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## Legislation

### Contents

#### I Acts whose publication is obligatory

Commission Regulation (EC) No 712/2001 of 10 April 2001 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables .....	1
Commission Regulation (EC) No 713/2001 of 10 April 2001 on the purchase of beef under Regulation (EC) No 690/2001 .....	3
★ Commission Regulation (EC) No 714/2001 of 10 April 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 259/2001 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of cod in the North Sea (ICES subarea IV) and associated conditions for the control of activities of fishing vessels .....	5
★ Commission Regulation (EC) No 715/2001 of 10 April 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 456/2001 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of cod to the west of Scotland (ICES division VIa) and associated conditions for the control of activities of fishing vessels .....	7
★ Commission Regulation (EC) No 716/2001 of 10 April 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 2789/1999 laying down the marketing standard for table grapes .....	9
★ Commission Regulation (EC) No 717/2001 of 10 April 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 790/2000 laying down the marketing standard for tomatoes .....	11
★ Commission Regulation (EC) No 718/2001 of 10 April 2001 adapting Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 as regards the Combined Nomenclature codes for areca (or betel) and cola nuts .....	12
★ Commission Regulation (EC) No 719/2001 of 10 April 2001 amending Regulation (EC) No 590/2001 derogating from and amending Regulation (EC) No 562/2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 as regards the buying-in of beef .....	13

Commission Regulation (EC) No 720/2001 of 10 April 2001 determining the extent to which applications lodged in April 2001 for import rights in respect of frozen beef intended for processing may be accepted .....	14
Commission Regulation (EC) No 721/2001 of 10 April 2001 determining to what extent applications lodged in April 2001 for the right to import bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter of certain Alpine and mountain breeds can be met .....	15
<hr/>	
II Acts whose publication is not obligatory	
<b>Council</b>	
2001/289/EC:	
★ <b>Decision No 3/2001 of the EU-Czech Republic Association Council of 8 March 2001 extending by five years the period within which any public aid granted by the Czech Republic will be assessed taking into account the fact that the Czech Republic is to be regarded as an area identical to those areas of the Community described in Article 87(3)(a) of the Treaty establishing the European Community</b> .....	16
<b>Commission</b>	
2001/290/EC:	
★ <b>Commission Recommendation of 21 March 2001 on the basic parameters of the trans-European high-speed rail system referred to in Article 5(3)(b) of Directive 96/48/EC <sup>(1)</sup> (notified under document number C(2001) 745)</b> .....	17
2001/291/EC:	
★ <b>Commission Decision of 29 March 2001 amending Decision 95/94/EC establishing a list of semen collection centres approved for the export to the Community of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species from certain third countries <sup>(1)</sup> (notified under document number C(2001) 950)</b> .....	27
2001/292/EC:	
★ <b>Commission Decision of 29 March 2001 amending Decision 93/52/EEC recording the compliance by certain Member States of regions with the requirements relating to brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>) and according them the status of a Member State or region officially free of the disease <sup>(1)</sup> (notified under document number C(2001) 952)</b> .....	28
2001/293/EC:	
★ <b>Commission Decision of 30 March 2001 amending Council Directive 95/70/EC introducing minimum Community measures for the control of certain diseases affecting bivalve molluscs, in relation to the list of national reference laboratories for diseases of bivalve molluscs <sup>(1)</sup> (notified under document number C(2001) 978)</b> .....	30
2001/294/EC:	
★ <b>Commission Decision of 30 March 2001 amending Decision 98/361/EC establishing the list of approved zones and approved fish farms, with regard to infectious haematopoietic necrosis and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia in Spain <sup>(1)</sup> (notified under document number C(2001) 979)</b> .....	32
2001/295/EC:	
★ <b>Commission Decision of 10 April 2001 laying down the measures to be carried out before releasing the restrictions applied in accordance with Article 9 of Council Directive 85/511/EEC <sup>(1)</sup> (notified under document number C(2001) 1094)</b> .....	35

## I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 712/2001  
of 10 April 2001  
establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and  
vegetables**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

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

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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

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

## ANNEX

**to the Commission Regulation of 10 April 2001 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code <sup>(1)</sup>	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	129,5
	204	93,2
	212	121,4
	999	114,7
0707 00 05	052	91,6
	628	144,3
	999	118,0
0709 90 70	052	99,3
	204	58,3
	999	78,8
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	75,6
	204	44,9
	212	46,0
	220	57,2
	600	58,2
	624	51,9
	999	55,6
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	039	94,9
	388	92,8
	400	91,4
	404	90,5
	508	88,7
	512	84,2
	528	86,6
	720	109,3
	804	102,4
	999	93,4
	388	80,2
0808 20 50	512	73,9
	528	78,0
	999	77,4

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

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 713/2001  
of 10 April 2001  
on the purchase of beef under Regulation (EC) No 690/2001**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

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

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2001 provides in its Article 2(2) in particular for the opening or the suspension of tendering for purchase of beef depending on the average market prices for the reference class during the two most recent weeks with price quotations preceding the tender.
- (2) The second subparagraph of Article 12 of the above-mentioned Regulation provides for a voluntary application of the tendering rules until 30 June 2001 in certain

Member States while the application is obligatory in others.

- (3) The application of Articles 2 and 12 referred to above results in the opening of purchase by tender in a number of Member States.
- (4) Since this Regulation should be applied immediately it is necessary to provide for its entry into force on the day of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

In application of Regulation (EC) No 690/2001 tendering for purchase of beef shall be open in the Member States set out in the Annex.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 95, 5.4.2001, p. 8.

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

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Estado miembro

Medlemsstat

Mitgliedstaat

Κράτος μέλος

Member State

État membre

Stati membri

Lidstaat

Estado-Membro

Jäsenvaltiot

Medlemsstat

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Nederland

Österreich

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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 714/2001  
of 10 April 2001**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 259/2001 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of cod  
in the North Sea (ICES subarea IV) and associated conditions for the control of activities of fishing  
vessels**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92 of 20 December 1992 establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1181/98 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By Regulation (EC) No 259/2001 <sup>(3)</sup>, the Commission established measures for the recovery of the stock of cod in the North Sea (ICES subarea IV) and associated conditions for the control of activities of fishing vessels.
- (2) In order to ensure the implementation of the measures for the recovery of the cod stock, the activities of vessels operating by way of derogation in a closed area are subject to the placement of observers on board during a minimum number of voyages.
- (3) To confirm that fishing for pelagic fish and sandeels creates no peril for cod, observers should not only be placed on Community fishing vessels but also on third country vessels which fish for these species within the closed area in Community fishing waters,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Regulation (EC) No 259/2001 is hereby amended as follows:

1. The following Article 3a is inserted after Article 3:

*'Article 3a*

1. Community observers shall be placed on board of third country vessels for no more than 50 voyages undertaken under the conditions laid down in Article 1(2)(b) in Community waters in the area defined in Article 1(1). The Community observer shall record the information referred to in Article 3(2).

2. The Commission designates the third country vessels intending to engage in fishing activities under the conditions laid down in Article 1(2)(b), which shall receive a

Community observer on board. To this end, masters of third country fishing vessels or their representative, shall inform, at least five working days before the day on which the intended activities commence, the Commission of any such intention. This information shall include, at least, the name, the radio call sign, and, where available, the telephone and fax number of the vessel, the name of the master, his address and telephone and fax numbers or the name and address, telephone and fax number of his representative as well as the estimated date on which the activities commence.

3. If a third country vessel is designated to receive an observer on board, the Commission informs the master of that vessel or his representative, within 72 hours of the receipt of the information referred to in paragraph 2, of the port and the time where the Community observer shall be embarked on board of its vessel.

4. It shall be prohibited to engage in fishing activities in the area defined in Article 1(1), if the master of a third country vessel or his representative fails to comply with the conditions laid down in paragraphs 2 or 3.

5. Masters of third country vessels having a Community observer on board shall inform the Commission at least one working day before the day on which the vessel ceases the activities referred to in paragraph 1. This information shall include at least the name and radio call sign of the vessel the name of the master, the geographical position of the vessel and the intended port of landing.

6. The Commission informs the master immediately of the place and conditions for disembarkment of the Community observer.

7. The master of a third country vessel designated to receive an Community observer on board shall make every reasonable effort to facilitate the arrival and departure of the observer and shall provide the observer with appropriate facilities for accommodation and work.

8. The Commission shall transmit immediately the information referred in paragraphs 1 and 2 to the Member States.'

2. The following paragraph is inserted in Article 5:

'2. The Commission shall establish by 1 June at the latest, a comprehensive report of the activities and findings of Community observers assigned to third country vessels.'

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 389, 31.12.1992, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 164, 9.6.1998, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 39, 9.2.2001, p. 7.

3. The following subparagraph is inserted in Article 6(2) after the first subparagraph:

'However, masters of third country vessels shall transmit the report by fax, radio station or telex to the Commission.'

*Article 2*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 715/2001  
of 10 April 2001**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 456/2001 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of cod  
to the west of Scotland (ICES division VIa) and associated conditions for the control of activities of  
fishing vessels**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3760/92 of 20 December 1992 establishing a Community system for fisheries and aquaculture <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1181/98 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By Regulation (EC) No 456/2001 <sup>(3)</sup>, the Commission established measures for the recovery of the stock of cod to the west of Scotland (ICES division VIa) and associated conditions for the control of activities of fishing vessels.
- (2) In order to ensure the implementation of the measures for the recovery of the cod stock, the activities of vessels operating by way of derogation in a closed area are subject to the placement of observers on board during a minimum number of voyages.
- (3) To confirm that fishing for pelagic fish and sandeels creates no peril for cod, observers should not only be placed on Community fishing vessels but also on third country vessels which fish for these species within the closed area in Community fishing waters,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Regulation (EC) No 456/2001 is hereby amended as follows:

1. The following Article 3a is inserted after Article 3:

*'Article 3a*

1. Community observers shall be placed on board of third country vessels for no more than 20 voyages undertaken under the conditions laid down in Article 1(2)(a)(ii) in Community waters in the area defined in Article 1(1)(a). The Community observer shall record the information referred to in Article 3(2).

2. The Commission designates the third country vessels intending to engage in fishing activities under the conditions laid down in Article 1(2)(a)(ii), which shall receive a Community observer on board. To this end, masters of third country fishing vessels or their representative, shall inform, at least five working days before the day on which the intended activities commence, the Commission of any such intention. This information shall include at least, the name, the radio call sign, and, where available, the telephone and fax number of the vessel, the name of the master, his address and telephone and fax numbers or the name and address, telephone and fax number of his representative as well as the estimated date on which the activities commence.

3. If a third country vessel is designated to receive an observer on board, the Commission informs the master of that vessel or his representative, within 72 hours of the receipt of the information referred to in paragraph 2, of the port and the time where the Community observer shall be embarked on board of its vessel.

4. It shall be prohibited to engage in fishing activities in the area defined in Article 1(1)(a), if the master of a third country vessel or his representative fails to comply with the conditions laid down in paragraphs 2 or 3.

5. Masters of third country vessels having a Community observer on board shall inform the Commission at least one working day before the day on which the vessel ceases the activities referred to in paragraph 1. This information shall include at least the name and radio call sign of the vessel, the name of the master, the geographical position of the vessel and the intended port of landing.

6. The Commission informs the master immediately of the place and conditions for disembarkment of the Community observer.

7. The master of a third country vessel designated to receive an Community observer on board shall make every reasonable effort to facilitate the arrival and departure of the observer and shall provide the observer with appropriate facilities for accommodation and work.

8. The Commission shall transmit immediately the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 to the Member States.'

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 389, 31.12.1992, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 164, 9.6.1998, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 65, 7.3.2001, p. 13.

2. The following paragraph is inserted in Article 5:

‘2. The Commission shall establish by 1 June at the latest, a comprehensive report of the activities and findings of Community observers assigned to third country vessels.’

3. The following subparagraph is inserted in Article 6(2) after the first subparagraph:

‘However, masters of third country vessels shall transmit the report by fax, radio station or telex to the Commission.’

*Article 2*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 716/2001  
of 10 April 2001  
amending Regulation (EC) No 2789/1999 laying down the marketing standard for table grapes**

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 <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 2(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2789/1999 of 22 December 1999 laying down the marketing standard for table grapes <sup>(3)</sup> lays down provisions on the sizing, presentation and marking of table grapes.
- (2) In order to ensure transparency on the world market, those provisions should be amended. The standard for table grapes recommended by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has recently been amended to permit the mixing in each package of table grapes of the varieties Chasselas rouge and Chasselas blanc, to provide for special labelling for grapes grown under glass and therefore subject to special rules on sizing, as well as for clarifying certain provisions concerning small consumer packages.
- (3) The production of several new varieties is growing. Those varieties should therefore be included in the list of varieties given in the Appendix to the Community standard for table grapes, either as large-berry varieties or as small-berry varieties.
- (4) 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:

*Article 1*

The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 2789/1999 is amended as follows.

1. In title III (Provisions concerning sizing), the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following text:

'For all classes: in each consumer package, not exceeding 1 kg net weight, one bunch below the required minimum weight is allowed to adjust the weight indicated, provided the bunch meets all other requirements for the specified class.'

2. In title V (Provisions concerning presentation), part A (Uniformity), the second subparagraph is replaced by the following text:

'In the case of grapes packed in small consumer packages of a net weight not exceeding 1 kg, uniformity of variety and origin is not required.'

3. In title V (Provisions concerning presentation), part A (Uniformity), the following subparagraph is inserted after the third subparagraph:

'The inclusion in each package of bunches of different colours for decorative purposes shall be allowed in the case of the variety Chasselas.'

4. In title VI (Provisions concerning marking), part B (Nature of produce), the following indent is added:

' — "under glass", where applicable.'

5. In the Appendix, part 2(a) (Large-berry varieties), the following varieties are added:

'Danuta' after 'Danlas',

'Isa' after 'Imperial Napoleon',

'Ora' after 'Olivette noire',

'Prima' after 'Planta Nova'.

6. In the Appendix, part 2(b) (Small-berry varieties), the variety 'Exalta' is added after 'Delizia di Vaprio'.

7. In title IV (Provisions concerning tolerances), part B is replaced by the following text:

**B. Size tolerances**

- (i) "Extra" Class and Class I

10 % by weight of bunches not satisfying the size requirements of the class, but meeting those of the class immediately below.

- (ii) Class II

10 % by weight of bunches not satisfying the size requirements of the class but weighing not less than 75 g.'

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 336, 29.12.1999, p. 13.

*Article 2*

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

It shall apply from the first day of the first month following its entry into force.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 717/2001**  
**of 10 April 2001**  
**amending Regulation (EC) No 790/2000 laying down the marketing standard for tomatoes**

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 <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 2(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 790/2000 of 14 April 2000 laying down the marketing standard for tomatoes <sup>(3)</sup> lays down provisions concerning the classification of tomatoes.
- (2) In order to ensure transparency on the world market, those provisions should be amended. The standard for tomatoes recommended by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe has recently been amended in order to lay down that cherry tomatoes may not have healed cracks, even in Class II.

- (3) 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:

*Article 1*

The third indent of point (iii) (Class II) of Part B (Classification) of title II (Provisions concerning quality) of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 790/2000 is replaced by the following text:

‘— healed cracks not more than 3 cm in length for round, ribbed or oblong tomatoes.’

*Article 2*

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

It shall apply from the first day of the second month following its entry into force.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 95, 15.4.2000, p. 24.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 718/2001****of 10 April 2001****adapting Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 as regards the Combined Nomenclature codes for  
areca (or betel) and cola nuts**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 234/79 of 5 February 1979 on the procedure for adjusting the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature used for agricultural products <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2388/2000 of 13 October 2000 amending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff <sup>(3)</sup> amends the Combined Nomenclature, in particular as regards areca (or betel) and cola nuts.
- (2) The table in Article 1(2) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables <sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 <sup>(5)</sup>, should therefore be adapted.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

In the table in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2200/96,

‘ex 0802 Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled, excluding areca (or betel) and cola nuts of subheading 0802 90 30’

is replaced by:

‘ex 0802 Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled, excluding areca (or betel) and cola nuts falling within subheading 0802 90 20’.

*Article 2*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 34, 9.2.1979, p. 2.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 349, 31.12.1994, p. 105.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 264, 18.10.2000, p. 1.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 1.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 719/2001  
of 10 April 2001**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 590/2001 derogating from and amending Regulation (EC) No 562/2000 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 as regards the buying-in of beef**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 590/2001 <sup>(2)</sup> introduces a number of amendments and derogations to Commission Regulation (EC) No 562/2000 <sup>(3)</sup> in order to deal with the exceptional market situation resulting from the recent events linked to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).
- (2) In view of that situation and to improve the effectiveness of the intervention measures laid down in Regulation (EC) No 590/2001 a derogation should be granted from Article 4(2)(g) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2000 relating to the two April tendering procedures by allowing the purchase of heavier animals while restricting their buying-in price to that of the maximum authorised weight.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 590/2001 should therefore be amended.

- (4) In view of the development of events this Regulation must enter into force immediately.
- (5) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Beef and Veal,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Article 1(3) of Regulation (EC) No 590/2001 is replaced by the following:

- ‘3. Notwithstanding Article 4(2)(g) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2000, for the second quarter of 2001 the maximum weight of the carcasses referred to therein shall be:
- 430 kg for the first two tendering procedures; however, carcasses weighing more than 430 kg may be bought into intervention but in that case the buying-in price paid shall not exceed the price for that maximum weight,
  - 410 kg for the third and fourth tendering procedures,
  - 390 kg for the last two tendering procedures.’

*Article 2*

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 86, 27.3.2001, p. 30.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 68, 16.3.2000, p. 22.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 720/2001****of 10 April 2001****determining the extent to which applications lodged in April 2001 for import rights in respect of frozen beef intended for processing may be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1174/2000 of 31 May 2000 opening and administering an import tariff quota for frozen beef intended for processing (1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001) and amending certain other regulations in the beef sector <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 3(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1174/2000 provides, where applicable, for a further allocation of quantities not covered by licence applications submitted by 23 February 2001.
- (2) Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 488/2001 of 9 March 2001 providing for reallocation of import rights under Regulation (EC) No 1174/2000 opening and providing for the administration of an import tariff quota for frozen beef intended for processing <sup>(2)</sup> establishes the quantities of frozen beef for processing which may be imported under special conditions until 30 June 2001.

- (3) Article 3(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1174/2000 lays down that the quantities applied for may be reduced. The applications lodged relate to total quantities which exceed the quantities available. Under these circumstances and taking care to ensure an equitable distribution of the available quantities, it is appropriate to reduce proportionally the quantities applied for,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Every application for import rights lodged in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1174/2000 shall be granted to the following extent, expressed as bone-in beef:

- 0,6438 % of the quantity requested for beef imports intended for the manufacture of 'preserves' as defined by Article 7(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1174/2000,
- 5,2631 % of the quantity requested for beef imports intended for the manufacture of products as defined by Article 7(b) of Regulation (EC) No 1174/2000.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 131, 1.6.2000, p. 30.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 69, 10.3.2001, p. 15.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 721/2001****of 10 April 2001****determining to what extent applications lodged in April 2001 for the right to import bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter of certain Alpine and mountain breeds can be met**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 of 26 May 1999 opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for imports of bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter of certain Alpine and mountain breeds, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1012/98 and amending Regulation (EC) No 1143/98 <sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 provides for a further allocation of quantities not covered by import licence applications at 15 March 2001.
- (2) Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 581/2001 of 23 March 2001 providing for a further allocation of import rights under Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999 for bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter of certain Alpine and mountain breeds <sup>(2)</sup> lays down the quantities of bulls, cows and heifers other than for slaughter of certain Alpine and mountain breeds that

may be imported under special conditions until 30 June 2001.

- (3) The quantities for which import rights have been requested exceed the quantities available. A uniform percentage reduction in the quantities applied for should therefore be set in accordance with Article 9(8) and Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Each application for the right to import, lodged in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No 1081/1999, shall be granted as follows:

- 2,9057 % of the quantity requested for serial number 09.0001,
- 8,6578 % of the quantity requested for serial number 09.0003.

*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 April 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

Franz FISCHLER

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 131, 27.5.1999, p. 15.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 85, 24.3.2001, p. 12.

## II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

## COUNCIL

**DECISION No 3/2001 OF THE EU-CZECH REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION COUNCIL  
of 8 March 2001**

**extending by five years the period within which any public aid granted by the Czech Republic will be assessed taking into account the fact that the Czech Republic is to be regarded as an area identical to those areas of the Community described in Article 87(3)(a) of the Treaty establishing the European Community**

(2001/289/EC)

THE ASSOCIATION COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Czech Republic, of the other part and in particular Article 64(4)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 64(4)(a) of the Europe Agreement lays down that the Association Council shall, taking into account the economic situation of the Czech Republic, decide whether the period within which any public aid granted by the Czech Republic shall be assessed taking into account the fact that the Czech Republic shall be regarded as an area identical to those areas of the Community described in Article 87(3)(a) of the Treaty establishing the European Community should be extended for a further period of five years.
- (2) The GDP/capita of the Czech Republic measured in Purchasing Power Standards reached 63 % of the Community average in 1997, it is appropriate to make such an extension,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

The period within which any public aid granted by the Czech Republic shall be assessed, taking into account the fact that the Czech Republic shall be regarded as an area identical to those

areas of the Community described in Article 87(3)(a) of the Treaty establishing the European Community, shall be extended for a further period of five years.

*Article 2*

Within six months of the date of adoption of this Decision, the Czech Republic shall submit the GDP per capita figures which have been harmonised at NUTS II level at the European Commission. The Czech Republic State aid monitoring authority and the European Commission shall then jointly evaluate the eligibility of the regions as well as the maximum aid intensities in relation thereto in order to draw up the regional aid map on the basis of the Community guidelines on national regional aid <sup>(1)</sup>. Thereafter, the joint proposal shall be submitted to the Association Committee, which shall take a decision to this effect.

*Article 3*

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption. It shall apply as from 1 January 1997.

Done at Brussels, 8 March 2001.

*For the Association Council*

*The President*

A. LINDH

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 74, 10.3.1998, p. 9.

# COMMISSION

## COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 21 March 2001

**on the basic parameters of the trans-European high-speed rail system referred to in Article 5(3)(b) of Directive 96/48/EC**

*(notified under document number C(2001) 745)*

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2001/290/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 96/48/EC of 23 July 1996 on the interoperability of the trans-European high-speed rail system<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 6(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The first stage in developing technical specifications for interoperability (TSIs) is to establish the characteristics of the basic parameters referred to in Article 5(3)(b) of Directive 96/48/EC.
- (2) The Committee set up by Directive 96/48/EC has appointed the European Association for Railway Interoperability (AEIF) as the joint representative body in accordance with Article 2(h) of that Directive.
- (3) The AEIF has drafted a text which includes definitions and proposals of characteristics to be respected for a number of basic parameters, based on the list contained in Annex II to Directive 96/48/EC and by adding those judged necessary in terms of interoperability.
- (4) The first objective of this Recommendation is to guide the technical choices made by authorities responsible for planning, constructing, upgrading and operating the infrastructure and rolling stock to be put into service after the date on which this Recommendation takes effect, contributing to the operation of the rail system referred to in Directive 96/48/EC.
- (5) The second objective of this Recommendation is to establish a common basis for the elaboration of TSIs. It does not preclude the need to establish these parameters in the corresponding TSIs, which will be adopted in

accordance with Article 6(1) of Directive 96/48/EC. These parameters can also be updated as part of the review of the TSIs provided for in Article 6(2) of that Directive. In this context, the final results of the Safetrain project shall be taken into account in the revision of the parameter on boundary mechanical characteristics of rolling stock, as soon as they are made available to AEIF.

- (6) Directive 96/48/EC provides for special implementing provisions in some specific cases. The specific cases mentioned in this Recommendation are not intended to be an incentive to maintain network discrepancies but rather a recognition of current important national specificities.
- (7) The provisions contained in this Recommendation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up by Directive 96/48/EC,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS:

1. The definitions and characteristics which should be respected for a number of basic parameters of the trans-European high-speed railway system referred to in Article 5(3)(b) of Directive 96/48/EC are given in the Annex to this Recommendation.
2. This Recommendation is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 March 2001.

*For the Commission*

Loyola DE PALACIO

*Vice-President*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 235, 17.9.1996, p. 6.

## ANNEX

Preamble:

In the text that follows:

- (a) the three line categories defined in Annex I(1)(b) to Council Directive 96/48/EC of 23 July 1996 on the interoperability of the trans-European high-speed rail system, are referred to as:
  - category I: specially built high-speed lines equipped for speeds generally equal to or greater than 250 km/h,
  - category II: specially upgraded high-speed lines equipped for speeds of the order of 200 km/h,
  - category III: specially upgraded high-speed lines which have special features as a result of topographical, relief or town-planning constraints, on which the speed must be adapted to each case.
- (b) The specific cases provided for in Article 5(3)(d) of Directive 96/48/EC are mentioned. However, the conditions of application for the TSIs in these specific cases will be determined in the corresponding TSIs, as well as the tolerances when these are not included in the present Recommendation.
- (c) Ireland and Northern-Ireland are not subject to the characteristics to be respected in the following basic parameters: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 16. Appropriate specific cases will be defined in the TSIs for these basic parameters in the context of the Irish standard structure gauge for new works, and the Irish standard track gauge of 1 602 mm for continuously welded track.

## 1. MINIMUM GAUGES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND ROLLING STOCK

### 1.1. Description of the parameter

The gauge is a concept designed to define external sizes so that rolling stock can be operated without encountering any obstacle associated with fixed installations (tunnel walls, catenary or signal posts, bridge parapets, platforms, etc.). The parameter is thus two-fold: the structure gauge which defines the minimum size of the infrastructure, and the gauge of the rolling stock which defines its maximum size.

#### 1.1.1. Structure gauge

This is related to the infrastructure. It must leave the defined cross-section totally free of obstacles.

#### 1.1.2. Rolling stock gauge

This is defined in terms of the envelope within which the rolling stock is contained when operating.

#### 1.1.3. Interaction rolling stock/structure gauges

Using the above definitions, the gauge of rolling stock travelling on a given line section must always be smaller, by an appropriate safety margin, than the structure gauge of the line in question.

### 1.2. Characteristics to be respected

#### 1.2.1. Infrastructure gauges

The minimum gauge for infrastructure on future category I lines is the GC gauge.

The minimum gauge for infrastructure on existing category I lines and category II lines is the GB gauge. The GC gauge is recommended where an economic survey can prove the advantages of such an investment.

#### 1.2.2. Rolling stock subsystem

The three UIC gauges 505-1, GB and GC are applicable. Operators can choose the gauge they consider most appropriate to their needs, taking into account the structure gauge of the routes on which the rolling stock will be operated.

### 1.2.3. *Special cases*

In Great Britain the UK1 gauge is being used for category II and III lines and rolling stock being operated on these lines.

The FIN1 gauge is being used for lines on the territory of Finland.

## 2. MINIMUM RADIUS OF CURVATURE

### 2.1. Description of the parameter

The radius of curvature of a track determines the amplitude of curvature in the track when it is not straight. The radius of curvature, the cant and the cant deficiency and the maximum speed at which a vehicle can operate on the curve are four interdependent parameters.

The minimum radius of curvature will be based on three other parameters: maximum cant, maximum deficiency and the maximum speed permitted on the line by the infrastructure operator.

### 2.2. Characteristics to be respected

The following characteristics refer to the standard track gauge as defined in point 3. For other gauges, equivalent provisions are to be defined in the correspondent TSIs.

#### 2.2.1. Cant

The cant chosen for new high-speed lines in the design phase shall be limited to 180 mm. On tracks in operation, a maintenance tolerance of  $\pm 20$  mm is allowed, without trespassing a maximum cant of 190 mm.

This value may be raised to 200 mm maximum on tracks reserved for passenger traffic alone.

#### 2.2.2. Cant deficiency

##### 2.2.2.1. Lines specially built for high speed

The cant deficiency value chosen in the design phase for these lines shall be limited to the values shown in the table below, according to the maximum speed of the line:

High-speed lines	Speed range (km/h)	Limiting value (mm)
	$250 \leq V \leq 300$	100
	$300 < V$	80

Values of cant deficiency higher than shown in the above table may be allowed for lines whose construction involves very tough topographical constraints. These will be specified in the TSI on infrastructure.

##### 2.2.2.2. Lines specially upgraded for high speed and connecting lines

The cant deficiency allowed for high-speed trains on upgraded existing lines and their connecting lines shall be limited by design to the values in the table below, according to the line's maximum speed:

Upgraded lines	Speed range (km/h)	Limiting value (mm)
	$V \leq 160$	160
	$160 < V \leq 200$	150
	$200 < V \leq 230$	140
	$230 < V < 250$	130

The same values may be applied on existing high-speed lines.

Values of cant deficiency higher than shown in the above table may be allowed for lines whose construction involves very tough topographical constraints. These will be specified in the TSI on infrastructure.

#### 2.2.2.3. Cant deficiency on diverging track of switches

During project design, the maximum values of cant deficiency on diverging track of switches shall be:

- 120 mm for switches allowing turnout speeds of  $30 \leq V \leq 70$  km/h,
- 100 mm for switches allowing turnout speeds of  $70 < V \leq 170$  km/h,
- 85 mm for switches allowing turnout speeds of  $170 < V \leq 230$  km/h.

A tolerance of 10 mm on the previous values may be accepted for existing switches laid on lines to be upgraded for high speed.

#### 2.2.3. Tilting trains

Authorisation to operate at a higher speed is granted to tilting trains or trains that are fitted with systems which enhance their performance under the condition that access for interoperable trains not fitted with similar equipment will not be restricted.

#### 2.2.4. Sidings and stabling tracks

The minimum curve radius in sidings and stabling tracks is 150 m for the theoretical radius, with a maintenance tolerance of 25 m.

### 3. TRACK GAUGE

#### 3.1. Description of the parameter

Track gauge is the distance between the gauge faces of the railheads measured at a height of 14,5 mm ( $\pm 0,5$  mm) below the rail running surface.

#### 3.2. Characteristics to be respected

The track gauge is set at 1 435 mm, based on the standard European network. The theoretical design values can be between 1 435 and 1 437 mm. Tolerances are to be defined in the infrastructure TSI.

#### 3.3. Specific cases

The following values are acceptable:

- a gauge of 1 524 mm may be used on the territory of Finland;
- a gauge of 1 668 mm on the territory of Portugal, for lines of categories II and III.

### 4. MAXIMUM TRACK STRESSING

#### 4.1. Description of the parameter

Any vehicle being operated on a rail track generates interaction forces at the level of rail-wheel contact in three directions: vertically, transversally and longitudinally.

These interaction forces are mainly due to the physical properties of the guided railway system given below:

- vertical static load of the vehicle,
- quasi-static load due to operating on curves for transversal forces, where they depend directly on cant deficiency at high speed, or to accelerating or decelerating forces for longitudinal forces,
- dynamic load due to faults in track geometry along the vertical and transversal planes, resulting from the track's geometry quality, cant deficiency and the design of the vehicle suspension,
- dynamic load due to the possible instability of the bogies, resulting from parameters associated with wheel-rail contact.

#### 4.2. Characteristics to be respected

The following rules must be respected:

- infrastructure shall be able to withstand at least a lateral load per axle equal to

$$H_{\text{lim}} = 10 + \frac{P}{3}$$

in kN, P being in kN the static load per axle of any interoperable train,

- all interoperable vehicles shall demonstrate that they will not transmit to the track a lateral load higher than

$$H_{\text{lim}} = 10 + \frac{P}{3}$$

P being in kN the static load per axle of this vehicle,

- limit the quotient of transversal and vertical load on a wheel:  $(Y/Q_{\text{lim}}) = 0,8$ , where Y is the dynamic transverse force and  $Q_{\text{lim}}$  is the vertical force exerted by a wheel on the rail,
- avoid bogie instability by controlling the 'equivalent conicity' parameter to 0,15 with used rails and wheels,
- limit longitudinal acceleration to 2,5 m/s<sup>2</sup>.

The above criteria must be respected, given the following provisos:

- the maximum value of the static axle load P is given in section 9,
- the maximum limit of the dynamic wheel load (Q) is:

V = 250 km/h	Q ≤ 180 kN
250 < V ≤ 300 km/h	Q ≤ 170 kN
V > 300 km/h	Q ≤ 160 kN

- the equivalent conicity shall be equal to or less than: 0,25 for speeds less than or equal to 280 km/h; 0,30 for speeds less than or equal to 250 km/h; 0,35 for speeds less than or equal to 230 km/h; 0,40 for speeds less than or equal to 200 km/h. Speeds higher than 230 km/h concern category I lines and speeds less than or equal to 250 km/h concern categories II and III lines.

## 5. MINIMUM PLATFORM LENGTH AND MAXIMUM TRAIN LENGTH

### 5.1. Description of the parameter

The whole train set of a passenger train must be positioned along a platform when it stops in a scheduled station to enable passengers to board and leave the train safely. This requires a match between the length of the platform and the train set. The length of the platform must be adapted to the operational length of the train set, as well as to certain operating rules such as good visibility of the departure signal.

### 5.2. Characteristics to be respected

- Train length: less than or equal to 400 m (with a tolerance of 1 %),
- Operational length of a platform: at least 400 m.

### 5.3. Specific cases

The following values are acceptable:

- on the territory of Great Britain and category II/III lines: maximum train length of 320 m and minimum operational platform length of 300 m,
- on the territory of Sweden: minimum operational platform length of 225 m,
- on the territory of Denmark: the minimum operational platform length is 320 m,
- on the territory of Finland: the minimum operational platform length is 350 m.

## 6. PLATFORM HEIGHT

### 6.1. Description of the parameter

Platform height is measured between the track running surface and the platform surface along the perpendicular.

### 6.2. Characteristics to be respected

The two permissible platform heights: 550 and 760 mm.

### 6.3. Specific cases

The following values are acceptable:

- on the territory of Great Britain, a platform height of 915 mm,
- on the territory of the Netherlands, a platform height of 840 mm.

## 7. POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE

### 7.1. Description of the parameter

The average power voltage and spectrum available at the pantographs must be specified.

### 7.2. Characteristics to be respected

#### 7.2.1. Category I lines

The power supply voltage for this category is 25 kV 50 Hz.

In countries with networks currently electrified at 15 kV 16⅔ Hz AC, this system may be used for new lines. The same system may also be applied in adjacent countries when it can be economically justified; in accordance with Article 7 of Directive 96/48/EC.

3 kV DC may be used in Italy for existing lines and for sections of new lines up to 250 km/h where 25 kV 50 Hz lines run the risk of disturbing ground-based and on-board signalling equipment on an existing line adjacent to the new line.

#### 7.2.2. Existing category I lines and lines in categories II and III

The following voltages are to be used: 1,5 kV and 3 kV DC, 15 kV 16⅔ Hz and 25 kV 50 Hz AC.

## 8. CATENARY GEOMETRY

### 8.1. Description of the parameter

High-speed trains are supplied from the overhead contact line by means of pantographs. The reliable interaction of overhead contact line and pantograph is an important condition for the interoperable trans-European high-speed rail system. The interaction depends on the compatibility of the geometry of overhead contact lines and pantographs which is defined by the contact wire height, the permissible lateral position of the contact wire with and without action of crosswinds and on the dimensions of pantographs. The selection of the contact wire height depends also on the climatic conditions to be considered, especially on the ice load which could occur along the line route.

### 8.2. Characteristics to be respected

#### 8.2.1. Contact wire height

On high-speed lines a constant contact wire height should be used in a defined part of the trans-European high-speed rail system, characterised for example by the adopted electrification system. Two values are possible: 5 080 mm and 5 300 mm. The latter value should be used where ice loads have to be considered.

For direct current lines a minimum contact wire height of 5 000 mm can be specified as the same level of safety would result as in the case of alternative current lines with 5 080 mm.

On category II and III lines, the contact wire height is subject to the limits set by local conditions. Special care has to be given to the transitions between differing contact wire heights. The following permissible gradients must be met:

Speed up to (km/h)	Maximum gradient	Maximum change in gradient
120	4 ‰	2 ‰
160	3,3 ‰	1,7 ‰
200	2 ‰	1 ‰
250	1 ‰	0,5 ‰

#### 8.2.2. *Dimension of pantographs*

The width of the European standard pantograph collector head is 1 600 mm with a working range of 1 200 mm and a length of the collector strips of 800 mm.

#### 8.2.3. *Permissible maximum lateral position*

The permissible lateral position of the contact wire has to be adjusted to the working range of the pantograph head and collector strips. The permissible maximal lateral deflection of the contact wire under crosswind is 400 mm.

#### 8.2.4. *Specific cases*

##### 8.2.4.1. Germany, Austria, Spain and Sweden

Trains circulating on existing category I lines, on category II and category III lines, as well as in the stations, must be equipped with secondary 1 950 mm pantographs.

##### 8.2.4.2. Great Britain

The nominal contact wire height on category II and III lines in the United Kingdom is 4 720 mm (minimum 4 170 mm, maximum 5 940 mm).

##### 8.2.4.3. Finland

The height of the contact wire is 6 150 mm. Trains may be equipped with 1 950 mm pantographs.

### 9. **AXLE LOAD**

#### 9.1. **Description of the parameter**

When a train circulates on a rail track, the rail undergoes load strain and this must be tolerated. These loads are both static and dynamic and are transferred to the track through the axles.

The track and rolling stock must be constructed and maintained in such a way as to ensure that these loads remain within the line safety limits.

#### 9.2. **Characteristics to be respected**

Axle load applied to the track may not exceed 170 kN.

For speeds less than or equal to 250 km/h, an axle load of 180 kN is accepted in the case of motorised axles.

A tolerance of 4 % is permitted for each of the axles and a tolerance of 2 % for the average load on the axles of the same train.

### 10. **BOUNDARY ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ROLLING STOCK**

#### 10.1. **Description of the parameter**

This parameter targets the following characteristics:

- (a) the voltage and frequency of the electricity supply,
- (b) the power factor,
- (c) the interference generated on the signalling and telecommunication system,
- (d) radio frequency interference,
- (e) electromagnetic immunity of on-board equipment.

#### 10.2. **Characteristics to be respected**

The characteristics to be respected are the following:

- (a) voltage and frequency of the electricity supply:

The voltage at the terminals of the substation and at the pantograph(s) shall comply with prEN 50 163 draft 1, 1/2000, section 4.1. Principal values are given below:

Power supply system	Lowest permanent voltage $U_{\min 1}$ Volt	Nominal voltage Volt	Highest permanent voltage $U_{\max 1}$ Volt
DC	1 000	1 500	1 800
(mean value)	2 000	3 000	3 600
AC	12 000	15 000	17 250
(mean value)	19 000	25 000	27 500

In AC 25 kV 50 Hz systems the frequency may vary between 49 and 51 Hz, in AC 15 kV 16⅔ Hz systems between 16⅓ and 17 Hz;

- (b) power factor: a minimum value of 0,95 must be respected for rolling stock running on category I lines. A full set of power factor requirements are given in prENXXX(CII);
- (c) interference generated on the signalling and telecommunication system: these characteristics vary in relation to the signalling and telecommunication system and will be specified in the corresponding TSIs. They will be covered by a heading in the infrastructure register;
- (d) radio frequency interference: European standard 50 121;
- (e) electromagnetic immunity of on-board equipment: European standard 50 121.

## 11. BOUNDARY MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ROLLING STOCK

### 11.1. Description of the parameter

All rolling stock must protect passengers and staff in the event of a collision accident. This protection is based on building methods that must absorb the energy of the collision, restrict deformation of carriage bodies and prevent overriding.

Three collision scenarios are defined:

1. symmetrical collision at a relative speed of 36 km/h between the same high-speed train sets;
2. collision at a speed of 36 km/h between one high-speed train set and a rail vehicle equipped with side buffers (freight car compliant with UIC 571-2 leaflet, 80 t in weight);
3. collision at a speed of 110 km/h on a level crossing with a road vehicle of 15 t represented by a rigid mass above top-of rail with a vertical impact surface.

### 11.2. Characteristics to be respected

*Scenario 1:* the driver's cabin must not deform.

*Scenarios 2 and 3:* the driver's cabin may deform. In the rear of the cabin, there must be a non-deforming survival space for the driver of at least 0,75 m in length, and there must be free access to the side doors or to the technical room or passenger compartment located behind the cabin.

In other respects:

- at least 6 MJ of energy must be absorbed, 75 % of it in the front of the first car in the train set; the rest must be spread over each intercar along the train set;
- there must be an enhanced resistance for passenger compartments in the front car and for the driver's survival space. The sections limiting these spaces must be designed with static resistance of at least 1 500 kN over the average crash train of the fusible areas for all three test collisions,
- the resistance of the other cars must be consistent with that of the cars at the front and back of the train set,
- crash-generated forces across fusible areas must not lead to an average deceleration of more than 5 g in the passenger compartments of the front car and in the driver's survival space,
- there must be systems to prevent overriding at the front of the train and between each vehicle.

## **12. BOUNDARY CHARACTERISTICS LINKED TO OUTSIDE ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERFERENCE**

### **12.1. Description of the parameter**

Electromagnetic compatibility must be specified:

- between control/command subsystem equipment and the outside of the high-speed rail system on the one hand,
- between the control/command subsystem equipment and the other subsystems on the other hand.

The compatibility between the energy subsystem and the control/command subsystem is dealt with in section 10.

### **12.2. Characteristics to be respected**

Standard EN 50 121 applies.

## **13. BOUNDARY CHARACTERISTICS LINKED TO INSIDE NOISE**

### **13.1. Description of the parameter**

These characteristics define the maximum noise level inside a train.

### **13.2. Characteristics to be respected**

The interior noise level of passenger vehicles is not considered to be an interoperability constituent. However, the noise level within the driver's cab must be limited for safety reasons and here the boundary permissible value of noise at an equivalent level for 30 minutes (Leq dB(A) over 30 minutes) is 84 dB(A) (measured at 300 km/h in open country as defined in UIC leaflet 651).

## **14. MAXIMUM LIMIT FOR PRESSURE VARIATIONS**

### **14.1. Description of the parameter**

Operating trains in tunnels generates pressure waves, which depend on the aerodynamic properties of the nose and the tail, of the friction characteristics of the train and tunnel surfaces (hence of the train length), of the speed and of the blockage ratio — the ratio of the train cross section area to the free air section area of the tunnel. These waves are usually composed of sharp fronts corresponding to the train nose and tail leaving the tunnel, with smoother evolutions in between. They are subject to propagation along the tunnel space at the speed of sound, with reflections at the open air ends of the tunnel and an amplitude reversal. If two trains pass in a tunnel, the resulting pressure at any given point in the tunnel or any given time, is equal to the sum of the propagating waves inside the tunnel and of the pressure variation which follows the train during its run.

Two different types of risks are associated with these pressure variations, as far as passengers are concerned:

- above a certain level of pressure amplitude, there may be a risk of severe trauma to the ear drum,
- at lower amplitude values, the risk is of some aural discomfort.

### **14.2. Characteristics to be respected**

The maximum limit for pressure variations that passengers must be subjected to in the worst conditions is 10 000 Pa. This value is based solely on the impact to health. It does not take into account the comfort of passengers.

## **15. MAXIMUM GRADIENTS**

### **15.1. Description of the parameter**

Steel-to-steel contact between wheel and rail gives a limited adhesion coefficient. This means that:

- the required traction power for a given mass grows rapidly as the upward gradient increases,
- braking distances, which depend on train speed and load, increase significantly depending on the downward gradient.

Maximum gradients are decided taking into account the planned usage of the line and the maximum value indicated hereafter.

### **15.2. Characteristics to be respected**

The maximum value for category I high-speed lines is 35 ‰, provided the following requirements are observed:

- the downward gradient of the sliding average profile over 10 km is less than or equal to 25 ‰,
- the maximum length of continuous 35 ‰ gradient (upward or downward) does not exceed 6 000 m.

**15.3. Specific case**

The maximum gradient on the German Cologne-Rhine/Main high-speed line is 40 %.

**16. MINIMUM TRACK CENTRE DISTANCE****16.1. Description of the parameter**

Track centre distance is an infrastructure parameter linked to two different functional requirements.

- It must be defined in such a way that under no circumstances is there any risk that two vehicles running on adjacent tracks can collide; this is normally done by respecting the infrastructure gauge defined for the line, for each of the concerned tracks.
- It must be defined in such a way that the aerodynamic effects on crossing trains are compatible with the rolling stock design.

**16.2. Characteristics to be respected****16.2.1. Future category I lines**

The minimum track centre distance is 4,5 m (in conjunction with infrastructure gauge C).

This value may be reduced to 4,2 m for speeds up to 300 km/h, and 4 m for speeds up to 250 km/h.

**16.2.2. Category II lines**

Track centre distance is fixed at 4 m for lines operated at speeds in excess of 220 km/h. For lower speeds, it is sufficient to meet infrastructure gauge requirements.

**16.2.3. Specific cases**

In Great Britain, the track centre distance is reduced to 3 165 mm, taking into account the UK1 gauge for category II and III lines.

In Spain, a value of 3 808 mm is applied for category II lines.

**17. CARRIAGE OF DISABLED PERSONS**

Rolling stock and infrastructure have to take into account as appropriate the results of the COST 335 action. Mandatory specifications will be indicated in the correspondent TSIs.

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## COMMISSION DECISION

of 29 March 2001

**amending Decision 95/94/EC establishing a list of semen collection centres approved for the export to the Community of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species from certain third countries**

*(notified under document number C(2001) 950)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2001/291/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/429/EEC of 26 June 1990 laying down the animal health requirements applicable to intra-Community trade in and imports of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species <sup>(1)</sup>, as amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 7 and Article 8(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Decision 93/160/EEC <sup>(2)</sup>, as last amended by Decision 1999/150/EC <sup>(3)</sup>, establishes a list of non-member countries from which the Member States authorise the import of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species.
- (2) Canada is on that list.
- (3) Commission Decision 95/94/EEC <sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by Decision 2000/353/EC <sup>(5)</sup>, establishes a list of semen collection centres approved for the export to the Community of semen of domestic animals of the porcine species from certain non-member countries.
- (4) The competent Canadian veterinary authorities have requested the inclusion of three Canadian collection centres (Aurora GTC, Costwold Western Canada Ltd and Centre d'insémination C-Prim) on that list.
- (5) The Community has received guarantees that the three centres fulfil the requirements of Article 8 of Directive 90/429/EEC.
- (6) The three centres should therefore be added to the list of approved centres.

- (7) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

In the Annex to Decision 95/94/EC, the following three collection centres are added to Part 4, relating to Canada:

- Aurora GTC  
Box 177  
Kipling, Saskatchewan, Canada  
Location SW 15-10-6 W2  
Approval code: 7-AI-100,
- Costwold Western Canada Ltd  
17 Speers Road  
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada  
Location SW 27-18-2 EPM  
Approval code: 6-AI-70,
- Centre d'insémination C-Prim  
2, chemin St Gabriel  
St Gabriel de Brandon, Québec, Canada  
Approval code: 4-AI-24.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 29 March 2001.

*For the Commission*

David BYRNE

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 62.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 67, 19.3.1993, p. 27.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 49, 25.2.1999, p. 40.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 73, 1.4.1995, p. 87.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 124, 25.5.2000, p. 65.

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 29 March 2001

**amending Decision 93/52/EEC recording the compliance by certain Member States of regions with the requirements relating to brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*) and according them the status of a Member State or region officially free of the disease**

(notified under document number C(2001) 952)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2001/292/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/68/EEC of 28 January 1991 on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in ovine and caprine animals <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Commission Decision 94/953/EC <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Annex A, Chapter 1(II) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) By Decision 93/52/EEC <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Decision 97/315/EC <sup>(4)</sup>, the Commission recorded compliance by certain Member States or regions with the requirements relating to brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*) and accorded them the status of a Member State or region officially free of the disease.
- (2) In Austria and the French regions of Ardèche, Aveyron, Cantal, Corrèze, Gers, Gironde, Haute-Loire, Lot, Lozère, Morbihan, Puy-de-Dôme and Vosges, brucellosis has been a notifiable disease for at least five years. No case has been confirmed there officially for at least five years and vaccination has been banned for at least three years. It should therefore be recorded that these regions comply with the requirements laid down in Annex A, Chapter 1(II)(1)(b) to Directive 91/68/EEC.
- (3) Austria and the regions Ardèche, Aveyron, Cantal, Corrèze, Gers, Gironde, Haute-Loire, Lot, Lozère, Morbihan, Puy-de-Dôme and Vosges in France therefore satisfy the conditions to be recognised officially free of brucellosis.
- (4) Austria and France furthermore undertake to comply with Annex A Chapter 1(II)(2) to Directive 91/68/EEC. The status of Austria and the regions in France of Ardèche, Aveyron, Cantal, Corrèze, Gers, Gironde, Haute-Loire, Lot, Lozère, Morbihan, Puy-de-Dôme and

Vosges should therefore be recognised as officially free of brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*) and Decision 93/52/EEC should be amended accordingly.

- (5) Sheep and goats introduced onto holdings in Austria and in the regions of France of Ardèche, Aveyron, Cantal, Corrèze, Gers, Gironde, Haute-Loire, Lot, Lozère, Morbihan, Puy-de-Dôme and Vosges must therefore comply with the conditions laid down in Annex A Chapter 1(I)(D) to Directive 91/68/EEC.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

Annex I ('Member States') to Decision 93/52/EEC is replaced by Annex I to this Decision.

*Article 2*

Annex II ('Regions') to Decision 93/52/EEC is replaced by Annex II to this Decision.

*Article 3*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 29 March 2001.

*For the Commission*

David BYRNE

*Member of the Commission*

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 19.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 371, 31.12.1994, p. 14.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 13, 21.1.1993, p. 14.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 137, 28.5.1997, p. 20.

## ANNEX I

## 'ANNEX I

- Austria
- Belgium
- Denmark
- Germany
- Finland
- Ireland
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Sweden
- United Kingdom.'

## ANNEX II

## 'ANNEX II

## In France:

Ain, Aisne, Allier, Ardèche, Ardennes, Aube, Aveyron, Cantal, Charente, Charente-Maritime, Cher, Corrèze, Côte-d'Or, Côtes-d'Armor, Creuse, Deux-Sèvres, Dordogne, Doubs, Essonne, Eure, Eure-et-Loire, Finistère, Gers, Gironde, Hauts-de-Seine, Haute-Loire, Haute-Vienne, Ille-et-Vilaine, Indre, Indre-et-Loire, Jura, Loir-et-Cher, Loire, Loire-Atlantique, Loiret, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Lozère, Maine-et-Loire, Manche, Marne, Mayenne, Morbihan, Nièvre, Nord, Oise, Orne, Pas-de-Calais, Puy-de-Dôme, Rhône, Haute-Saône, Saône-et-Loire, Sarthe, Seine-Maritime, Seine-Saint-Denis, Territoire de Belfort, Val-de-Marne, Val-d'Oise, Vendée, Vienne, Yonne, Yvelines, Ville de Paris, Vosges.

## In Spain:

Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Las Palmas.'

**COMMISSION DECISION****of 30 March 2001****amending Council Directive 95/70/EC introducing minimum Community measures for the control of certain diseases affecting bivalve molluscs, in relation to the list of national reference laboratories for diseases of bivalve molluscs***(notified under document number C(2001) 978)***(Text with EEA relevance)**

(2001/293/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 95/70/EC of 22 December 1995, introducing minimum Community measures for the control of certain diseases affecting bivalve molluscs <sup>(1)</sup> and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Directive 95/70/EC, Article 6(2) lays down that Member States shall ensure that in each Member State a national reference laboratory is designated, with facilities and expert personnel enabling it to carry out the testing referred to in paragraph 1 of the same Article.
- (2) Paragraph 3 of the same Article lays down that by way of derogation from paragraph 2, Member States which do not have a national laboratory competent in the matter may use the services of a national laboratory with competence in the matter in another Member State.
- (3) The list of national reference laboratories for diseases of bivalve molluscs is set out in Annex C to Directive 95/70/EC.

- (4) This list needs to be updated.

- (5) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

Annex C to Directive 95/70/EC is hereby replaced by the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 30 March 2001.

*For the Commission*

David BYRNE

*Member of the Commission*

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 332, 30.12.1995, p. 33.

## ANNEX

## ‘ANNEX C

## NATIONAL REFERENCE LABORATORIES FOR DISEASES OF BIVALVE MOLLUSCS

<b>Denmark:</b>	Danish Institute for Fisheries Research Department of Marine Ecology and Aquaculture Fish Disease Laboratory Stigbøjlen 4 DK-1870 Frederiksberg C
<b>France:</b>	Laboratoire de Génétique et Pathologie Ifremer, Ronce les bains F-17390 La Tremblade
<b>Germany:</b>	Bundesforschungsanstalt für Viruserkrankungen der Tiere Boddenblick 5a D-17498 Insel Riems
<b>Greece:</b>	Centre of Thessaloniki Veterinary Institutions Department of Pathology of Aquatic Organisms 80, 26 <sup>th</sup> Octovriou str. GR-54627 Thessaloniki
<b>Ireland:</b>	Fish Health Unit Marine Institute Abbotstown, Castleknock Dublin 15 Ireland
<b>Italy:</b>	Area Ittiopatologia Laboratorio Patologia Molluschi Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie Via della Roggia, 94 I-33030 Basaldella di Campoformido (UD)
<b>Netherlands:</b>	Fish Diseases Laboratory ID-Lelystad, Institute for Animal Science and Health Edelhertweg 15 PO box 65 8200 AB Lelystad Nederland
<b>Spain:</b>	Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas CSIC Eduardo Cabello, 6 E-36208 Vigo
<b>United Kingdom, England:</b>	CEFAS Weymouth Laboratory Barrack road The Nothe Weymouth, Dorset DT4 8UB United Kingdom
<b>United Kingdom, Scotland:</b>	Fisheries Research Services Marine Laboratory PO box 101 Victoria Road Aberdeen AB11 9DB United Kingdom

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 30 March 2001

**amending Decision 98/361/EC establishing the list of approved zones and approved fish farms, with regard to infectious haematopoietic necrosis and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia in Spain**

(notified under document number C(2001) 979)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2001/294/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/67/EEC of 28 January 1991 concerning the animal health conditions governing the placing on the market of aquaculture animals and products <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Directive 98/45/EC <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Member States may obtain for one or more continental or coastal zones the status of approved zones free of infectious haematopoietic necrosis (IHN) and viral haemorrhagic septicaemia (VHS).
- (2) The status of approved continental zone and approved coastal zone in respect of IHN and VHS was granted to certain catchment areas and coastal areas in Spain, by Commission Decision 98/361/EC <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Decision 2000/311/EC <sup>(4)</sup>.
- (3) When the region of Asturias was granted the status of approved zone by Decision 98/361/EC, the water catchment area of the River Eo was excluded since it has its source in Galicia.
- (4) When Galicia, by Decision 1999/513/EC <sup>(5)</sup>, was granted the status of approved zone the water catchment area of the River Eo situated in Galicia was included.
- (5) Spain has submitted to the Commission evidence in support of granting the status of approved zone for all water catchment areas of the River Eo, as well as the

national provisions ensuring compliance with the rules on maintenance of approval.

- (6) Scrutiny of this information allows the status to be granted for all water catchment areas of the River Eo.
- (7) The water catchment area of the River Eo shall be included in the approved continental zone of Asturias.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

*Article 1*

The Annex to Decision 98/361/EC is replaced by the Annex hereto.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 30 March 2001.

*For the Commission*

David BYRNE

*Member of the Commission*<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 46, 19.2.1991, p. 1.<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 189, 3.7.1998, p. 12.<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 163, 6.6.1998, p. 46.<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 104, 29.4.2000, p. 77.<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 195, 28.7.1999, p. 39.

## ANNEX

## ‘ANNEX

## A. LIST OF APPROVED ZONES WITH REGARD TO IHN AND VHS IN SPAIN

## I. REGION: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF ASTURIAS

1. **Continental zones**

All water catchment areas of Asturias.

2. **Coastal zones**

The entire coast of Asturias.

## II. REGION: GALICIA

1. **Continental zones**

The water catchment areas of Galicia:

- including the water catchment areas of the river Eo, the river Sil from its source in the province of León, the river Miño from its source to the barrier of Frieir, and the river Limia from its source to the barrier Das Conchas,
- excluding the water catchment area of the river Tamega.

2. **Coastal zones**

The coastal area in Galicia from the mouth of the river Eo (Isla Pancha) to the Cabo Silliero of the Ría de Vigo.  
The coastal area from Cabo Silliero to the Punta Picos (mouth of the river Miño) is considered as a buffer zone.

## III. REGION: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF ARAGÓN

**Continental zones**

- river Aragón from its source to the dam of Caparroso in the municipality of Navarra,
- river Gállego from its source to the dam of Ardisa,
- river Sotón from its source to the dam of Sotonera,
- river Isuela from its source to the dam of Arguis,
- river Flumen from its source to the dam of Santa María de Belsue,
- river Guatizalema from its source to the dam of Vadiello,
- river Cinca from its source to the dam of Grado,
- river Esera from its source to the dam of Barasona,
- river Noguera-Ribagorzana from its source to the dam of Santa Ana,
- river Huecha from its source to the dam of Alcalá de Moncayo,
- river Jalón from its source to the dam of Alagón,
- river Huerva from its source to dam of Mezalocha,
- river Aguasvivas from its source to the dam of Moneva,
- river Martín from its source to the dam of Cueva Foradada,
- river Ecuriza from its source to the dam of Ecuriza,
- river Guadalope from its source to the dam of Caspe,
- river Matarraña from its source to the dam of Aguas de Pena,
- river Pena from its source to the dam of Pena,
- river Guadalaviar-Turia from its source to the dam of the Generalísimo in the province of Valencia,
- river Mijares from its source to the dam of Arenós in the province of Castellón.

The other watercourses of the Comunidad de Aragón and the river Ebro along its course in the said Comunidad are considered as a buffer zone.

## IV. REGION: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF NAVARRA

**Continental Zones:**

- river Bidasoa from its source to its mouth,
- river Leizarán from its source to the dam of Leizarán (Muga),
- river Arakil-Arga from its source to the dam of Falces,
- river Ega from its source to the dam of Allo,
- river Aragón from its source in the Province of Huesca (Aragón) to the dam of Caparroso (Navarra).

The other watercourses of the Comunidad de Navarra and the river Ebro along its course through the said Comunidad are considered as a buffer zone.

## V. REGION: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CASTILLA AND LEÓN

**Continental zones**

- river Duero from its source to the dam of Aldeávila,
- river Ébre from its source in the region of Cantabria to the dam of Sobrón,
- river Queiles from its source to the dam of los Fayos,
- river Tiétar from its source to the dam of Rosarito,
- river Alberche from its source to the dam of El Burguillo,

The other watercourses of the region of Castilla and León are considered as a buffer zone.

## VI. REGION: THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF CANTABRIA

**1. Continental zones**

The water catchment areas of the following rivers from their source to the sea:

- river Deva
- river Nansa
- river Saja-Besaya
- river Pas-Pisueña
- river Asón
- river Agüera.

The water catchment areas of the rivers Gandarillas, Escudo, Miera y Campiazo are considered as a buffer zone.

**2. Coastal zones**

The entire coast of Cantabria from the mouth of the river Deva until the creek of Ontón.

**B. LIST OF APPROVED FARMS WITH REGARD TO IHN AND VHS IN SPAIN**

## REGION: AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF ARAGÓN

- Truchas del Prado located in Alcalá de Ebro, province of Zaragoza (Aragón).'
-

## COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 April 2001

## laying down the measures to be carried out before releasing the restrictions applied in accordance with Article 9 of Council Directive 85/511/EEC

(notified under document number C(2001) 1094)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2001/295/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 90/425/EEC of 26 June 1990 concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market <sup>(1)</sup>, as last amended by Directive 92/118/EEC <sup>(2)</sup>, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 89/662/EEC of 11 December 1989 concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market <sup>(3)</sup>, as last amended by Directive 92/118/EEC, and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Directive 85/511/EEC of 18 November 1985 <sup>(4)</sup>, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, introduced Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease.
- (2) The establishment, in accordance with Article 9 of that Directive, of protection and surveillance zones around confirmed outbreaks is an essential element of disease control, however the Directive does not provide for the measures necessary to be carried out before the restrictions applied in the zones are released.
- (3) Following the reports of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and Ireland, the Commission, in order to reinforce the measures taken by the affected Member States in the framework of Directive 85/511/EEC adopted Decisions 2001/172/EC <sup>(5)</sup>, 2001/208/EC <sup>(6)</sup>, 2001/223/EC <sup>(7)</sup> and 2001/234/EC <sup>(8)</sup> concerning certain protection measures with regard to foot-and-mouth disease in the respective Member State.
- (4) The current epidemic involves to a great extent animals of susceptible species that express very mild clinical

signs and therefore the absence of disease must be substantiated by appropriate laboratory testing.

- (5) It appears appropriate to lay down the minimum requirements for the measures to be taken before the restrictions applied in protection and surveillance zones can be released.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Decision shall not apply to Great Britain in view of the different epidemiological situation which cannot be compared with other parts of the Community.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

## Article 1

Northern Ireland and Member States other than the United Kingdom shall ensure that the following measures are carried out in the zones established in accordance with Directive 85/511/EEC prior to lifting the restrictions provided for in Article 9 of that Directive:

1. The measures applied in the protection zone shall be maintained until the following requirements have been met:
  - (a) at least 15 days have elapsed since the elimination of all the animals of susceptible species from the holding referred to in Article 5 of Directive 85/511/EEC and the completion of the preliminary cleansing and disinfection on this holding, carried out in accordance with Article 10 of that Directive, and
  - (b) a survey has been concluded with negative results in all holdings with animals of susceptible species situated within the zone.

This survey shall be carried out in compliance with the provisions in paragraph 1 of the Annex and shall, where required by the epidemiological situation, in particular where small ruminants are affected by the disease and based on the provisions in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.4 of the Annex, include the measures provided for in paragraph 2.2 of the Annex.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 29.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 62, 15.3.1993, p. 49.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 13.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 315, 26.11.1985, p. 11.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 62, 2.3.2001, p. 22.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 73, 15.3.2001, p. 38.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 82, 22.3.2001, p. 29.

<sup>(8)</sup> OJ L 84, 23.3.2001, p. 62.

2. The measures applied in the surveillance zone shall be maintained until the following requirements have been met:
- (a) at least 30 days have elapsed since the elimination of all the animals of susceptible species from the holding referred to in Article 5 of Directive 85/511/EEC and the completion of the preliminary cleansing and disinfection on this holding, carried out in accordance with Article 10 of that Directive, and
  - (b) the requirements laid down in paragraph 1(b) have been met in the respective protection zone,
  - (c) a survey has been concluded with negative results in all holdings with animals of susceptible species situated within the zone.

This survey shall be carried out in compliance with the provisions in paragraph 1 of the Annex and shall, where required by the epidemiological situation, in particular

where small ruminants are affected by the disease and based on the provisions in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.4 of the Annex, include the measures provided for in paragraph 2.3 of the Annex.

*Article 2*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 April 2001.

*For the Commission*

David BYRNE

*Member of the Commission*

## ANNEX

**1. CLINICAL EXAMINATION**

- 1.1. Holdings must undergo clinical examinations of all animals of susceptible species for signs or symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease.
- 1.2. Special emphasis must be laid on animals which may have been exposed to foot-and-mouth disease virus with a high probability, notably transport from holdings at risk or close contact to persons or equipment that had close contact to holdings at risk.
- 1.3. The clinical examination must take into account the transmission of foot-and-mouth disease and the way in which animals of susceptible species are kept.
- 1.4. Relevant records kept on the holding must be examined in detail with particular regard to data on morbidity, mortality and abortion, clinical observations, changes in productivity and feed intake, purchase or sale of animals, visits of persons likely to be contaminated and other anamnesticly important information.

**2. PROCEDURES FOR SAMPLING**

- 2.1. Serological sampling shall be carried out according to the recommendations of the epidemiological team established within the framework of the contingency plans, and shall without prejudice to the requirements in paragraphs 2.2 and 2.3 support the provision of evidence for the absence of previous infection.  
  
The measures applicable to holdings where sheep and goats are kept may equally apply to holdings where other susceptible animals are kept taking into account the recommendations of the epidemiological team.
  - 2.2. All holdings within the perimeters of the zone where sheep and goats have not been in direct and close contact with bovine animals during a period of at least 21 days prior to taking the samples shall be examined following a sampling protocol suitable to detect at least 5 % prevalence of disease with at least 95 % certainty.
  - 2.3. Holdings within the perimeters of the zone where the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in the absence of clinical signs must be suspected, notably where sheep and goats are kept, shall be examined. For the purpose of this survey the model of a multi-stage sampling shall be sufficient which must ensure that samples are taken:
    - 2.3.1. from holdings in all administrative units within the perimeters of the zone where sheep and goats have not been in direct and close contact with bovine animals during a period of at least 30 days prior to taking the samples, and
    - 2.3.2. from as many holdings of those referred to in point 2.3.1 as necessary to detect with 95 % certainty at least one infected holding if the estimated prevalence of the disease was 2 % equally distributed throughout the zone (maximum 150 holdings), and
    - 2.3.3. from as many sheep and goats per holding as necessary to detect at least 5 % prevalence of disease within the herd with at least 95 % certainty, but not more than 60 samples per holding and from all sheep and goats if there are less than 15 sheep and goats on the holding.
  - 2.4. Actions will commence when at least 21 days have elapsed after the elimination of susceptible animals on the infected holding(s) and the carrying out of preliminary cleansing and disinfection.
-