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I   *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 127/2004

of 26 January 2004

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 1947/2002 [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 27 January 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 January 2004.

For the Commission
J. M. SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Agriculture Director-General

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[1] OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.
[2] OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 17.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 January 2004 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	95,5
	204	38,7
	212	121,4
	999	85,2
0707 00 05	052	134,0
	204	35,4
	999	84,7
0709 90 70	052	101,0
	204	50,6
	999	75,8
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	46,2
	204	55,4
	212	53,6
	220	42,1
	448	33,3
	999	46,1
0805 20 10	052	69,6
	204	90,5
	999	80,1
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	052	89,0
	204	51,0
	220	81,4
	464	87,2
	600	68,7
	624	77,7
	999	75,8
0805 50 10	052	60,4
	400	38,7
	600	70,2
	999	56,4
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	052	40,9
	060	64,4
	400	93,4
	404	93,9
	720	75,4
	999	73,6
0808 20 50	060	59,5
	400	79,3
	720	66,0
	999	68,3

(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 128/2004

of 23 January 2004

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2676/90 determining Community methods for the analysis of wines

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine (¹), and in particular Article 46(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The method for measuring the alcoholic strength of wine by hydrostatic balance has been updated and validated in accordance with internationally recognised criteria. The International Vine and Wine Office adopted the new description of this method at its General Assembly in 2003.

(2) Use of this measurement method can constitute a simpler and more accurate means of checking the alcoholic strength by volume of wines and thereby avoid the disputes arising from the use of less accurate methods.

(3) The updated description of this method, together with the experimental values for the validation parameters of the method, should be included in Chapter 3 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2676/90 (²).

(4) Regulation (EEC) No 2676/90 should therefore be amended accordingly.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Chapter 3 of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2676/90 'Alcoholic strength by volume' is hereby amended as follows:

1. in paragraph 2, point 2.3.2 is deleted;

2. the text in the Annex to this Regulation is inserted as paragraph 4a after paragraph 4,

3. in paragraph 5, point 5.2 'Densimetry using a hydrostatic balance' is deleted.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 23 January 2004.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

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(¹) OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1795/2003 (OJ L 262, 14.10.2003, p. 13).
(²) OJ L 272, 3.10.1990, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 440/2003 (OJ L 66, 11.3.2003, p. 15).

ANNEX

'4a.   **VALIDATED METHOD**

Determination of the alcoholic strength of wines using a hydrostatic balance

1.   METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

1.1.   **Introduction**

Alcoholic strength by volume must be measured before marketing, principally to comply with labelling rules.

Alcoholic strength by volume is equal to the number of litres of ethanol contained in 100 litres of wine measured at 20 °C. Referred to as " % vol.".

1.2.   **Object and field of application**

The method of measurement described is densimetry using a hydrostatic balance.

For the purposes of the regulatory provisions in force, the trial temperature is set at 20 °C.

1.3.   **Principle and definitions**

The principle of this method is based on distilling wine volume by volume. The distilling method is described in this Chapter. Distillation eliminates non-volatile substances. Homologues of ethanol, together with the ethanol and ethanol homologues in ethyl esters, are included in the alcoholic strength since they occur in the distillate.

The density of the distillate obtained is then measured. The density of a liquid at a given temperature is equal to the quotient of the mass over its volume: $\rho_2 = m/V$; for wine, it is expressed in g/ml.

The alcoholic strength of wines can be measured by densimetry using a hydrostatic balance based on Archimedes' principle, according to which a body immersed in a liquid receives a vertical upward thrust from the liquid equal to the weight of liquid displaced.

1.4.   **Reagents**

During the analysis, unless otherwise is stated, use only reagents of recognised analytical grade and water of at least grade 3 as defined in ISO 3696:1987.

1.4.1.   *Float-cleaning solution (sodium hydroxide, 30 % w/v)*

To prepare 100 ml, weigh 30 g sodium hydroxide and make up to volume using 96 % volume ethanol.

1.5.   **Apparatus and equipment**

Usual laboratory apparatus and in particular the following:

1.5.1.   Single-pan hydrostatic balance with a sensitivity of 1 mg.

1.5.2.   Float with a volume of at least 20 ml, specially adapted to the balance, suspended with a thread of diameter not exceeding 0,1 mm.

1.5.3.   Measuring cylinder bearing a level mark. The float must be capable of being contained completely within the volume of the cylinder located below the mark; the surface of the liquid may be penetrated only by the supporting thread. The measuring cylinder must have an internal diameter at least 6 mm larger than that of the float.

1.5.4.   Thermometer (or temperature-measuring probe) graduated in degrees and tenths of a degree from 10 °C to 40 °C, calibrated to 0,05 °C.

1.5.5.   Weights, calibrated by a recognised certifying body.

1.6. **Procedure**

The float and measuring cylinder must be cleaned between each measurement with distilled water, dried with soft laboratory paper which does not shed fibres and rinsed with the solution whose density is to be determined. Measurements must be made as soon as the apparatus has reached stability so as to restrict alcohol loss by evaporation.

1.6.1. *Calibration of the balance*

Although balances usually have an internal calibration system, the hydrostatic balance must be capable of calibration with weights checked by an official certifying body.

1.6.2. *Calibration of the float*

1.6.2.1. Fill the measuring cylinder to the mark with double-distilled water (or water of equivalent purity, e.g. microfiltered water with a conductivity of 18,2 MΩ/cm) at a temperature between 15 °C and 25 °C but preferably at 20 °C.

1.6.2.2. Immerse the float and the thermometer, stir, read off the density of the liquid from the apparatus and, if necessary, correct the reading so that it is equal to that of the water at measurement temperature.

1.6.3. *Control using a water-alcohol solution*

1.6.3.1. Fill the measuring cylinder to the mark with a water-alcohol mixture of known strength at a temperature between 15 °C and 25 °C but preferably at 20 °C.

1.6.3.2. Immerse the float and the thermometer, stir, read off the density of the liquid (or the alcoholic strength if this is possible) from the apparatus. The alcoholic strength thus established should be equal to the previously determined alcoholic strength.

Note: This solution of known alcoholic strength can also be used to calibrate the float instead of double-distilled water.

1.6.4. *Measurement of the density of a distillate (or of its alcoholic strength if the apparatus allows)*

1.6.4.1. Pour the test sample into the measuring cylinder up to the graduation mark.

1.6.4.2. Immerse the float and the thermometer, stir, read off the density of the liquid (or the alcoholic strength if this is possible) from the apparatus. Note the temperature if the density is measured at t °C ρ_t.

1.6.4.3. Correct ρ_t using the table of densities ρ_t for water-alcohol mixtures (Table II of Annex II to this Chapter).

1.6.5. *Cleaning of float and measuring cylinder*

1.6.5.1. Immerse the float in the float-cleaning solution in the measuring cylinder.

1.6.5.2. Allow to soak for one hour spinning the float periodically.

1.6.5.3. Rinse with copious amounts of tap water followed by distilled water.

1.6.5.4. Dry with soft laboratory paper which does not shed fibres.

Carry out this procedure when the float is first used and then regularly as required.

1.6.6. *Result*

Using the density ρ_{20}, calculate the real alcoholic strength using the table giving the value of the alcoholic strength by volume (% vol.) at 20 °C as a function of the density at 20 °C of water-alcohol mixtures, i.e. the international table adopted by the International Legal Metrology Organisation in its Recommendation No 22.

2. COMPARISON OF MEASUREMENTS MADE USING A HYDROSTATIC BALANCE WITH PROCE-DURES OBTAINED USING AN ELECTRONIC DENSIMETER

Using samples with an alcoholic strength between 4 % and 18 % vol., repeatability and reproducibility were measured following an inter-laboratory ring test. The alcoholic strength of different samples as measured using the hydrostatic balance and the electronic densimeter and the repeatability and repro-ducibility values derived from an extensive multiannual inter-comparison exercise were compared.

2.1. **Samples**

Wines of different density and alcoholic strength prepared each month on industrial scale, taken from a properly stored stock of bottles and delivered as anonymous products to the laboratories.

2.2. **Laboratories**

Laboratories participating in the monthly ring test organised by the Unione Italiana Vini (Verona, Italy) according to ISO 5725 (UNI 9225) rules and the International Protocol of Proficiency Testing for chemical analysis laboratories established by AOAC, ISO and IUPAC and ISO 43 and ILAC G13 guide-lines. An annual report is to be supplied by this company to all participants.

2.3. **Equipment**

2.3.1. Electronic hydrostatic balance (accurate to 5 decimal places), if possible with a data processing device:

2.3.2. Electronic densimeter, if possible with autosampler.

2.4. **Analysis**

According to the rules for the validation of methods, each sample was analysed twice consecutively to determine the alcoholic strength.

2.5. **Result**

Table 1 shows the results of the measurements obtained by the laboratories using the hydrostatic balance.

Table 2 shows the results obtained by the laboratories using an electronic densimeter.

2.6. **Evaluations of the results**

2.6.1. The trial results were examined for evidence of individual systematic error (p < 0,025) using Cochran's and Grubb's tests successively, by procedures described in the internationally agreed Protocol for the Design, Conduct and Interpretation of Method-Performance Studies.

2.6.2. *Repeatability (r) and reproducibility (R)*

Calculations for repeatability (r) and reproducibility (R) as defined by that protocol were carried out on those results remaining after the removal of outliers. When assessing a new method there is often no validated reference or statutory method with which to compare precision criteria, hence it is useful to compare the precision data obtained from a collaborative trial with "predicted" levels of precision. These "predicted" levels are calculated from the Horwitz equation. Comparison of the trial results and the predicted levels give an indication as to whether the method is sufficiently precise for the level of analyte being measured. The Horwitz predicted value is calculated from the Horwitz equation.

$$RSDR = 2^{(1-0,5 \log C)}$$

where C = measured concentration of analyte expressed as a decimal (e.g. 1 g/100 g = 0,01).

The Horrat value gives a comparison of the actual precision measured with the precision predicted by the Horwitz equation for a method measuring at that particular level of analyte. It is calculated as follows:

HoR = RSDR(measured)/RSDR(Horwitz)

2.6.3. *Interlaboratory precision*

A Horrat value of 1 usually indicates satisfactory inter-laboratory precision, whereas a value of 2 usually indicates unsatisfactory precision, i.e. one that is too variable for most analytical purposes or where the variation obtained is greater than that expected for the type of method employed. Hor is also calculated, and used to assess intra-laboratory precision, using the following approximation:

RSDr(Horwitz) = 0,66 RSDR(Horwitz) (this assumes the approximation r = 0,66 R).

Table 3 shows the differences between the measurements obtained by laboratories using electronic densimetry and those using a hydrostatic balance. Excluding sample 2000/3, which had very low alcohol strength and for which both techniques show poor reproducibility, a very good agreement is generally observed for all other samples.

2.6.4. *Fidelity parameters*

Table 4 shows the average overall fidelity parameters computed from all monthly trials carried out from January 1999 until May 2001.

In particular:

Repeatability (r) = 0,074 (% vol.) for the hydrostatic balance and 0,061 (% vol.) for electronic densimetry;

Reproducibility (R) = 0,229 (% vol.) for the hydrostatic balance and 0,174 (% vol.) for electronic densimetry.

2.7. **Conclusion**

The results of determining the alcoholic strength of a wide range of wines show the comparability of measurements carried out with the hydrostatic balance and the electronic density-meter using a frequency oscillator and demonstrate that the values of the validation parameters are similar for both methods.

Key to tables

— Mean	the mean of all the data used in the statistical analysis
— N	total number of sets of data submitted
— Nc	number of results excluded from statistical analysis due to non-compliance
— Outliers	number of results excluded from statistical analysis due to determination as outliers by either Cochran's or Grubb's tests
— n1	number of results used in the statistical analysis
— R	repeatability limit
— Sr	the standard deviation of the repeatability
— RSDr	the relative standard deviation of the repeatability (Sr × 100/Mean)
— Hor	the Horrat value for repeatability is the observed RSDr divided by the RSDr value estimated from the Horwitz equation using the assumption r = 0,66R
— R	reproducibility limit
— SR	the standard deviation of the reproducibility
— HoR	the Horrat value for reproducibility is the observed RSDR value divided by the RSDR value calculated from HoR = RSDR(measured)/RSDR

Table 1: Hydrostatic balance (HB)

	Mean	n	Outliers	n1	r	Sr	RSDr	Hor	R	sR	RSDR	HoR	No of replicates	Critical difference CrD95
1999/1	11,043	17	1	16	0,0571	0,0204	0,1846	0,1004	0,1579	0,0564	0,5107	0,18	2	0,1080
1999/2	11,247	14	1	13	0,0584	0,0208	0,1854	0,1011	0,1803	0,0644	0,5727	0,21	2	0,1241
1999/3	11,946	16	0	16	0,0405	0,0145	0,1211	0,0666	0,1593	0,0569	0,4764	0,17	2	0,1108
1999/4	7,653	17	1	16	0,0502	0,0179	0,2344	0,1206	0,1537	0,0549	0,7172	0,24	2	0,1057
1999/5	11,188	17	0	17	0,0871	0,0311	0,2780	0,1515	0,2701	0,0965	0,8622	0,31	2	0,1860
1999/6	11,276	19	0	19	0,0846	0,0302	0,2680	0,1462	0,2957	0,1056	0,9365	0,34	2	0,2047
1999/7	8,018	17	0	17	0,0890	0,0318	0,3964	0,2054	0,2573	0,0919	1,1462	0,39	2	0,1764
1999/9	11,226	17	0	17	0,0580	0,0207	0,1846	0,1423	0,2796	0,0999	0,8896	0,45	2	0,1956
1999/10	11,026	17	0	17	0,0606	0,0216	0,1961	0,1066	0,2651	0,0947	0,8588	0,31	2	0,1850
1999/11	7,701	16	1	15	0,0643	0,0229	0,2980	0,1535	0,2330	0,0832	1,0805	0,37	2	0,1616
1999/12	10,987	17	2	15	0,0655	0,0234	0,2128	0,1156	0,1258	0,0449	0,4089	0,15	2	0,0827
2000/1	11,313	16	0	16	0,0986	0,0352	0,3113	0,1699	0,2577	0,0920	0,8135	0,29	2	0,1754
2000/2	11,232	17	0	17	0,0859	0,0307	0,2731	0,1489	0,2535	0,0905	0,8060	0,29	2	0,1740
2000/3	0,679	10	0	10	0,0680	0,0243	3,5773	1,2783	0,6529	0,2332	34,3395	8,10	2	0,4604
2000/4	11,223	18	0	18	0,0709	0,0253	0,2257	0,1230	0,2184	0,0780	0,6951	0,25	2	0,1503
2000/5	7,439	19	1	18	0,0630	0,0225	0,3023	0,1549	0,1522	0,0544	0,7307	0,25	2	0,1029
2000/6	11,181	19	0	19	0,0536	0,0191	0,1710	0,0932	0,2783	0,0994	0,8890	0,32	2	0,1950
2000/7	10,858	16	0	16	0,0526	0,0188	0,1731	0,0939	0,1827	0,0653	0,6011	0,22	2	0,1265
2000/9	12,031	17	1	16	0,0602	0,0215	0,1787	0,0985	0,2447	0,0874	0,7263	0,26	2	0,1704
2000/10	11,374	18	0	18	0,0814	0,0291	0,2555	0,1395	0,2701	0,0965	0,8482	0,31	2	0,1866
2000/11	7,644	18	0	18	0,0827	0,0295	0,3863	0,1988	0,2289	0,0817	1,0694	0,36	2	0,1565
2000/12	11,314	19	1	18	0,0775	0,0277	0,2447	0,1336	0,2421	0,0864	0,7641	0,28	2	0,1667
2001/1	11,415	19	0	19	0,0950	0,0339	0,2971	0,1623	0,2410	0,0861	0,7539	0,27	2	0,1636
2001/2	11,347	19	0	19	0,0792	0,0283	0,2493	0,1361	0,1944	0,0694	0,6119	0,22	2	0,1316
2001/3	11,818	16	0	16	0,0659	0,0235	0,1990	0,1093	0,2636	0,0941	0,7965	0,29	2	0,1834
2001/4	11,331	17	0	17	0,1067	0,0381	0,3364	0,1836	0,1895	0,0677	0,5971	0,22	2	0,1229
2001/5	8,063	19	1	18	0,0782	0,0279	0,3465	0,1797	0,1906	0,0681	0,8442	0,29	2	0,1290

Table 2: Electronic densimetry (ED)

	Mean n1	n	Outliers	n1	r	sr	RSDr	Hor	R	sR	RSDR	HoR	No of replicates	Critical difference CrD95
D1999/1	11,019	18	1	17	0,0677	0,0242	0,2196	0,1193	0,1996	0,0713	0,6470	0,23	2	0,1370
D1999/2	11,245	19	2	17	0,0448	0,0160	0,1423	0,0776	0,1311	0,0468	0,4165	0,15	2	0,0900
D1999/3	11,967	21	0	21	0,0701	0,0250	0,2091	0,1151	0,1552	0,0554	0,4631	0,17	2	0,1040
D1999/4	7,643	19	1	18	0,0610	0,0218	0,2852	0,1467	0,1340	0,0479	0,6262	0,21	2	0,0897
D1999/5	11,188	21	3	18	0,0260	0,0093	0,0829	0,0452	0,2047	0,0731	0,6536	0,24	2	0,1442
D1999/6	11,303	21	0	21	0,0652	0,0233	0,2061	0,1125	0,1466	0,0523	0,4631	0,17	2	0,0984
D1999/7	8,026	21	0	21	0,0884	0,0316	0,3935	0,2039	0,1708	0,0610	0,7600	0,26	2	0,1124
D1999/9	11,225	17	0	17	0,0372	0,0133	0,1183	0,0645	0,1686	0,0602	0,5366	0,19	2	0,1178
D1999/10	11,011	19	0	19	0,0915	0,0327	0,2969	0,1613	0,1723	0,0615	0,5588	0,20	2	0,1129
D1999/11	7,648	21	1	20	0,0615	0,0220	0,2872	0,1478	0,1538	0,0549	0,7183	0,24	2	0,1043
D1999/12	10,999	16	1	15	0,0428	0,0153	0,1389	0,0755	0,2015	0,0720	0,6541	0,23	2	0,1408
D2000/1	11,248	22	1	21	0,0697	0,0249	0,2212	0,1206	0,1422	0,0508	0,4516	0,16	2	0,0944
D2000/2	11,240	19	3	16	0,0448	0,0160	0,1424	0,0776	0,1619	0,0578	0,5145	0,19	2	0,1123
D2000/3	0,526	12	1	11	0,0327	0,0117	2,2185	0,7630	0,9344	0,3337	63,4009	14,39	2	0,6605
D2000/4	11,225	19	1	18	0,0476	0,0170	0,1514	0,0825	0,1350	0,0482	0,4295	0,15	2	0,0924
D2000/5	7,423	21	0	21	0,0628	0,0224	0,3019	0,1547	0,2635	0,0941	1,2677	0,43	2	0,1836
D2000/6	11,175	23	2	21	0,0606	0,0217	0,1938	0,1056	0,1697	0,0606	0,5424	0,20	2	0,1161
D2000/7	10,845	21	5	16	0,0440	0,0157	0,1449	0,0786	0,1447	0,0517	0,4766	0,17	2	0,0999
D2000/9	11,983	22	1	21	0,0841	0,0300	0,2507	0,1380	0,2410	0,0861	0,7183	0,26	2	0,1651
D2000/10	11,356	22	1	21	0,0635	0,0227	0,1997	0,1090	0,1865	0,0666	0,5866	0,21	2	0,1280
D2000/11	7,601	27	0	27	0,0521	0,0186	0,2448	0,1258	0,1685	0,0602	0,7916	0,27	2	0,1162
D2000/12	11,322	25	1	24	0,0476	0,0170	0,1503	0,0820	0,1594	0,0569	0,5028	0,18	2	0,1102
D2001/1	11,427	29	0	29	0,0706	0,0252	0,2207	0,1206	0,1526	0,0545	0,4771	0,17	2	0,1020
D2001/2	11,320	29	1	28	0,0675	0,0241	0,2128	0,1161	0,1570	0,0561	0,4952	0,18	2	0,1057
D2001/3	11,826	34	1	33	0,0489	0,0175	0,1476	0,0811	0,1762	0,0629	0,5322	0,19	2	0,1222
D2001/4	11,339	31	2	29	0,0639	0,0228	0,2012	0,1099	0,1520	0,0543	0,4788	0,17	2	0,1026
D2001/5	8,058	28	0	28	0,0473	0,0169	0,2098	0,1088	0,2025	0,0723	0,8976	0,31	2	0,1412

Table 3: Comparison of results between hydrostatic balance (HB) and electronic densimetry (DE)

	Mean (HB)	n	Outliers	n1		Mean (ED)	n	Outliers	n1	ΔTAV(HB-ED)
1999/1	11,043	17	1	16	D1999/1	11,019	18	1	17	0,024
1999/2	11,247	14	1	13	D1999/2	11,245	19	2	17	0,002
1999/3	11,946	16	0	16	D1999/3	11,967	21	0	21	− 0,021
1999/4	7,653	17	1	16	D1999/4	7,643	19	1	18	0,010
1999/5	11,188	17	0	17	D1999/5	11,188	21	3	18	0,000
1999/6	11,276	19	0	19	D1999/6	11,303	21	0	21	− 0,028
1999/7	8,018	17	0	17	D1999/7	8,026	21	0	21	− 0,008
1999/9	11,226	17	0	17	D1999/9	11,225	17	0	17	0,002
1999/10	11,026	17	0	17	D1999/10	11,011	19	0	19	0,015
1999/11	7,701	16	1	15	D1999/11	7,648	21	1	20	0,052
1999/12	10,987	17	2	15	D1999/12	10,999	16	1	15	− 0,013
2000/1	11,313	16	0	16	D2000/1	11,248	22	1	21	0,065
2000/2	11,232	17	0	17	D2000/2	11,240	19	3	16	− 0,008
2000/3	0,679	10	0	10	D2000/3	0,526	12	1	11 (*)	0,153
2000/4	11,223	18	0	18	D2000/4	11,225	19	1	18	− 0,002
2000/5	7,439	19	1	18	D2000/5	7,423	21	0	21	0,016
2000/6	11,181	19	0	19	D2000/6	11,175	23	2	21	0,006
2000/7	10,858	16	0	16	D2000/7	10,845	21	5	16	0,013
2000/9	12,031	17	1	16	D2000/9	11,983	22	1	21	0,049
2000/10	11,374	18	0	18	D2000/10	11,356	22	1	21	0,018
2000/11	7,644	18	0	18	D2000/11	7,601	27	0	27	0,043
2000/12	11,314	19	1	18	D2000/12	11,322	25	1	24	− 0,008
2001/1	11,415	19	0	19	D2001/1	11,427	29	0	29	− 0,012
2001/2	11,347	19	0	19	D2001/2	11,320	29	1	28	0,027
2001/3	11,818	16	0	16	D2001/3	11,826	34	1	33	− 0,008
2001/4	11,331	17	0	17	D2001/4	11,339	31	2	29	− 0,008
2001/5	8,063	19	1	18	D2001/5	8,058	28	0	28	0,004

Average difference/D TAV (HB-ED)	0,014
Standard deviation on difference	0,036

(*) Test 2000/3 is not taken into account.

Table 4: Fidelity parameters

	Hydrostatic balance	Electronic densimetry
n1	441	557
Weighted repeatability variance	0,309	0,267
R	0,074	0,061
Sr	0,026	0,022
Weighted reproducibility variance	2,948	2,150
R	0,229	0,174
sR	0,082	0,062'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 129/2004

of 26 January 2004

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 118/2003 (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 measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Pigmeat,

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 27 January 2004.

(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 20, 24.1.2003, p. 3.
(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, 26 January 2004.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

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ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 26 January 2004 fixing the export refunds on pigmeat

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refund
0203 11 10 9000	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 21 10 9000	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 12 11 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 12 19 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 19 11 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 19 13 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 19 55 9110	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 22 11 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 22 19 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 29 11 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 29 13 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 29 55 9110	P06	EUR/100 kg	40,00
0203 19 15 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	25,00
0203 19 55 9310	P06	EUR/100 kg	25,00
0203 29 15 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	25,00
0210 11 31 9110	P06	EUR/100 kg	56,50
0210 11 31 9910	P06	EUR/100 kg	56,50
0210 19 81 9100	P06	EUR/100 kg	56,50
0210 19 81 9300	P06	EUR/100 kg	56,50
1601 00 91 9120	P06	EUR/100 kg	20,50
1601 00 99 9110	P06	EUR/100 kg	15,50
1602 41 10 9110	P06	EUR/100 kg	30,50
1602 41 10 9130	P06	EUR/100 kg	18,00
1602 42 10 9110	P06	EUR/100 kg	24,00
1602 42 10 9130	P06	EUR/100 kg	18,00
1602 49 19 9130	P06	EUR/100 kg	18,00

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 2081/2003 (OJ L 313, 28.11.2003, p. 11).

The other destinations are defined as follows:

P06 All destinations except the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 130/2004

of 26 January 2004

amending Regulation (EC) No 1518/2003 laying down detailed rules for implementing the system of export licences in the pigmeat sector

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), and in particular Article 8(2), Article 13(12) and Article 22 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The market in pigmeat is currently in a difficult situation and the market should be supported by granting export refunds for products falling within CN code 0203.

(2) Article 2(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1518/2003 (²) sets the period of validity of export licences at 90 days from their date of issue. However, to relieve the market rapidly and allow the market price level to improve, operators should be encouraged to undertake exports more rapidly by means of refunds. A shorter period of validity for export licences issued under this measure should therefore be set.

(3) Given the increase in refunds compared with previous situations, the amount of the securities set in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1518/2003 should be adjusted.

(4) Regulation (EC) No 1518/2003 should therefore be amended accordingly.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1518/2003 is hereby amended as follows:

(a) in Article 2(1) the following subparagraph is added:

'However, for products falling within CN code 0203, export licences issued in February 2004 shall be valid only until the end of the second month following that of their issue and those issued in March 2004 shall be valid only until the end of the month following that of their issue.'

(b) Annex I is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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

It shall apply to export licences applied for from 27 January 2004.

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

Done at Brussels, 26 January 2004.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

'*ANNEX I*

Product code of the agricultural product nomenclature for export refunds (¹)	Category	Rate of the security (EUR/100 kg) Net weight
0203 11 10 9000 0203 21 10 9000	1	10
0203 12 11 9100 0203 12 19 9100 0203 19 11 9100 0203 19 13 9100 0203 19 55 9110 0203 22 11 9100 0203 22 19 9100 0203 29 11 9100 0203 29 13 9100 0203 29 55 9110	2	10
0203 19 15 9100 0203 19 55 9310 0203 29 15 9100	3	6
0210 11 31 9110 0210 11 31 9910	4	14
0210 12 19 9100	5	0
0210 19 81 9100	6	14
0210 19 81 9300	7	14
1601 00 91 9120	8	5
1601 00 99 9110	9	4
1602 41 10 9110	10	8
1602 42 10 9110	11	6
1602 41 10 9130 1602 42 10 9130 1602 49 19 9130	12	5

(¹) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 Section 6 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1).'