marchfeldspargel

Amendments: Annex 2 of specification:

— point 5: 'Description of properties':

for: 'White and violet asparagus may not exceed 21 cm in length, violet-green and green asparagus may not exceed 25 cm in length',

read: 'White and violet asparagus may not exceed 22 cm in length, violet-green and green asparagus may not exceed 25 cm in length';

— point 5: 'Description of raw materials':

The following varieties are to be added:

German: 'Eposs, Ravel, Ramos'

French: 'Viola'

United States of America varieties: 'Mary Washington';

— point 5: 'Description of characteristics distinguishing the product from comparable products':

The sentences 'White and violet asparagus may not exceed 21 cm in length. Comparable products are 22 cm' are to be deleted.

SPAIN

Baena

— In the paragraph 'Description',

for: 'Oils with this name are of the following types:

Type A: Maximum acidity: 0,5°. Pleasant sweet fruity flavour.

Type B: Maximum acidity: 0,9°. Pleasant sweet fruity flavour.

Type C: Maximum acidity: 1,3°. Smooth sweet flavour.

Type D: Maximum acidity: 1°. Intense fruity and bitter almond flavour.

The colour of these oils will range from golden yellow to deep green. They will also have the following technical characteristics:

Peroxide value: Maximum 0,15

K_{270}: Maximum 0,1 %

Humidity: Maximum 0,1 %,

Impurities: Maximum 0,1 %,'

read: 'Oils with this name are of the following types:

Type A: Maximum acidity: 0,4°. Intense fruity, slightly bitter almond aroma and flavour.

Type B: Maximum acidity: 1°. Pleasant and sweet ripely fruity aroma and flavour.

The two types of virgin oil may range in colour from greenish yellow to golden yellow.

They will also have the following technical characteristics:

Peroxide value: Maximum 15 meg of active oxygen per kg of oil.

Absorbency in the ultraviolet K270: Maximum 0,1 %

Humidity: Maximum 0,1 %

Impurities: Maximum 0,1 %.'

— In the paragraph 'Geographical area':

where it reads: 'Baena, Luque, Doña Mencía, Nueva Carteya and Zuheros.',

add: 'Castro del Río'.

DENMARK

Lammefjordsgulerod

— Geographical area:

for: 'The Lammefjord carrot comes from the reclaimed area of the Lammefjord, which is physically delimited by the Ringkanal and the Audebo dam. Lammefjord is situated in Odsherred on Zealand, Denmark',

read: 'The Lammefjord carrot comes from the reclaimed area of the Lammefjord, which is physically delimited by the Ringkanal and the Audebo dam. Lammefjord is situated in Odsherred on Zealand, Denmark. Svinninge Vejle is part of the drained Lammefjord at the innermost end of the fjord. The area was drained before Lammefjord, primarily because it was narrow and shallow. Sidinge Fjord is also a reclaimed area of Isefjord, located north of Lammefjord. Klintsø is the northernmost area. This was originally a fjord but the mouth was blocked by natural silting. The area is also surrounded by drainage channels'.

— Proof of origin:

for: 'Lammefjord carrots must be washed and packed by approved washing enterprises on Lammefjord, which is where documentary evidence of origin is kept. One of the conditions imposed on an approved washing enterprise is that records are kept of receipt of carrots from the growing location and there is a clear physical separation of Lammefjord carrots from any other carrots. The Plantedirektorat's IP check is a further check on these conditions.',

read: 'Lammefjord carrots must be washed and packed by approved washing enterprises on Lammefjord, which is where documentary evidence of origin is kept. One of the conditions imposed on an approved washing enterprise is that records are kept of receipt of carrots from the growing location and a clear physical separation of Lammefjord carrots from any other carrots grown on normal sandy soil outside the named areas is guaranteed. The Plantedirektorat's IP check is a further check on these conditions'.

— Link:

for: 'The reclamation of the Lammefjord commenced in 1873. It created exceptionally good agricultural land, given that the former bed of the fjord was mainly silt and therefore very rich in nutrients. The nutrients were created by dead plants and animals falling to the seabed over the millennia and becoming silt (in some places over 20 metres deep). The silt contained sand and also clay particles. Large areas of Lammefjord are more or less free of stones and the large numbers of old mussel and oyster shells give a naturally high calcium content.

The former shore zones have sandy soil; the sand has been polished and is smoother and rounder than in classic sandy soils. All the above conditions are of significance for the cultivation of the Lammefjord carrot.',

read: 'The first area to be drained in the Lammefjord region was Sidinge Fjord. Then Svinninge Vejle was drained and the reclamation of the largest area, Lammefjord, commenced in 1873. The last area to be drained was Klintsø. It created exceptionally good agricultural land, given that the former bed of the fjord was mainly silt and therefore very rich in nutrients. The nutrients were created by dead plants and animals falling to the seabed over the millennia and becoming silt (in some places over 20 metres deep). The silt contained sand and also clay particles. Large areas of Lammefjord are more or less free of stones and the large numbers of old mussel and oyster shells give a naturally high calcium content.

The former shore zones have sandy soil; the sand has been polished and is smoother and rounder than in classic sandy soils, which means that the carrots do not have cracks in them when they are picked. The dull grey colour which is a characteristic of normal sandy soil carrots is therefore avoided. All the above conditions are of significance for the cultivation of the Lammefjord carrot.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 565/2002

of 2 April 2002

establishing the method for managing tariff quotas and introducing a system of certificates of origin for garlic imported from third countries

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables [1], as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 911/2001 [2], and in particular Article 31(2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 2001/104/EC of 28 May 2001 on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and Argentina pursuant to Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 for the modification of concessions with respect to garlic provided for in Schedule CXL annexed to GATT [3], and in particular Article 2 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Following negotiations conducted in accordance with Article XXVIII of GATT 1994, the Community amended the conditions for the import of garlic. Since 1 June 2001 the normal customs duty for imports of garlic falling within CN code 0703 20 00 has consisted of an *ad valorem* customs duty of 9,6 % and a specific amount of EUR 1 200 per tonne net. However, a quota of 38 370 tonnes free of specific duty was opened by the Agreement concluded with Argentina, approved by Decision 2001/404/EC, hereafter called the 'GATT quota'. The Agreement stipulates that the quota is to be divided up into 19 147 tonnes for imports from Argentina (serial number 09.4104), 13 200 tonnes for imports from China (serial number 09.4105) and 6 023 tonnes for imports from other countries (serial number 09.4106).

(2) Imports of garlic may also be carried out, outside the GATT quota or the normal duty, on preferential terms, under agreements concluded between the Community and certain third countries.

(3) The method for managing the GATT quota was established by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1047/2001 [4], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1865/2001 [5]. Experience shows however that this management could be improved and simplified. In particular, the need for import licences for imports carried out outside the GATT quota should be abolished, and the conditions for access by importers to this quota should be adapted to take better account of traditional trade flows.

(4) Imports of garlic can be monitored in accordance with Article 308d of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code [6], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 444/2002 [7].

(5) In view of the existence of a specific duty for non-preferential imports outside the GATT quota, management of the quota requires the introduction of a system of import licences. The detailed rules of that system must be complementary to, or derogate from, those laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 of 9 June 2000 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products [8], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2299/2001 [9].

(6) Measures are needed to keep to a minimum speculative applications for import licences which are not linked to a genuine commercial activity on the fruit and vegetable market. To that end special rules should be laid down on applications for and the validity of licences.

(7) Given that the Agreement concluded with Argentina provides for the management of the GATT quota on the basis of a system of traditional and new importers, the concept of traditional importers should be defined and the quota allocated between the two categories of importer, while allowing optimum use of the quota.

[1] OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 129, 11.5.2001, p. 3.
[3] OJ L 142, 29.5.2001, p. 7.
[4] OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 35.
[5] OJ L 254, 22.9.2001, p. 3.
[6] OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.
[7] OJ L 68, 12.3.2002, p. 11.
[8] OJ L 152, 24.6.2000, p. 1.
[9] OJ L 308, 27.11.2001, p. 19.

(8) To guarantee correct management of the GATT quota, the measures to be taken by the Commission in the event that licence applications exceed, for a specific origin or in a specific quarter, the quantities fixed by Decision 2001/404/EC plus the unused quantities from licences previously issued, should be determined. Where such measures involve a reduction coefficient to be applied at the time of issue of licences, the possibility should be granted for applications for those licences to be withdrawn with immediate release of the security.

(9) To improve controls and prevent any risk of a deflection of trade based on inaccurate documentation, the existing system of certificates of origin for garlic imported from certain third countries and the requirement for this garlic to be transported direct from the third country of origin to the Community should be retained. That certificate of origin is to be issued by the competent national authorities in accordance with Articles 56 to 62 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

(10) Regulation (EC) No 1047/2001 should be repealed.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

TARIFF QUOTAS

Article 1

Purpose and fixing of customs duty applicable to the quota

1. This Chapter lays down the rules for managing tariff quotas for garlic falling within CN code 0703 20 00, opened by Decision 2001/404/EC.

2. The *ad valorem* duty applicable to products imported under the quotas referred to in paragraph 1 shall be 9,6 %.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

(a) 'import period' means a period of one year running from 1 June of one year to the following 31 May;

(b) 'importers' means operators, natural or legal persons, individuals or groups having imported into the Community, in at least one of the previous two calendar years, at least 50 tonnes per year of fruit and vegetables as referred to in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96;

(c) 'traditional importers' mean importers who have imported garlic into the Community in at least two of the three previous import periods, irrespective of the origin and date of these imports;

(d) 'reference quantity' means the maximum quantity of annual imports of garlic carried out by a traditional importer during the 1998, 1999 and 2000 calendar years. Where the importer in question has not imported any garlic during at least two of these three years, the reference quantity shall be the maximum quantity of annual imports of garlic during the three import periods preceding that for which a licence application has been presented;

(e) 'new importers' mean importers who are not traditional importers.

The reference quantity calculated for a period shall remain valid for the whole of that period.

Article 3

System of import licences

1. All imports under the quotas referred to in Article 1(1) shall be subject to the presentation of an import licence, hereafter called the 'licence', issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000, subject to the provisions of this Regulation.

2. Article 8(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 shall not apply to the licences. Box 19 of licences shall be marked '0'.

3. Notwithstanding Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000, the rights accruing from licences shall not be transferable.

4. The amount of the security referred to in Article 15(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 shall be EUR 15 per tonne net.

Article 4

Validity of licences

1. Box 8 of licence applications and licences shall indicate the country of origin of the product. The word 'yes' in box 8 shall be marked with a cross. Licences shall be valid only for the products originating in the country indicated in that box.

2. Licences shall be valid only for the quarter for which they have been issued. Box 24 thereof shall contain one of the following entries:

— certificado expedido y válido solamente para el trimestre comprendido entre el 1 … y el 28/29/30/31 …

— licens, der kun er udstedt og gyldig for kvartalet fra 1. … til 28./29./30./31. …

— Lizenz nur erteilt und gültig für das Quartal vom 1. … bis 28./29./30./31. …

— Πιστοποιητικό εκδοθέν και ισχύον μόνο για το τρίμηνο από την 1η … έως τις 28/29/30/31 …

— licence issued and valid only for the quarter from 1 [month] to 28/29/30/31 [month]

— certificat émis et valable seulement pour le trimestre du 1er … au 28/29/30/31 …

— titolo rilasciato e valido unicamente per il trimestre dal 1º … al 28/29/30/31 …

— voor het kwartaal van 1… tot en met 28/29/30/31 … afgegeven en uitsluitend in dat kwartaal geldig certificaat.

— certificado emitido e válido apenas para o trimestre de 1 de … a 28/29/30/31 de …

— todistus on myönnetty 1 päivän … ja 28/29/30/31 päivän … väliselle vuosineljännekselle ja se on voimassa ainoastaan kyseisenä vuosineljänneksenä

— licens utfärdad och giltig endast för tremånadersperioden den 1 … till den 28/29/30/31 …

Article 5

Licence applications

1. Licence applications may be lodged only by importers.

To support their applications, importers, and in particular traditional importers, shall provide information verifying to the satisfaction of the competent national authorities compliance with Article 2(b) and (c).

Where new importers have obtained licences pursuant to this Regulation or to Regulation (EC) No 1047/2001 during the previous import period, they must produce proof that at least 90 % of the quantity allocated to them has actually been released into free circulation.

2. For each of the quarters referred to in Annex I, licence applications may be lodged only from the second Monday of the month before the month preceding the quarter in question until the last Friday inclusive of that quarter.

Box 20 of those applications shall contain one of the following entries:

— certificado solicitado para el trimestre comprendido entre el 1 … y el 28/29/30/31 …

— licens, der er ansøgt om for kvartalet fra 1. … til 28./29./30./31. …

— Lizenz beantragt für das Quartal vom 1. … bis 28./29./30./31. …

— Πιστοποιητικό που ζητήθηκε για το τρίμηνο από την 1η … έως τις 28/29/30/31. …

— licence sought for the quarter from 1 [month] to 28/29/30/31 [month]

— certificat demandé pour le trimestre du 1er … au 28/29/30/31 …

— titolo richiesto per il trimestre dal 1º … al 28/29/30/31 …

— voor het kwartaal van 1… tot en met 28/29/30/31 … aangevraagd certificaat.

— certificado pedido para o trimestre de 1 de … a 28/29/30/31 de …

— todistus on haettu 1 päivän … ja 28/29/30/31 päivän … väliselle vuosineljännekselle

— licens begärd för tremånadersperioden den 1 … till den 28/29/30/31 …

3. Licence applications lodged by traditional importers may cover, by import period, a quantity no more than the reference quantity for those importers.

4. For each of the three origins and for each of the quarters indicated in Annex I, licences applications lodged by new importers may cover no more than 10 % of the quantity referred to in Annex I for that quarter and for that origin.

5. No licence applications may be lodged for a specific quarter and for a specific origin where no quantity is indicated in Annex I for that quarter and for that origin.

6. Box 20 of licence applications shall indicate 'traditional importer' or 'new importer' as appropriate.

Article 6

Maximum quantity to be issued

1. For each of the three origins and for each of the quarters indicated in Annex I, licences shall be issued only up to a maximum quantity equal to the sum of:

(a) the quantity indicated in Annex I for that quarter and for that origin;

(b) the quantities not applied for during the previous quarter for that origin;

(c) the unused quantities notified to the Commission from licences previously issued for that origin.

However, quantities not applied for or not used during an import period may not be transferred to the following import period.

2. For each of the three origins and for each of the quarters indicated in Annex I, the maximum quantity calculated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be allocated as follows:

(a) 70 % to traditional importers,

(b) 30 % to new importers.

However, the quantities available shall be allocated to each of the two categories of importers without discrimination from the first Monday of the second month of each quarter.

Article 7

Member State communications to the Commission

1. The Member States shall notify the Commission of:

(a) the quantities covered by licence applications;

(b) the quantities covered by unused or partly used licences, corresponding to the difference between the quantities entered on the back of the licences and the quantities for which they were issued;

(c) the quantities relating to applications for licences withdrawn pursuant to Article 8(4).

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1(a) shall be notified each Thursday in respect of applications lodged on the Monday and Tuesday of that week and each Monday in respect of applications lodged on the previous Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

The information referred to in paragraph 1(b) and (c) shall be notified each Thursday in respect of information received the previous week.

The communications referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made by 12 noon (Brussels time) at the latest.

If no import licence application has been lodged or if there are no unused or withdrawn quantities within the meaning of paragraph 1(b) and (c), the Member State concerned shall notify the Commission thereof on the days indicated in this paragraph.

If the day for the communication of information provided for in this paragraph is a national holiday, the Member State concerned shall send the said communication by 3 p.m. (Brussels time) at the latest on the previous working day.

3. The communications referred to in paragraph 1 shall be effected by electronic means on the form sent for that purpose by the Commission to the Member States.

They shall be broken down by day of licence application, by third country of origin, by quarter and by type of importer within the meaning of Article 2.

Article 8

Issue of licences

1. Licences shall be issued on the fifth working day following the day on which applications are lodged unless the Commission takes measures within that time pursuant to paragraph 2.

Where measures are adopted pursuant to paragraph 2, licences shall be issued on the third working day following the entry into force of those measures.

2. Where the Commission finds, on the basis of the information notified by the Member States pursuant to Article 7, that licence applications exceed the available balance of one of the maximum quantities established in accordance with Article 6, it shall, if necessary, adopt by means of a regulation a single reduction percentage for the applications in question and shall stop the issue of licences until the date referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 6(2) or for the rest of that quarter for subsequent applications.

3. For the purposes of the examination referred to in paragraph 2, the Commission shall take account of the licences already issued or to be issued for the quarter and the origin in question.

4. Where, pursuant to paragraph 2, the quantity for which a licence is issued is less than the quantity requested, the licence application may be withdrawn within three working days of the entry into force of the measures adopted pursuant to paragraph 2. In the event of such a withdrawal the security shall be released immediately.

5. No licence may be issued with a view to importing products originating in countries listed in Annex II which have not forwarded to the Commission the information needed to set up an administrative cooperation procedure in accordance with Articles 63 to 65 of Regulation (EC) No 2454/93. The information shall be deemed to have been forwarded on the date of its publication as provided for in Article 11.

CHAPTER II

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

Article 9

General provisions

Any release into free circulation in the Community of garlic originating in a third country listed in Annex II shall be subject to:

(a) presentation of a certificate of origin issued by the competent national authorities of that country in accordance with Articles 55 to 65 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93, and

(b) the condition that the product has been transported directly, within the meaning of Article 10, from that country to the Community.

Article 10

Direct transport

1. The following shall be considered as transported direct to the Community from the third countries listed in Annex II:

(a) products transported without passing through the territory of any other third country;

(b) products transported through one or more third countries other than the country of origin, with or without transhipment or temporary warehousing in those countries, provided that such passage is justified for geographical reasons or exclusively on account of transport requirements and provided that the products:

(i) have remained under the supervision of the customs authorities of the country or countries of transit or warehousing,

(ii) have not entered into commerce or been released for consumption there, and

(iii) have not undergone operations there other than unloading and reloading or any other operation to keep them in good condition.

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

(a) a single transport document issued in the country of origin covering passage through the country or countries of transit;

(b) a certificate issued by the customs authorities of the country or countries of transit containing:

(i) a precise description of the goods;

(ii) the dates of their unloading and reloading or their lading or unlading, identifying the vessels used;

(iii) certification of the conditions in which they were kept.

Article 11

Administrative cooperation

As soon as the information needed to set up an administrative cooperation procedure pursuant to Articles 63 to 65 of Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 has been forwarded by each third country listed in Annex II, a communication concerning the forwarding of that information shall be published in the C series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* [1].

CHAPTER III

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 12

Repeal

Regulation (EC) No 1047/2001 is hereby repealed with effect from 1 June 2002.

Article 13

Entry into force

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

It shall apply to licences applied for from 8 April 2002, for the quarter from 1 June to 31 August 2002, and to releases into free circulation effected from 1 June 2002. It shall not apply to releases into free circulation carried out, until 31 May 2002, under import licences issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1047/2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

[1] For Iran, see Communication 98/C 12/04 (OJ C 12, 16.1.1998, p. 13).

ANNEX I

Tariff quotas opened pursuant to Decision 2001/404/EC for imports of garlic falling within CN code 0703 20 00

(in tonnes)

Origin	Serial number	Quota				
		First quarter (June/August)	Second quarter (September/ November)	Third quarter (December/ February)	Fourth quarter (March/May)	Total
Argentina	09.4104	—	—	13 700	5 447	19 147
China	09.4105	3 600	3 600	3 000	3 000	13 200
All other third countries	09.4106	1 344	2 800	1 327	552	6 023
Total	—	4 944	6 400	18 027	8 999	38 370

ANNEX II

List of third countries referred to in Article 9

Lebanon

Iran

United Arab Emirates

Vietnam

Malaysia

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 566/2002
of 2 April 2002
amending the import duties in the cereals sector

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 of 28 June 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards import duties in the cereals sector ([3]), as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2104/2001 ([4]), and in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The import duties in the cereals sector are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 548/2002 ([5]).

(2) Article 2(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 provides that if during the period of application, the average import duty calculated differs by EUR 5 per tonne from the duty fixed, a corresponding adjustment is to be made. Such a difference has arisen. It is therefore necessary to adjust the import duties fixed in Regulation (EC) No 2609/2001,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I and II to Regulation (EC) No 548/2002 are hereby replaced by Annexes I and II to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 3 April 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2002.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

([1]) OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.
([2]) OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.
([3]) OJ L 161, 29.6.1996, p. 125.
([4]) OJ L 283, 27.10.2001, p. 8.
([5]) OJ L 84, 28.3.2002, p. 10.

ANNEX I

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

CN code	Description	Import duty [2] (EUR/tonne)
1001 10 00	Durum wheat high quality	0,00
	medium quality [1]	0,00
1001 90 91	Common wheat seed	0,00
1001 90 99	Common high quality wheat other than for sowing [3]	0,00
	medium quality	0,00
	low quality	4,63
1002 00 00	Rye	0,00
1003 00 10	Barley, seed	0,00
1003 00 90	Barley, other [4]	0,00
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	40,91
1005 90 00	Maize other than seed [5]	40,91
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	0,00

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

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

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

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

[3] The importer may benefit from a flat-rate reduction of EUR 14 per tonne, where the conditions laid down in Article 2(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 are met.

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

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

ANNEX II

Factors for calculating duties

(period from 27 March 2002 to 1 April 2002)

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

Exchange quotations	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Chicago	Chicago	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
Product (% proteins at 12 % humidity)	HRS2. 14 %	HRW2. 11,5 %	SRW2	YC3	HAD2	Medium quality (*)	US barley 2
Quotation (EUR/t)	124,40	123,30	121,27	91,87	222,32 (**)	212,32 (**)	152,53 (***)
Gulf premium (EUR/t)	42,38	26,06	20,03	13,58	—	—	—
Great Lakes premium (EUR/t)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

2. Freight/cost: Gulf of Mexico–Rotterdam: 19,75 EUR/t; Great Lakes–Rotterdam: 30,97 EUR/t.

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 567/2002

of 2 April 2002

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 3 April 2002.

It shall apply from 3 to 16 April 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

[1] OJ L 182, 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 2 April 2002 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 3 to 16 April 2002

Community producer price	Uniflorous (bloom) carnations	Multiflorous (spray) carnations	Large-flowered roses	Small-flowered roses
	13,55	11,72	27,11	15,27
Community import prices	**Uniflorous (bloom) carnations**	**Multiflorous (spray) carnations**	**Large-flowered roses**	**Small-flowered roses**
Israel	11,90	—	15,66	12,97
Morocco	16,84	15,77	—	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	—
Jordan	—	—	—	—
West Bank and Gaza Strip	9,75	—	—	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 568/2002

of 2 April 2002

suspending the preferential customs duties and re-establishing the Common Customs Tariff duty on imports of uniflorous (bloom) carnations originating in 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 and 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)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 lays down the conditions for applying a preferential duty on large-flowered roses, small-flowered roses, uniflorous (bloom) carnations and multiflorous (spray) carnations within the limit of tariff quotas opened annually for imports into the Community of fresh cut flowers.

(2) Council Regulation (EC) No 747/2001 [3] opens and provides for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Malta, Morocco, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Tunisia and Turkey, and providing detailed rules for extending and adapting these tariff quotas.

(3) Commission Regulation (EC) No 567/2002 [4] fixes the Community producer and import prices for carnations and roses for the application of the import arrangements.

(4) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 700/88 [5], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2062/97 [6], lays down the detailed rules for the application of the arrangements.

(5) On the basis of prices recorded pursuant to Regulations (EEC) No 4088/87 and (EEC) No 700/88, it must be concluded that the conditions laid down in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 for suspension of the preferential customs duty are met for uniflorous (bloom) carnations originating in the West Bank and the Gaza strip; the Customs duty should be re-established.

(6) The quota for the products in question covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2002. As a result, the suspension of the preferential duty and the reintroduction of the Common Customs Tariff duty apply up to the end of that period at the latest.

(7) In between meetings of the Management Committee for Live Plants and Floriculture Products, the Commission must adopt such measures,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For imports of uniflorous (bloom) carnations (CN code ex 0603 10 20) originating in the West Bank and the Gaza strip, the preferential customs duty fixed by Regulation (EC) No 747/2001 is hereby suspended and the Common Customs Tariff duty is hereby re-established.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 3 April 2002.

[1] OJ L 382, 31.12.1987, p. 22.
[2] OJ L 177, 5.7.1997, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 109, 19.4.2001, p. 2.
[4] See page 20 of this Official Journal.
[5] OJ L 72, 18.3.1988, p. 16.
[6] OJ L 289, 22.10.1997, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2002.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 569/2002

of 2 April 2002

suspending the preferential customs duties and re-establishing the Common Customs Tariff duty on imports of small-flowered roses originating in Israel

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 and 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)(b) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 lays down the conditions for applying a preferential duty on large-flowered roses, small-flowered roses, uniflorous (bloom) carnations and multiflorous (spray) carnations within the limit of tariff quotas opened annually for imports into the Community of fresh cut flowers.

(2) Council Regulation (EC) No 747/2001 [3] opens and provides for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Malta, Morocco, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Tunisia and Turkey and providing detailed rules for extending and adapting these tariff quotas.

(3) Commission Regulation (EC) No 567/2002 [4] fixes the Community producer and import prices for carnations and roses for the application of the import arrangements.

(4) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 700/88 [5], as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2062/97 [6], lays down the detailed rules for the application of the arrangements.

(5) On the basis of prices recorded pursuant to Regulations (EEC) No 4088/87 and (EEC) No 700/88, it must be concluded that the conditions laid down in Article 2(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 for suspension of the preferential customs duty are met for small-flowered roses originating in Israel. The Common Customs Tariff duty should be re-established.

(6) The quota for the products in question covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2002. As a result, the suspension of the preferential duty and the reintroduction of the Common Customs Tariff duty apply up to the end of that period at the latest.

(7) In between meetings of the Management Committee for Live Plants and Floriculture Products, the Commission must adopt such measures,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For imports of small-flowered roses (CN code ex 0603 10 10) originating in Israel, the preferential customs duty fixed by Regulation (EC) No 747/2001 is hereby suspended and the Common Customs Tariff duty is hereby re-established.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 3 April 2002.

[1] OJ L 382, 31.12.1987, p. 22.
[2] OJ L 177, 5.7.1997, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 199, 2.8.1994, p. 1.
[4] See page 20 of this Official Journal.
[5] OJ L 72, 18.3.1988, p. 16.
[6] OJ L 289, 22.10.1997, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 2 April 2002.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2002/31/EC

of 22 March 2002

implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 92/75/EEC of 22 September 1992 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources of household appliances [1], and in particular Articles 9 and 12 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Directive 92/75/EEC requires the Commission to adopt implementing Directives in respect of various household appliances, including air-conditioners.

(2) Electricity use by air-conditioners accounts for a significant part of total Community household energy demand. The scope for reduced energy use by these appliances is substantial.

(3) Harmonised standards are technical specifications adopted by the European standardisation bodies, as referred to in Annex I to Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998, laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations [2], as amended by Directive 98/48/EC [3], and in accordance with the general guidelines for cooperation between the Commission and those bodies signed on 13 November 1984 as amended.

(4) Information concerning noise emissions should be given where required by Member States pursuant to Council Directive 86/594/EEC of 1 December 1986 on airborne noise emitted by household appliances [4].

(5) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up under Article 10 of Directive 92/75/EEC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

This Directive shall apply to electric mains operated household air-conditioners as defined in the European standards EN 255-1, EN 814-1 or the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2.

It shall not apply to the following appliances:

— appliances that can also use other energy sources,

— air-to-water and water-to-water appliances,

— units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

Article 2

1. The information required by this Directive will be obtained by measurements made in accordance with harmonised standards adopted by the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) under mandate from the Commission in accordance with Directive 98/34/EC, the reference numbers of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* and for which Member States have published the reference numbers of the national standards transposing those harmonised standards.

The provisions in Annexes I, II and III to this Directive requiring the giving of information relating to noise shall apply only where that information is required by Member States under Article 3 of Directive 86/594/EEC. This information shall be measured in accordance with that Directive.

2. In this Directive expressions used have the same meaning as in Directive 92/75/EEC.

Article 3

1. The technical documentation referred to in Article 2(3) of Directive 92/75/EEC shall include:

(a) the name and address of the supplier;

(b) a general description of the model, sufficient for it to be uniquely and easily identified;

(c) information, including drawings as relevant, on the main design features of the model and in particular items which appreciably affect its energy consumption;

(d) reports of relevant measurement tests carried out under the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2(1) of this Directive;

[1] OJ L 297, 13.10.1992, p. 16.
[2] OJ L 204, 21.7.1998, p. 37.
[3] OJ L 217, 5.8.1998, p. 18.
[4] OJ L 344, 6.12.1986, p. 24.

(e) operating instructions, if any.

Where the information relating to a particular model combination has been obtained by calculation on the basis of design, and/or extrapolation from other combinations, the documentation should include details of such calculations and/or extrapolations, and of tests undertaken to verify the accuracy of the calculations undertaken (details of the mathematical model for calculating performance of split systems, and of measurements taken to verify this model).

2. The label referred to in Article 2(1) of Directive 92/75/EEC shall be as specified in Annex I to this Directive.

The label shall be placed on the outside of the front or top of the appliance in such a way as to be clearly visible and not obscured.

3. The content and format of the fiche referred to in Article 2(1) of Directive 92/75/EEC shall be as specified in Annex II to this Directive.

4. Where the appliances are offered for sale, hire or hire purchase by means of a printed or written communication, or by other means which imply that the potential customer cannot be expected to see the appliance displayed, such as a written offer, a mail order catalogue, advertisements on the Internet or on other electronic media, that communication shall include all the information specified in Annex III to this Directive.

5. The energy efficiency class of an appliance shall be determined in accordance with Annex IV.

Article 4

As a transitional measure, Member States shall permit, until 30 June 2003, the placing on the market, the commercialisation and/or the display of products and the distribution of communications referred to in Article 3(4) which do not conform with this Directive.

Article 5

1. Member States shall adopt and publish, before 1 January 2003, the provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

They shall apply those provisions with effect from 1 January 2003.

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

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

Article 6

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

Article 7

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 22 March 2002.

For the Commission

Loyola DE PALACIO

Vice-President

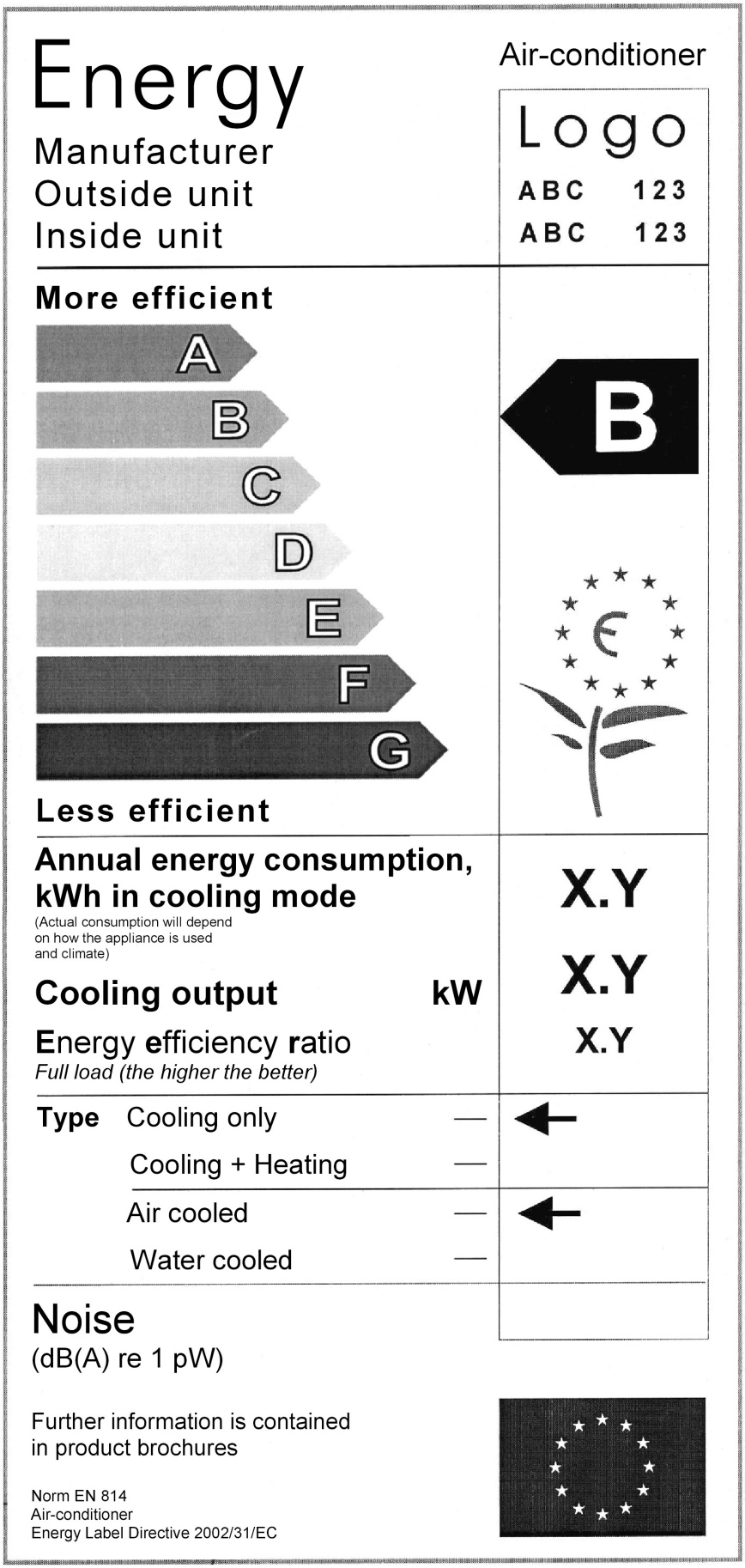
ANNEX I

THE LABEL

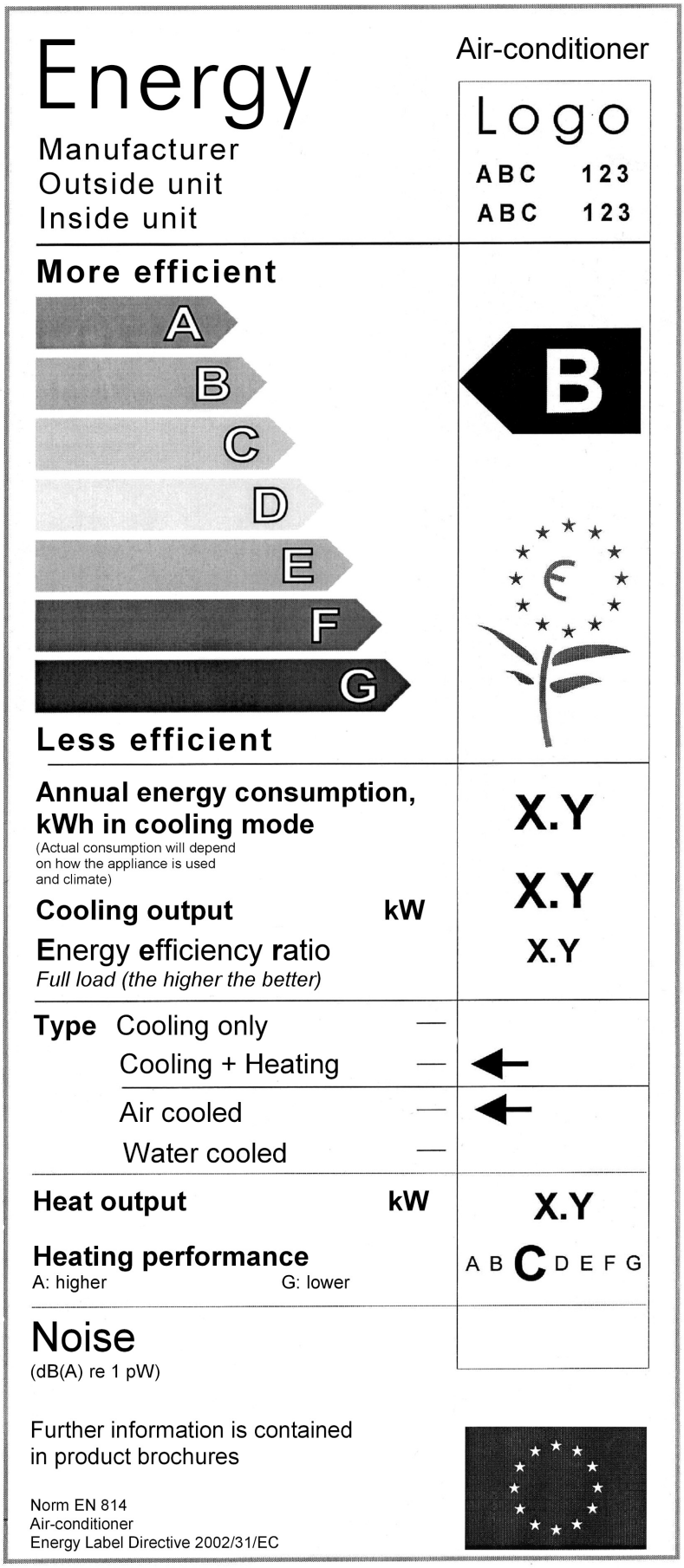
Label design

1. The label shall be the relevant language version chosen from the following illustrations:

Label for cooling only appliances — Label 1



Label for cooling/heating appliances — Label 2



2. The following notes define the information to be included:

Note

I. Supplier's name or trade mark.

II. Supplier's model identifier.

For 'split and multi-split units', the model identifier of the indoor and of the outdoor elements of the combination to which the figures quoted below apply.

III. The energy efficiency class of the model, or combination, determined, in accordance with Annex IV. The head of the arrow containing this indicator letter shall be placed at the same level as the head of the relevant arrow.

The height of the arrow containing the indicator letter shall not be less than — and not more than twice — the height of the classes arrows.

IV. Without prejudice to any requirements under the Community eco-label scheme, where a model has been granted a 'European Union eco-label' under Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000 on a revised Community eco-label award scheme [1], a copy of the eco-label may be added here.

V. The indicative annual energy consumption calculated with the total input power as defined in the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 multiplied by an average of 500 hours per year in cooling mode at full load, determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 'moderate').

VI. The cooling output defined as the cooling capacity in kW of the appliance in cooling mode at full load, determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 'moderate').

VII. The EER (energy efficiency ratio) of the appliance in cooling mode at full load, determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 'moderate').

VIII. The type of appliance: cooling only, cooling/heating. This indicator arrow shall be placed at the same level as the relevant type.

IX. The cooling mode: air cooled, water cooled.

This indicator arrow shall be placed at the same level as the relevant type.

X. Only for appliances with heating capability (label 2) the heat output defined as the heating capacity in kW of the appliance in heating mode at full load, determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 + 7C).

XI. Only for appliances with heating capability (label 2) the heating mode energy efficiency class in accordance with Annex IV, expressed on a scale of A (higher) to G (lower), determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 + 7C). If the appliance heating capability is provided by a resistive element then the COP (coefficient of performance) shall have the value of 1.

XII. Where applicable, noise during standard function, determined in accordance with Directive 86/594/EEC.

NB:

The equivalent terms in other languages to those given above are set out in Annex V.

Printing

3. The following defines certain aspects of the label:

Colours used:

CMYK — cyan, magenta, yellow, black.

Ex. 07X0: 0 % cyan, 70 % magenta, 100 % yellow, 0 % black.

Arrows

A X0X0

B 70X0

C 30X0

D 00X0

E 03X0

F 07X0

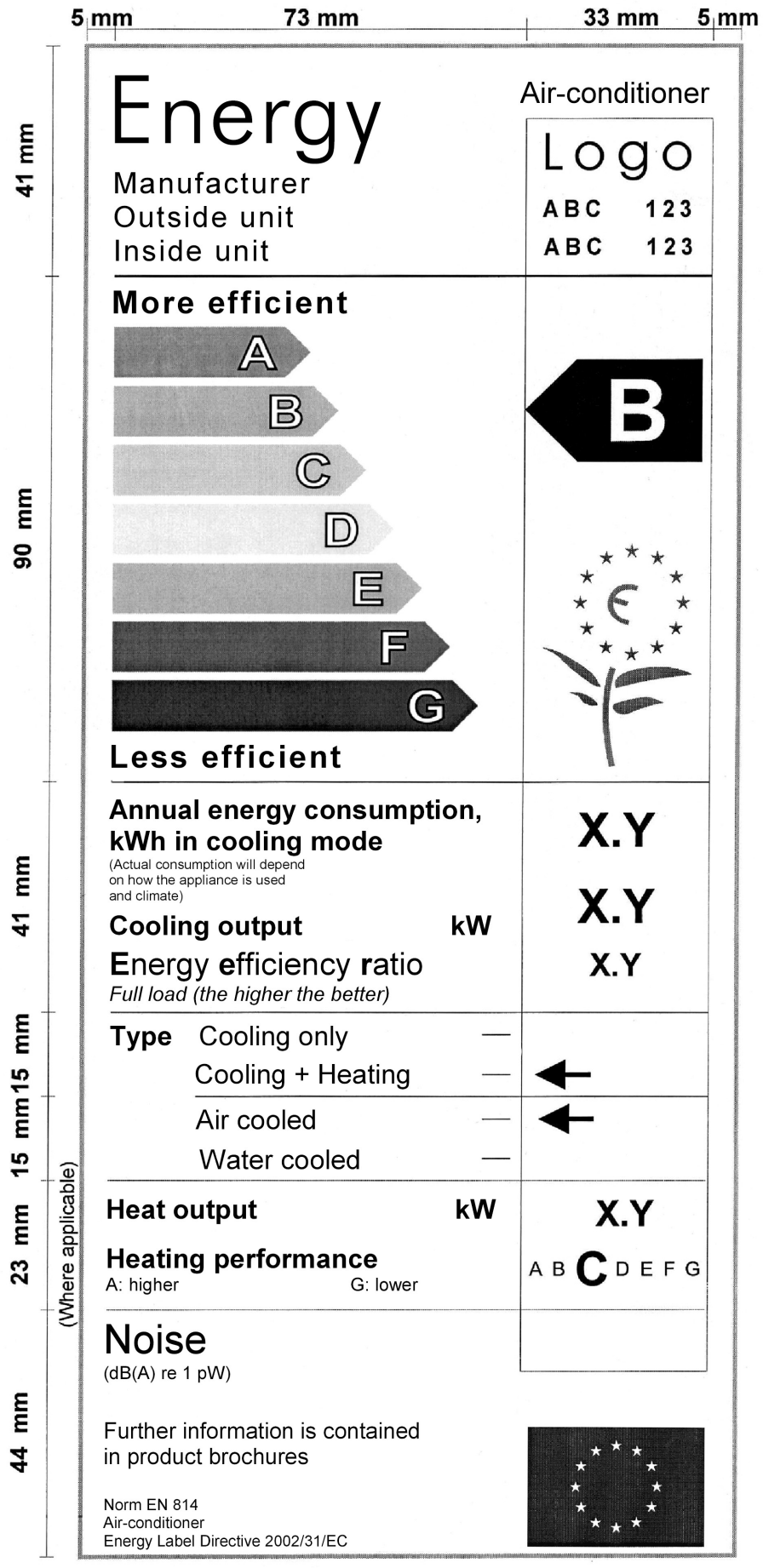
G 0XX0

Outline: colour X070.

The background colour of the energy efficiency class indicator arrow is black.

All text is in black. The background is white.

[1] OJ L 237, 21.9.2000, p. 1.


5 mm
73 mm
33 mm
5 mm
41 mm
90 mm
41 mm
15 mm
15 mm
23 mm
(Where applicable)
44 mm
Energy
Air-conditioner
Logo
ABC 123
ABC 123
Manufacturer
Outside unit
Inside unit
More efficient
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
B
Less efficient
Annual energy consumption, kWh in cooling mode
(Actual consumption will depend on how the appliance is used and climate)
X.Y
Cooling output kW
X.Y
Energy efficiency ratio
Full load (the higher the better)
X.Y
Type
Cooling only —
Cooling + Heating —
Air cooled —
Water cooled —
Heat output kW
X.Y
Heating performance
A: higher G: lower
A B C D E F G
Noise
(dB(A) re 1 pW)
Further information is contained in product brochures
Norm EN 814
Air-conditioner
Energy Label Directive 2002/31/EC

ANNEX II

THE FICHE

The fiche shall contain the following information. The information may be given in the form of a table covering a number of models supplied by the same supplier, in which case it shall be given in the order specified, or given close to the description of the appliance:

1. Supplier's trade mark.
2. Supplier's model identifier.

   For 'split and multi-split units', the model identifier of the indoor and of the outdoor elements of the combination to which the figures quoted below apply.
3. The energy efficiency class of the model, determined in accordance with Annex IV. Expressed as 'Energy efficiency class on a scale of A (more efficient) to G (less efficient)'. Where this information is provided in a table, this may be expressed by other means provided it is clear that the scale is from A (more efficient) to G (less efficient).
4. Where the information is provided in a table, and where some of the appliances listed in the table have been granted a 'European Union eco-label' under Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000, this information may be included here. In this case the row heading shall state 'European Union eco-label' and the entry shall consist of a copy of the eco-label. This provision is without prejudice to any requirements under the Community eco-label award scheme.
5. The indicative annual consumption of energy based on an average use of 500 h per year, determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 'moderate'), as defined in Annex I, note V.
6. The cooling output defined as the cooling capacity in kW of the appliance in cooling mode at full load, determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 'moderate'), as defined in Annex I, note VI.
7. The EER (energy efficiency ratio) of the appliance in cooling mode at full load, determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 'moderate').
8. The type of appliance: cooling only, cooling/heating.
9. The cooling mode: air cooled, water cooled.
10. Only for appliances with heating capability the heat output defined as heating capacity in kW of the appliance in heating mode at full load, determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 + 7C), as defined in Annex I, note X.
11. Only for appliances with heating capability the heating mode energy efficiency class in accordance with Annex IV, expressed on a scale of A (higher) to G (lower), determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 (conditions T1 + 7C), as defined in Annex I, note XI. If the appliance heating capability is provided by a resistive element then the COP (coefficient of performance) shall have the value of 1.
12. Where applicable, noise during standard function, determined in accordance with Directive 86/594/EEC.
13. Suppliers may include in addition the information in points 5 to 8 in respect of other test conditions determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2.

If a copy of the label, either in colour or black and white is included in the fiche, then only the further information needs to be added.

NB:

The equivalent terms in other languages to those given above are set out in Annex V.

ANNEX III

MAIL ORDER AND OTHER DISTANCE SELLING

Mail order catalogues, communications, written offers, advertisements on the Internet or on other electronic media referred to in Article 3(4) shall contain the following information, given in the order specified:

[As in Annex II]

NB:

The equivalent terms in other languages to those given above are set out in Annex V.

ANNEX IV

CLASSIFICATION

1. The energy efficiency class is then determined in accordance with the following tables: where the EER (energy efficiency ratio) is determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 at conditions T1 'moderate'.

Table 1 — Air-cooled air-conditioners

Table 1.1

Energy efficiency class	Split and multi-split appliances
A	3,20 < EER
B	3,20 ≥ EER > 3,00
C	3,00 ≥ EER > 2,80
D	2,80 ≥ EER > 2,60
E	2,60 ≥ EER > 2,40
F	2,40 ≥ EER > 2,20
G	2,20 ≥ EER

Table 1.2

Energy efficiency class	Packaged [1]
A	3,00 < EER
B	3,00 ≥ EER > 2,80
C	2,80 ≥ EER > 2,60
D	2,60 ≥ EER > 2,40
E	2,40 ≥ EER > 2,20
F	2,20 ≥ EER > 2,00
G	2,00 ≥ EER

[1] Packaged 'double ducts' units (known commercially as 'double ducts') defined as 'Air conditioner completely positioned inside the conditioned space, with the condenser air intake and air discharge connected to the outside by means of two ducts', will be classified according to Table 1.2 with a correction factor of – 0,4.

Table 1.3

Energy efficiency class	Single-duct
A	2,60 < EER
B	2,60 ≥ EER > 2,40
C	2,40 ≥ EER > 2,20
D	2,20 ≥ EER > 2,00
E	2,00 ≥ EER > 1,80
F	1,80 ≥ EER > 1,60
G	1,60 ≥ EER

Table 2 — Water-cooled air-conditioners

Table 2.1

Energy efficiency class	Split and multi-split appliances
A	3,60 < EER
B	3,60 ≥ EER > 3,30
C	3,30 ≥ EER > 3,10
D	3,10 ≥ EER > 2,80
E	2,80 ≥ EER > 2,50
F	2,50 ≥ EER > 2,20
G	2,20 ≥ EER

Table 2.2

Energy efficiency class	Packaged
A	4,40 < EER
B	4,40 ≥ EER > 4,10
C	4,10 ≥ EER > 3,80
D	3,80 ≥ EER > 3,50
E	3,50 ≥ EER > 3,20
F	3,20 ≥ EER > 2,90
G	2,90 ≥ EER

2. The heating mode energy efficiency class is then determined in accordance with the following tables:

where COP (coefficient of performance) is determined in accordance with the test procedures of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 2 at conditions T1 + 7C.

Table 3 — Air-cooled air-conditioners — heating mode

Table 3.1

Energy efficiency class	Split and multi-split appliances
A	3,60 < COP
B	3,60 ≥ COP > 3,40
C	3,40 ≥ COP > 3,20
D	3,20 ≥ COP > 2,80
E	2,80 ≥ COP > 2,60
F	2,60 ≥ COP > 2,40
G	2,40 ≥ COP

Table 3.2

Energy efficiency class	Packaged (1)
A	3,40 < COP
B	3,40 ≥ COP > 3,20
C	3,20 ≥ COP > 3,00
D	3,00 ≥ COP > 2,60
E	2,60 ≥ COP > 2,40
F	2,40 ≥ COP > 2,20
G	2,20 ≥ COP

(1) Packaged 'double ducts' units (known commercially as 'double ducts') defined as 'Air conditioner completely positioned inside the conditioned space, with the condenser air intake and air discharge connected to the outside by means of two ducts', will be classified according to Table 3.2 with a correction factor of – 0,4.

Table 3.3

Energy efficiency class	Single-duct
A	3,00 < COP
B	3,00 ≥ COP > 2,80
C	2,80 ≥ COP > 2,60
D	2,60 ≥ COP > 2,40
E	2,40 ≥ COP > 2,10
F	2,10 ≥ COP > 1,80
G	1,80 ≥ COP

Table 4 — Water-cooled air-conditioners — heating mode

Table 4.1

Energy efficiency class	Split and multi-split appliances
A	4,00 < COP
B	4,00 ≥ COP > 3,70
C	3,70 ≥ COP > 3,40
D	3,40 ≥ COP > 3,10
E	3,10 ≥ COP > 2,80
F	2,80 ≥ COP > 2,50
G	2,50 ≥ COP

Table 4.2

Energy efficiency class	Packaged
A	4,70 < COP
B	4,70 ≥ COP > 4,40
C	4,40 ≥ COP > 4,10
D	4,10 ≥ COP > 3,80
E	3,80 ≥ COP > 3,50
F	3,50 ≥ COP > 3,20
G	3,20 ≥ COP

ANNEX V

TRANSLATION OF TERMS TO BE USED IN THE LABEL AND FICHE

The equivalent in other Community languages of the terms in English given above are as follows:

Note Label Annex I	Fiche and mail order Annexes II and III	ES	DA	DE	EL	EN	FR	IT	NL	PT	FI	SV
⊗		Energía	Energi	Energie	Ενέργεια	Energy	Énergie	Energia	Energie	Energia	Energia	Energi
I	1	Fabricante	Mærke	Hersteller	Προμηθευτής	Manufacturer	Fabricant	Costruttore	Fabrikant	Fabricante	Tavaran-toimittaja	Leverantör
II	2	Modelo	Model	Modell	Μοντέλο	Model	Modèle	Modello	Model	Modelo	Malli	Modell
II	2	Unidad exterior	Udendørs-enhed	Außengerät	Εξωτερική μονάδα	Outside unit	Unité extérieure	Unità esterna	Buitenapparaat	Unidade exterior	Ulkoyksikkö	Utomhusenhet
II	2	Unidad interior	Indendørs-enhed	Innengerät	Εσωτερική μονάδα	Inside unit	Unité intérieure	Unità interna	Binnen-apparaat	Unidade interior	Sisäyksikkö	Inomhusenhet
⊗		Más eficiente	Lavt forbrug	Niedriger Verbrauch	Πιο αποδοτικό	More efficient	Économe	Bassi consumi	Efficiënt	Mais eficiente	Vähän kuluttava	Låg
⊗		Menos eficiente	Højt forbrug	Hoher Verbrauch	Λιγότερο αποδοτικό	Less efficient	Peu économe	Alti consumi	Inefficiënt	Menos eficiente	Paljon kuluttava	Hög
	3	Clase de eficiencia energética . . . en una escala que abarca de A (más eficiente) a G (menos eficiente)	Relativt energiforbrug . . . på skalaen A (lavt forbrug) til G (højt forbrug)	Energieeffizienz-klasse . . . auf einer Skala von A (niedriger Verbrauch) bis G (hoher Verbrauch)	Τάξη ενεργει-ακής απόδοσης … σε μια κλίμακα από το A (πιο αποδο-τικό) έως το G (λιγότερο αποδοτικό)	Energy efficiency class. . . on a scale of A (more effi-cient) to G (less efficient)	Classement selon son effi-cacité énergé-tique . . . sur une échelle allant de A (économe) à G (peu économe)	Classe di effi-cienza energe-tica . . . su una scala da A (bassi consumi) a G (alti consumi)	Energie-efficiëntie-klasse . . . op een schaal van A (efficiënt) tot G (inefficiënt)	Classe de eficiência ener-gética . . . numa escala de A (mais eficiente) a G (menos eficiente)	Energiatehok-kuusluokka asteikolla A:sta (vähän kulut-tava) G:hen (paljon kulut-tava)	Energieffektivi-tetsklass på en skala från A (låg) till G (hög)
V	5	Consumo de energía anual kWh en modo refrigeración	Energifor-brug/år kWh ved køling	Jährlicher Energiever-brauch kWh im Kühl-betrieb	Ετήσια κατανά-λωση ενέργειας kWh για λειτουργία ψύξης	Annual energy consumption kWh in cooling mode	Consomma-tion annuelle d'énergie kWh en mode refroidisse-ment	Consumo annuo di energia kWh in moda-lità raffredda-mento	Jaarlijks energie-verbruik KWh in koelstand	Consumo anual de energia kWh no modo de arrefeci-mento	Vuotuinen energianku-lutus kWh jäähdy-tystoiminnolla	Årlig energiför-brukning i kylläge kWh

Note Label Annex I	Fiche and mail order Annexes II and III	ES	DA	DE	EL	EN	FR	IT	NL	PT	FI	SV
V	5	El consumo efectivo dependerá del clima y del uso del aparato	Det faktiske energiforbrug vil bero på brugen af anlægget og vejrforhold	Der tatsächliche Energieverbrauch hängt von der Verwendung des Geräts sowie von den Klimabedingungen ab	Η πραγματική κατανάλωση εξαρτάται από τον τρόπο χρήσης της συσκευής και τις κλιματικές συνθήκες	Actual consumption will depend on how the appliance is used and climate	La consommation réelle dépend de la manière dont l'appareil est utilisé et du climat	Il consumo effettivo dipende dal clima e dalle modalità d'uso dell'apparecchio	Feitelijk verbruik afhankelijk van de wijze van gebruik van het apparaat en het klimaat	O consumo real de energia dependerá das condições de utilização do aparelho e do clima	Todellinen kulutus riippuu laitteen käyttötavoista ja ilmastosta	Den faktiska förbrukningen beor på hur maskinen används och på klimatet
VI	6	Potencia de refrigeración	Køleeffekt	Kühlleistung	Ισχύς ψύξης	Cooling output	Puissance frigorifique	Potenza refrigerante	Koelvermogen	Potência de arrefecimento	Jäähdytysteho	Kyleffekt
VII	7	Índice de eficiencia energética con carga completa	Energieffektivitetskvotient ved fuld belastning	Energieeffizienzgröße bei Volllast	Βαθμός ενεργειακής απόδοσης υπό πλήρες φορτίο	Energy efficiency ratio (EER) at full load	Niveau de rendement énergétique à pleine charge	Indice di efficienza elettrica a pieno regime	Energie-efficiëntieverhouding volle belasting	Indice de eficiência energética (EER) a plena carga	Energiatehokkuuskerroin täydellä kuormituksella	Energieffektivitetskvot på högsta kylläge
VII	7	Cuanto mayor, mejor	Høj værdi betyder bedre effektivitet	Je höher, desto besser	Όσο υψηλότερο τόσο καλύτερο	The higher the better	Doit être le plus élevé possible	La più elevata possibile	Hoe hoger hoe beter	Deve ser o mais elevado possível	Mitä korkeampi, sen parempi	Ju högre desto bättre
VIII	8	Tipo	Type	Typ	Τύπος	Size	Type	Tipo	Type	Tipo	Tyyppi	Typ
VIII	8	Sólo refrigeración	Køling	Nur Kühlfunktion	Μόνο ψύξη	Cooling only	Refroidissement seulement	Solo raffredamento	Alleen koeling	Só arrefecimento	Pelkkä jäähdytys	Endast kylning
VIII	8	Refrigeración/ calefacción	Køling/ opvarmning	Kühlfunktion/ Heizfunktion	Ψύξη/θέρμανση	Cooling/ heating	Refroidissement/ chauffage	Raffreddamento/riscaldamento	Koeling/ verwarming	Arrefecimento/aquecimento	Jäähdytys/ lämmitys	Kylning och uppvärmning
IX	9	Refrigerado por aire	Luftkølet	Luftkühlung	Αερόψυκτο	Air cooled	Refroidissement par air	Raffreddamento ad aria	Luchtgekoeld	Arrefecimento a ar	Ilmajäähdytteinen	Luftkyld
IX	9	Refrigerado por agua	Vandkølet	Wasserkühlung	Υδρόψυκτο	Water cooled	Refroidissement par eau	Raffreddamento ad acqua	Watergekoeld	Arrefecimento a água	Vesijäähdytteinen	Vattenkyld
X	10	Potencia térmica	Opvarmningseffekt	Heizleistung	Ισχύς θέρμανσης	Heat output	Puissance de chauffage	Potenza di riscaldamento	Verwarmingsvermogen	Potência calorífica	Lämmitysteho	Värmeeffekt

Note Label Annex I	Fiche and mail order Annexes II and III	ES	DA	DE	EL	EN	FR	IT	NL	PT	FI	SV
XI	11	Clase de eficiencia energética en modo calefacción: A (más eficiente) G (menos eficiente)	Relativt energiforbrug til opvarmning: A (lavt forbrug) G (højt forbrug)	Energieeffizienzklasse der Heizfunktion: A (niedriger Verbrauch) G (hoher Verbrauch)	Ενεργειακή απόδοση της λειτουργίας θέρμανσης A: υψηλή B: χαμηλή	Heating performance: A (more efficient) G (less efficient)	Performance énergétique en mode de chauffage: A (économe) G (peu économe)	Efficienza energetica in modalità riscaldamento: A (bassi consumi) G (alti consumi)	Energie-efficiëntieklasse in de verwarmingsstand: A (efficiënt) G (inefficiënt)	Eficiência energética no modo de aquecimento: A (mais eficiente) G (menos eficiente)	Energiatehokkuusluokka asteikolla: A (vähän kuluttava) G (paljon kuluttava)	Energieffektivitetsklass för uppvärmingsläget: A (låg) G (hög)
XII	12	Ruido [dB(A) re 1 pW]	Lydeffektniveau dB(A) (Støj)	Geräusch (dB(A) re 1 pW)	Θόρυβος [dB(A) ανά 1 pW]	Noise (dB(A) re 1 pW)	Bruit [dB(A) re 1 pW]	Rumore [dB(A) re 1 pW]	Geluidsniveau dB(A) re 1 pW	Nivel de ruído dB(A) re 1 pW	Ääni (dB(A) re 1 pW)	Buller dB(A)
⊗		Ficha de información detallada en los folletos del producto	Brochurerne om produkter indeholder yderligere oplysninger	Ein Datenblatt mit weiteren Geräteangaben ist in den Prospekten enthalten	Περισσότερες πληροφορίες στο ενημερωτικό φυλάδιο	Further information is contained in product brochures	Une fiche d'information détaillée figure dans la brochure	Gli opuscoli illustrativi contengono una scheda particolareggiata	Een kaart met nadere gegevens is opgenomen in de brochures over het apparaat	Ficha pormenorizada no folheto do produto	Tuote-esitteissä on lisätietoja	Produktbroschyrerna innehåller ytterligare information
⊗		Norma EN 814	Standard: EN 814	Norm EN 814	Πρότυπο EN 814	Norm EN 814	Norme EN 814	Norma EN 814	Norm EN 814	Norma EN 814	Standardi EN 814	Standard EN 814
⊗		Acondicionador de aire	Køleanlæg	Raumklimagerät	Κλιματιστικό	Air-conditioner	Climatiseur	Condizionatore d'aria	Airconditioner	Aparelho de ar condicionado	Ilmastointilaite	Luftkonditioneringsapparat
⊗		Directiva 2002/31/CE sobre etiquetado energético	Direktiv 2002/31/EF om energimærkning	Richtlinie Energieetikettierung 2002/31/EG	Οδηγία 2002/31/ΕΚ για την επισήμανση της ενεργειακής απόδοσης	Energy label Directive 2002/31/EC	Directive relative à l'étiquetage énergétique 2002/31/CE	Direttiva 2002/31/CE Etichettatura energetica	Richtlijn 2002/31/EG (Energie-etikettering)	Directiva 2002/31/CE relativa à etiquetagem energética	Energiamerkintädirektiivi 2002/31/EY	Direktiv 2002/31/EG om energimärkning
	11	Clase de eficiencia energética modo calefacción	Relativt energiforbrug til opvarmning	Energieeffizienzklasse der Heizfunktion	Τάξη ενεργειακής απόδοσης λειτουργίας θέρμανσης	Heating mode energy efficiency class	Classe d'efficacité énergétique en mode chauffage	Classe di efficienza energetica in modalità riscaldamento	Verwarmingsstand energie-efficiëntieklasse	Classe de eficiência energética no modo de aquecimento	Lämmitystoiminnon energiatehokkuusluokka	Energieffektivitetsklass för uppvärmningsläget

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 26 March 2002

amending Decision 92/452/EEC establishing lists of embryo collection teams approved in third countries for export of bovine embryos to the Community, as regards Canada

(notified under document number C(2002) 1214)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2002/252/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 89/556/EEC of 25 September 1989 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in and importation from third countries of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species [1], as last amended by Commission Decision 94/113/EC [2], and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The competent veterinary services of the Canada have forwarded a request for the addition to the list, established by Commission Decision 92/452/EEC [3], as last amended by Decision 2002/46/EC [4], of teams officially approved in their territories for the export of embryos of domestic animals of the bovine species to the Community.

(2) Guarantees regarding compliance with the requirements specified in Article 8 of Directive 89/556/EEC have been provided to the Commission by the competent veterinary services of Canada. The collection team concerned has been officially approved in Canada for exports to the Community.

(3) Decision 92/452/EEC should therefore be amended accordingly.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In the Annex to Decision 92/452/EEC, the following row is added concerning Canadian teams:

'CA		E 1298		Clinique vétérinaire Témiscamingue 19, rue principale Nord St-Bruno-de-Guigues Quebec JOZ 2GO	Dr Alain Gironne'

[1] OJ L 302, 19.10.1989, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 53, 24.2.1994, p. 23.
[3] OJ L 250, 29.8.1992, p. 40.
[4] OJ L 21, 24.1.2002, p. 21.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 26 March 2002.

For the Commission
David BYRNE
Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 19 March 2002

laying down case definitions for reporting communicable diseases to the Community network under Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(notified under document number C(2002) 1043)

(2002/253/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Decision No 2119/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 1998 setting up a network for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases in the Community [1], and in particular Article 3(c) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Member States should communicate information on the epidemiological development and emergence of public health threats due to communicable diseases using the Community network in a way which allows comparisons to be made for preventive and control action to be taken at Community and national level.

(2) For comparability of such information, the setting up of common case definitions is a prerequisite even where disease-specific surveillance networks have not yet been put in place. As soon as this Decision comes into effect these case definitions should be used for reporting to the Community network, and should comply with regulations on individual data protection.

(3) The case definitions which allow comparable reporting should comprise a tiered system allowing Member States' structures and/or authorities flexibility in communicating information on diseases and special health issues. In particular, these case definitions will facilitate reporting on diseases listed in Commission Decision 2000/96/EC [2].

(4) Case definitions should be constructed to enable all Member States to participate in the reporting to the greatest extent possible, using data from their existing systems. They should allow for different levels of sensitivity and specificity according to the different goals of information collection and they should be easy to amend.

(5) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up by Decision No 2119/98/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

For the purposes of submitting data for the epidemiological surveillance and control of communicable diseases under the provisions of Decision No 2119/98/EC, and in particular Article 4 thereof, Member States shall apply the case definitions specified in the Annex.

Article 2

This Decision will be adapted to the extent necessary on the basis of the latest scientific data.

Article 3

This Decision shall apply as of 1 January 2003.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 March 2002.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

[1] OJ L 268, 3.10.1998, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 28, 3.2.2000, p. 50.

ANNEX

CASE DEFINITIONS FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES LISTED IN DECISION 2000/96/EC

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE APPLICATION OF THESE CASE DEFINITIONS

— Unless specifically stated, only symptomatic cases are to be reported, however, asymptomatic infections are to be regarded as cases, if the infection has therapeutic or public health implications.

— A 'case with an epidemiological link' is a case that has either been exposed to a confirmed case, or has had the same exposure as a confirmed case (e.g. eaten the same food, stayed in the same hotel, etc.).

— A three-tiered system with following levels is to be used:

  — confirmed case: verified by laboratory analysis,

  — probable case: clear clinical picture, or linked epidemiologically to a confirmed case,

  — possible case: indicative clinical picture without being a confirmed or probable case.

  The classification on these different levels might vary according to the epidemiology of the individual diseases.

— Clinical symptoms listed are only given as indicative examples and not exhaustive.

— For most diseases, several 'criteria for laboratory diagnosis' are listed. Unless otherwise stated, only one of these is needed to confirm a case.

— N.A. in the case definition list means 'not applicable'.

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

1. The information reported in this document is intended only for uniform reporting/comparability of data within the Community network. The clinical description gives a general outline of the disease and does not necessarily indicate all the features needed for clinical diagnosis of the disease.

2. The laboratory criteria for diagnosis reported here may be fulfilled with different testing methods. However, when specific techniques are indicated, their use is recommended.

CASE DEFINITIONS

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) AND HIV INFECTION

1. ***Aids***

Clinical description

Includes all human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected individuals who have any of the 28 clinical conditions listed in the European AIDS surveillance case definition.

Criteria for diagnosis

I. *Adults and adolescents*: 1993 European AIDS surveillance case definition (see Annex II).

II. *Children aged <13 years*: 1995 revision of the European case definition for AIDS surveillance in children (see Annex III).

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A case meeting the European AIDS case definition.

2. ***HIV infection***

Clinical description

The diagnosis is based on laboratory criteria of HIV infection or a diagnosis of AIDS.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

I. *Adults, adolescents and children aged ≥18 months*

— Positive result on a screening HIV antibody test confirmed by a different HIV antibody test
— Detection of HIV nucleic acid (RNA or DNA)
— Detection of HIV by HIV p24 antigen test, including neutralisation assay
— HIV isolation (viral culture)

II. *Children <18 months*

— Positive results on two separate determinations (excluding cord blood) from one or more of the following HIV detection tests:
  — HIV nucleic acid (RNA or DNA) detection
  — HIV p24 antigen test, including neutralisation assay, in a child ≥1 month of age
  — HIV isolation (viral culture).

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed or meets the European AIDS case definition.

ANTHRAX

Clinical description

Inhalational anthrax

After inhalation of *Bacillus anthracis* and a brief prodrome acute febrile respiratory failure develops with hypoxia, dyspnoa and radiological evidence of mediastinal widening.

Cutaneous anthrax

A skin lesion evolving from a papule, through a vesicular stage to a depressed black eschar with surrounding oedema. The lesion is usually painless but there may be constitutional disturbance (fever and malaise).

Gastointestinal anthrax

Following consumption of raw contaminated food a syndrome of severe abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fever and septicaemia.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation and confirmation of *B. anthracis* from specimens collected from a normally sterile site (e.g. blood or CSF) or lesion of other affected tissue (skin, lung or gut);
— both of the following:
  — evidence of *B. anthracis* DNA (e.g. by PCR) from specimens collected from a normally sterile site (e.g. blood or CSF) or lesion of other affected tissue (skin, lung or gut),
  — demonstration of *B. anthracis* in a clinical specimen by immunohistochemical staining of affected tissue (skin, lung or gut).

Nasal swab without indication of disease does not contribute to diagnosis of a case.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A probable case is defined as: — a clinically compatible case of illness without isolation of *B. anthracis* and no alternative diagnosis, but with laboratory evidence of *B. anthracis* by one supportive laboratory test, — a clinically compatible case of anthrax epidemiologically linked to a confirmed environmental exposure, but without corroborative laboratory evidence of *B. anthracis* infection.
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

BOTULISM, FOODBORNE

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with botulism, e.g. symptoms such as diplopia, blurred vision and bulbar weakness. Symmetric paralysis may progress rapidly.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Detection of botulinum toxin in serum, stool, stomach content or patient's food
— Isolation of *Clostridium botulinum* from stool.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

BRUCELLOSIS

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with brucellosis, e.g. acute or insidious onset of fever, night sweats, undue fatigue, anorexia, weight loss, headache and arthralgia.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Demonstration of a specific antibody response
— Demonstration by immunofluorescence of *Brucella sp*. in a clinical specimen
— Isolation of *Brucella sp*. from a clinical specimen

For probable case:
— A single high titre.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link, or a case with an isolated high titre
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

CAMPYLOBACTER INFECTION

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with campylobacteriosis, e.g. diarrhoeal illness of variable severity.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *Campylobacter sp*. from any clinical specimen.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS, GENITAL INFECTION

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection, e.g. urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, acute salpingitis or other syndromes when sexually transmitted.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *C. trachomatis* by culture from specimen of the uro-genital tract
— Demonstration of *C. trachomatis* in a clinical specimen from the uro-genital tract by detection of antigen or nucleic acid.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed.

CHOLERA

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with cholera, e.g. watery diarrhoea and/or vomiting. Severity is variable.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of toxigenic (i.e. cholera toxin-producing) *Vibrio cholerae* O1 or O139 from stool or vomitus
— Demonstration of a specific anti-toxin and vibrocidal antibody response.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with cryptosporidiosis, characterised by diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Demonstration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts in stool
— Demonstration of *Cryptosporidium* in intestinal fluid or small-bowel biopsy specimens
— Demonstration of *Cryptosporidium* antigen in stool.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed.

DIPHTHERIA

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with diphtheria, e.g. an upper-respiratory tract illness characterised by sore throat, low-grade fever, and an adherent membrane of the tonsil(s), pharynx, and/or nose.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of toxin-producing *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* from a clinical specimen
— Histopathologic diagnosis of diphtheria.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case that is not laboratory confirmed and does not have an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is either laboratory confirmed or has an epidemiological link

Note that asymptomatic carriers, cases with non-toxigenic *C. diphteriae* or cutaneous diphteria should not be reported.

ECHINOCOCCOSIS

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with echinococcosis, which may produce any of several clinical syndromes, varying with cyst size and location.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

Diagnosis by:

— Histopathology

— A combination of imaging techniques and serological tests (e.g. indirect haemagglutination, immunodiffusion, immunoblot assay).

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

EHEC (infection with entero-haemorrhagic *Escherichia coli*)

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with EHEC infection, e.g. diarrhoea (often bloody) and abdominal cramps. Illness may be complicated by haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS) or thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP).

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *E. coli* belonging to a sero-group known to cause enterohaemorrhagic disease

— Serological confirmation in patients with HUS or TTP

— For probable cases: detection of genes coding for St×1/St×2 production.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A laboratory confirmed isolate without clinical information or a case with clinical symptoms that has an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

GIARDIASIS

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with infection with *Giardia lamblia*, characterised by diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, bloating, weight loss, or malabsorption.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Demonstration of *G. lamblia* cysts in stool

— Demonstration of *G. lamblia* trophozoites in stool, duodenal fluid, or small-bowel biopsy

— Demonstration of *G. lamblia* antigen in stool.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case that has an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed.

GONORRHOEA

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with gonorrhoea, e.g. urethritis, cervicitis, or salpingitis.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from a clinical specimen
— Detection of *N. gonorrhoeae* antigen or nucleic acid
— Demonstration of gram-negative intracellular diplococci in an urethral smear from a male.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed.

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B, INVASIVE

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with invasive disease, e.g. bacteremia, meningitis, arthritis, epiglottitis, osteomyelitis or cellulitis.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *Haemophilus influenzae* type B from normally sterile site
— Detection of *H. influenzae* nucleic acid from normally sterile site

For probable case:
— Detection of *H. influenzae* antigen from normally sterile site.

Case classification

Possible:	A case with clinical epiglottitis without any laboratory confirmation or with identification only from non-sterile site
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with antigen detection as above
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

HEPATITIS, VIRAL

Clinical description

In symptomatic cases clinical picture compatible with hepatitis, e.g. discrete onset of symptoms and jaundice or elevated serum aminotransferase levels.

Hepatitis A, acute

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— IgM antibody to hepatitis A virus (anti-HAV) positive
— Detection of antigen in stool
— Detection of nucleic acid in serum.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A case that meets the clinical case definition and has an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A case that meets the clinical case definition and is laboratory confirmed.

Hepatitis B, acute

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— IgM antibody to hepatitis B core antigen (anti-HBc) positive
— Detection of HBV nucleic acid in serum.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A case that is HbsAg positive and has a clinical picture compatible with an acute hepatitis
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed.

Hepatitis C

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Detection of HCV-specific antibodies
— Detection of HCV nucleic acid from clinical samples.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A symptomatic case that is laboratory confirmed.

HIV INFECTION

(See under Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome above).

INFLUENZA

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with influenza, e.g. sudden onset of disease, cough, fever > 38° C, muscular pain and/or headache.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Detection of influenza antigen, or influenza virus specific RNA
— Isolation of influenza virus
— Demonstration of a specific serum antibody response to influenza A or B.

Case classification

Possible:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A clinical case that is laboratory confirmed.

LEGIONELLOSIS

Legionnaires' disease

Clinical description

Pneumonia

Pontiac fever

Clinical description

A self-limiting influenza-like illness characterised by fever, headache, myalgia and non-productive cough. Patients recover spontaneously without therapy after 2 to 5 days. No signs of pneumonia.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis of legionellosis

— Isolation of any *Legionella* organism from respiratory secretion, lung tissue or blood
— Demonstration of a specific antibody response to *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1 or other serogroups or other *Legionella* species by the indirect immunofluorescent antibody test or by microagglutination
— Detection of specific *Legionella* antigen in urine using validated reagents

For probable case:
— A single high titre in specific serum antibody to *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1 or other serogroups or other *Legionella* species
— Detection of specific *Legionella* antigen in respiratory secretion or direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) staining of the organism in respiratory secretion or lung tissue using evaluated monoclonal reagents.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case that is tested by laboratory as probable (see above), or a clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with leptospirosis, characterised by fever, headache, chills, myalgia, conjunctival suffusion, and less frequently by meningitis, rash, jaundice or renal insufficiency.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *Leptospira* from a clinical specimen
— Demonstration of a specific increase in *Leptospira* agglutination titre
— Demonstration of *Leptospira* in a clinical specimen by immunofluorescence
— Detection of *Leptospir*a IgM antibody in serum.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

LISTERIOSIS

Clinical description

Infection caused by *Listeria monocytogenes*, which may produce any of several clinical syndromes, including stillbirth, listeriosis of the newborn, meningitis, bacteremia or localised infections.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *L. monocytogenes* from a normally sterile site (e.g. blood or cerebrospinal fluid or, less commonly, joint, pleural or pericardial fluid).

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

MALARIA

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with malaria, e.g. fever and common associated symptoms, which includes headache, back pain, chills, sweats, myalgia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and cough.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Demonstration of malaria parasites in blood films
— Detection of *Plasmodium* nucleic acid.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	An episode of laboratory-confirmed malaria parasitemia in any person (symptomatic or asymptomatic).

MEASLES

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with measles, i.e. a generalised rash lasting >3 days and a temperature >38,0° C and one or more of the following: cough, coryza, Koplik's spots, conjunctivitis.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Detection of IgM antibodies against measles in the absence of recent vaccination
— Demonstration of a specific measles antibody response in absence of recent vaccination
— Detection of measles virus (not vaccine strains) in a clinical specimen.

Case classification

Possible:	A case diagnosed by a physician as measles
Probable:	A clinically compatible case
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed or a clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link. A laboratory-confirmed case does not need to meet the clinical case definition.

MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with meningococcal disease, e.g. meningitis and/or meningococcemia that may progress rapidly to purpura fulminans, shock and death. Other manifestations are possible.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *Neisseria meningitidis* from a normally sterile site (e.g. blood or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) or, less commonly, joint, pleural or pericardial fluid)
— Detection of *N. meningitidis* nucleic acid from normally sterile site
— Detection of *N. meningitidis* antigen from normally sterile site
— Demonstration of gram-negative diplococci from normally sterile site by microscopy

For probable case:
— Single high titre of meningococcal antibody in convalescent serum.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinical picture compatible with invasive meningococcal disease without any laboratory confirmation, or with *N. meningitidis* identification from a non-sterile site, or with high levels of meningococcal antibody in convalescent serum
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

Note that asymptomatic carriers should not be reported.

MUMPS

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with mumps, e.g. acute onset of uni- or bilateral tender, self-limited swelling of the parotid or other salivary gland, lasting >2 days, and without other apparent cause.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Detection of mumps IgM antibody
— Demonstration of specific mumps antibody response in absence of recent vaccination
— Isolation of mumps virus (not vaccine strains) from clinical specimen
— Detection of mumps nucleic acid

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A case that meets the clinical case definition and is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed.

PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with pertussis, e.g. a cough illness lasting at least 2 weeks with one of the following: paroxysms of coughing, inspiratory 'whoop' or post-tussive vomiting without other apparent cause.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Demonstration of a specific pertussis antibody response in absence of recent vaccination
— Detection of nucleic acid
— Isolation of *Bordetella pertussis* from clinical specimen.

Case classification

Possible:	A case that meets the clinical case definition
Probable:	A case that meets the clinical case definition and has an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed.

PLAGUE

Clinical description

The disease is characterized by fever, chills, headache, malaise, prostration and leukocytosis that manifests in one or more of the following principal clinical forms:

— regional lymphadenitis (bubonic plague),

— septicaemia without an evident bubo (septicemic plague),

— plague pneumonia,

— pharyngitis and cervical lymphadenitis.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *Yersinia pestis* from a clinical specimen

— Demonstration of a specific antibody response to *Y. pestis* F1 antigen.

For probable case:

— Elevated serum antibody titre(s) to *Y. pestis* fraction 1 (F1) antigen (without documented specific change) in a patient with no history of plague vaccination

— Detection of F1 antigen in a clinical specimen by fluorescent assay.

Case classification

Possible:	A clinically compatible case
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with probable laboratory results
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case with confirmatory laboratory results.

POLIOMYELITIS, PARALYTIC

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with poliomyelitis, e.g. acute onset of a flaccid paralysis of one or more limbs with decreased or absent tendon reflexes in the affected limbs, without other apparent cause and without sensory or cognitive loss.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of poliovirus from a clinical specimen

— Detection of polio virus nucleic acid.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A case that meets the clinical case definition
Confirmed:	A case that meets the clinical case definition and is laboratory confirmed.

RABIES, HUMAN

Clinical description

Rabies is an acute encephalomyelitis that almost always progresses to coma or death within 10 days after the first symptom.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Detection by direct fluorescent antibody of viral antigens in a clinical specimen (preferably the brain or the nerves surrounding hair follicles in the nape of the neck)

— Detection of rabies nucleic acid in clinical specimen

— Isolation (in cell culture or in a laboratory animal) of rabies virus from saliva, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), or central nervous system tissue

— Identification of a rabies-neutralising antibody titre (complete neutralization) in the serum or CSF of an unvaccinated person.

Case classification

Possible:	A clinical compatible case without laboratory confirmation
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

RUBELLA

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with rubella, e.g. acute onset of generalized maculopapular rash and arthralgia/arthritis, lymphadenopathy, or conjunctivitis.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Detection of rubella IgM antibody in absence of recent vaccination
— Demonstration of a specific rubella antibody response in absence of recent vaccination
— Isolation of rubella virus in absence of recent vaccination
— Detection of rubella nucleic acid in clinical specimen.

Case classification

Possible:	A case that meets the clinical case definition
Probable:	A clinically compatible case that has an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

SALMONELLOSIS (NON-TYPHI, NON-PARATYPHI)

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with salmonellosis, e.g. diarrhoea, abdominal pain, nausea and sometimes vomiting. The organism may cause extraintestinal infections.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *Salmonella* (non-typhi, non-paratyphi) from a clinical specimen.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A laboratory confirmed isolate without clinical information or, a case with clinical symptoms that has an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

SHIGELLOSIS

Clinical description

An illness of variable severity characterised by diarrhoea, fever, nausea, cramps, and tenesmus.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *Shigella sp*. from a clinical specimen.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE, INVASIVE DISEASE

Clinical description

Steptococcus pneumoniae causes many clinical syndromes, depending on the site of infection (e.g. acute otitis media, pneumonia, bacteremia, or meningitis).

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *S. pneumoniae* from a normally sterile site (e.g. blood, cerebrospinal fluid, or, less commonly, joint, pleural or pericardial fluid)

— Detection of *S. pneumoniae* nucleic acid from a normally sterile site

For probable case:

— Detection of *S. pneumoniae* antigen from a normally sterile site.

Case classification

Possible:	A clinically compatible case without any laboratory confirmation, or with identification from a non-sterile site
Probable:	A clinically compatible case that is antigen positive
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

SYPHILIS

Syphilis, primary

Clinical description

A stage of infection with *Treponema pallidum* characterised by one or more chancres (ulcers). Chancres might differ considerably in clinical appearance.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Detection of specific IgM by EIA

— Demonstration of *T. pallidum* in clinical specimens by dark field microscopy, direct fluorescent antibody (DFA-TP) or equivalent methods

For probable case:

— A reactive serologic test (nontreponemal: Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) or rapid plasma reagin (RPR); treponemal: fluorescent treponemal antibody absorbed (FTA-ABS) or microhemagglutination assay for antibody to *T. pallidum* (MHA-T]).

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with one or more ulcers (chancres) consistent with primary syphilis and any reactive serologic test
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

Syphilis, secondary

Clinical description

A stage of infection caused by *T. pallidum* and characterised by localised or diffuse mucocutaneous lesions, often with generalised lymphadenopathy. The primary chancre may still be present.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Demonstration of *T. pallidum* in clinical specimens by dark field microscopy, direct fluorescent antibody (DFA-TP) or equivalent methods

For probable case:

— A reactive serologic test (nontreponemal: Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL)

— Rapid plasma reagin (RPR); treponemal: fluorescent treponemal antibody absorbed (FTA-ABS)

— Microhaemagglutination assay for antibody to *T. pallidum* (MHA-TP).

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with any respective serologic test
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

Syphlis, latent

Clinical description

A stage of infection caused by *T. pallidum* in which organisms persist in the body of the infected person without causing symptoms or signs.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

Demonstration of a positive reaction with a specific EIA but negative for laboratory test for infectious syphilis (see primary or secondary syphilis).

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	No clinical signs or symptoms of syphilis and a positive laboratory test as above
Confirmed:	N.A.

TETANUS

Clinical description

Clinical picture compatible with tetanus, e.g. acute onset of hypertonia and/or painful muscular contractions (usually of the muscles of the jaw and neck) and generalised muscle spasms without other apparent medical cause.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Detection of tetanus toxoid antibody in an unvaccinated and untreated patient

— Demonstration of a specific tetanus toxoid antibody response.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case.

TOXOPLASMOSIS

Clinical description

A protozoan disease, which presents with an acute illness with one or more of the following: lymphadenopathy, encephalitis, chorioretinitis, disfunction of the central nervous system. Congenital infections may also occur with hydrocephalus, microcephalus, intracerebral calcification, convulsions, cerebral retardation.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Demonstration of a specific *toxoplasma* antibody response

— Demonstration of the agent in body tissues or fluids or isolation in animals or cell culture

— Detection of *toxoplasma* nucleic acid.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	N.A.
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

TRICHINOSIS

Clinical description

A disease caused by ingestion of *Trichinella* larvae. The disease has variable clinical manifestations. Common signs and symptoms among symptomatic persons include eosinophilia, fever, myalgia and periorbital œdema.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Demonstration of *Trichinella* larvae in tissue obtained by muscle biopsy
— Demonstration of a specific *Trichinella* antibody response.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS

Clinical criteria

— A clinician's judgement that clinical and/or radiological signs and/or symptoms are compatible with tuberculosis and
— a clinician's decision to treat the patient with a full course of anti-tuberculosis therapy.

Laboratory criteria

— Isolation of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (except *M. bovis* BCG) from any clinical specimen by culture
— Evidence of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) at microscopic examination of spontaneous or induced sputum.

Classification according to laboratory criteria

Definite

A case with isolation of *M. tuberculosis* complex (except *M. bovis* BCG) from any clinical specimen. In countries where culture is not routinely available, a case with sputum smear examinations positive for AFB is also considered to be a definite case.

Other than definite

A case that meets the clinical criteria above but does not meet the laboratory criteria of a definite case.

Classification according to site of disease

Pulmonary tuberculosis

Tuberculosis of the lung parenchyma or the tracheo-bronchial tree.

Extrapulmonary tuberculosis

Tuberculosis affecting any site other than pulmonary as defined above.

Classification according to previous anti-tuberculosis treatment

Never treated

A case which never received a treatment for active tuberculosis in the past or which received anti-tuberculosis drugs for less than one month.

Previously treated

A case which was diagnosed with active tuberculosis in the past and received anti-tuberculosis drugs (excluding preventive therapy) for at least one month.

TYPHOID/PARATYPHOID FEVER

Clinical description

An illness caused by *Salmonella typhi or paratyphii* that is often characterised by insidious onset of sustained fever, headache, malaise, anorexia, relative bradycardia, constipation or diarrhoea and nonproductive cough. However, many mild and atypical infections occur.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *S. typhi or paratyphii* from blood, stool or other clinical specimen.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A laboratory confirmed isolate without clinical information or, a case with clinical symptoms with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed.

VARIANT CREUTZFELDT–JAKOB'S DISEASE

Clinical description

I. *History*

— Progressive neuropsychiatric disorder,
— Duration of illness > 6 months,
— Routine investigation do not suggest an alternative diagnosis,
— No history of potential iatrogenic exposure.

II. *Clinical features*

— Early psychiatric symptoms,
— Persistent painful sensory symptoms,
— Ataxia,
— Myoclonus or chorea or dystonia,
— Dementia.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— EEG does not show typical appearance of classical CJD (or no EEG performed)
— Bilateral pulvinar high signal on MRI scan
— Characteristic neuropathological and immunopathological findings.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	I and 4/5 of clinical features and EEG does not show typical appearance of classical CJD (or no EEG performed) and Bilateral pulvinar high signal on MRI scan I and positive tonsil biopsy
Confirmed:	Progressive neuropsychiatric disorder and neuropathological confirmation of diagnosis of vCJD.

VIRAL HAEMORRHAGIC FEVERS

Ebola/Marburg fever

Clinical description

Begins with acute fever, diarrhoea that can be bloody and vomiting. Headache, nausea, and abdominal pain are common. Haemorrhagic manifestations may follow. Some patients may also show a maculopapular rash on the trunk.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Positive virus isolation
— Positive skin biopsy (immunohistochemistry)
— Detection of Ebola/Marburg virus nucleic acid
— Positive serology, which may appear late in the course of the disease.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory-confirmed.

Lassa fever

Clinical description

An illness of gradual onset with malaise, fever, headache, sore throat, cough, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, myalgia and chest pain. Haemorrhagic manifestations may follow.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Virus isolation
— Positive skin biopsy (immunohistochemistry)
— Detection of Lassa virus nucleic acid
— Positive serology, which may appear late in the course of the disease.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory-confirmed.

Congo-Crimean haemorrhagic fever

Clinical description

An illness of gradual onset with acute high fever, chills, myaliga, nausea, anorexia, vomitting, headache and backache. Haemorrhagic manifestations may follow.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Virus isolation
— Detection of CCHF virus nucleic acid
— Positive serology, which may appear late in the course of the disease.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A clinically compatible case that is laboratory-confirmed.

YELLOW FEVER

Clinical description

An illness characterised by acute onset and constitutional symptoms followed by a brief remission, a recurrence of fever, hepatitis, albuminuria, and in some instances, renal failure, shock and generalised hæmorrhages.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Demonstration of a specific yellow fever antibody response in a patient who has no history of recent yellow fever vaccination and where cross-reactions to other flaviviruses have been excluded
— Virus isolation
— Detection of yellow fever antigen
— Detection of yellow fever nucleic acid.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	Any clinically compatible case that is laboratory-confirmed.

YERSINIOSIS

Clinical description

An illness of variable severity characterised by diarrhoea, fever, nausea, cramps and tenesmus.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

— Isolation of *Yersinia enterocolitica or pseudotubeculosis* from a clinical specimen.

Case classification

Possible:	N.A.
Probable:	A clinically compatible case with an epidemiological link
Confirmed:	A case that is laboratory confirmed.