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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2021/2003
of 17 November 2003
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 18 November 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 November 2003.

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 299, 1.11.2002, p. 17.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 17 November 2003 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	86,7
	096	49,6
	204	52,9
	999	63,1
0707 00 05	052	43,6
	999	43,6
0709 90 70	052	134,0
	204	77,0
	999	105,5
0805 20 10	204	54,1
	999	54,1
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	052	84,2
	388	66,8
	464	146,8
	528	66,8
	999	91,2
0805 50 10	052	86,6
	524	60,1
	528	81,9
	600	88,3
	999	79,2
0806 10 10	052	111,3
	400	221,7
	504	216,9
	508	238,6
	999	197,1
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	052	60,5
	060	37,8
	064	48,5
	096	84,1
	388	117,0
	400	73,1
	404	86,7
	720	55,1
	800	148,9
	999	79,1
0808 20 50	052	101,2
	060	50,8
	064	59,7
	720	48,7
	999	65,1

⁽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 2022/2003
of 17 November 2003**

**fixing the minimum selling prices for beef put up for sale under the second invitation to tender
referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1853/2003**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 28(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Tenders have been invited for certain quantities of beef fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1853/2003 on periodical sales by tender of beef ⁽³⁾.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 9 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2173/79 of 4 October 1979 on detailed rules of application for the disposal of beef bought in by intervention agencies and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 216/69 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2417/95 ⁽⁵⁾, the minimum selling prices for meat put up for

sale by tender should be fixed, taking into account tenders submitted.

- (3) 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

The minimum selling prices for beef for the second invitation to tender held in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1853/2003 for which the time limit for the submission of tenders was 10 November 2003 are as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 November 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 November 2003.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 270, 21.10.2003, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 271, 22.10.2003, p. 15.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 251, 5.10.1979, p. 12.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 248, 14.10.1995, p. 39.

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

Estado miembro	Productos	Precio mínimo Expresado en euros por tonelada
Medlemsstat	Produkter	Mindstepriser i EUR/t
Mitgliedstaat	Erzeugnisse	Mindestpreise Ausgedrückt in EUR/Tonne
Κράτος μέλος	Προϊόντα	Ελάχιστες πωλήσεις εκφραζόμενες σε ευρώ ανά τόνο
Member State	Products	Minimum prices Expressed in EUR per tonne
État membre	Produits	Prix minimaux Exprimés en euros par tonne
Stato membro	Prodotti	Prezzi minimi Espressi in euro per tonnellata
Lidstaat	Producten	Minimumprijzen Uitgedrukt in euro per ton
Estado-Membro	Produtos	Preço mínimo Expresso em euros por tonelada
Jäsenvaltio	Tuotteet	Vähimmäishinnat euroina tonnia kohden ilmaistuna
Medlemsstat	Produkter	Minimipriser i euro per ton

a) **Carne con hueso — Kød, ikke udbenet — Fleisch mit Knochen — Κρέατα με κόκαλα — Bone-in beef —
Viande avec os — Carni non disossate — Vlees met been — Carne com osso — Luullinen naudanliha — Kött
med ben**

DEUTSCHLAND	— Hinterviertel	—
ESPAÑA	— Cuartos delanteros	990
ITALIA	— Quarti posteriori	—
	— Quarti anteriori	—

b) **Carne deshuesada — Udbenet kød — Fleisch ohne Knochen — Κρέατα χωρίς κόκαλα — Boneless beef —
Viande désossée — Carni senza osso — Vlees zonder been — Carne desossada — Luuton naudanliha —
Benfritt kött**

DEUTSCHLAND	— Kugel (INT 12)	—
ESPAÑA	— Lomo de intervención (INT 17)	—
FRANCE	— Jarret arrière d'intervention (INT 11)	—
	— Tranche grasse d'intervention (INT 12)	—
	— Tranche d'intervention (INT 13)	—
	— Semelle d'intervention (INT 14)	—
	— Filet d'intervention (INT 15)	—
	— Rumsteak d'intervention (INT 16)	2 105
	— Faux-filet d'intervention (INT 17)	—
	— Flanchet d'intervention (INT 18)	—
	— Jarret avant d'intervention (INT 21)	—
	— Épaule d'intervention (INT 22)	—
	— Poitrine d'intervention (INT 23)	—
	— Avant d'intervention (INT 24)	—

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2023/2003
of 17 November 2003
prohibiting fishing for cod by vessels flying the flag of Sweden

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 806/2003 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2341/2002 of 20 December 2002 fixing for 2003 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1754/2003 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down quotas for cod for 2003.
- (2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.
- (3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of cod in the waters of ICES division IIIa Skagerrak, by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or regis-

tered in Sweden have exhausted the quota allocated for 2003. Sweden has prohibited fishing for this stock from 21 August 2003. This date should be adopted in this Regulation also,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of cod in the waters of ICES division IIIa Skagerrak, by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Sweden for 2003.

Fishing for cod in the waters of ICES division IIIa Skagerrak, by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transshipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 21 August 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 November 2003.

For the Commission

Jörgen HOLMQUIST

Director-General for Fisheries

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 122, 16.5.2003, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 356, 31.12.2002, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 252, 4.10.2003, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2024/2003
of 17 November 2003
prohibiting fishing for haddock by vessels flying the flag of Sweden

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 806/2003 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2341/2002 of 20 December 2002 fixing for 2003 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1754/2003 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down quotas for haddock for 2003.
- (2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.
- (3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of haddock in the waters of ICES divisions Skagerrak and Kattegat IIIb,c,d (EC waters), by vessels

flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden have exhausted the quota allocated for 2003. Sweden has prohibited fishing for this stock from 11 August 2003. This date should be adopted in this Regulation also,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of haddock in the waters of ICES divisions Skagerrak and Kattegat IIIb,c,d (EC waters), by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Sweden for 2003.

Fishing for haddock in the waters of ICES divisions Skagerrak and Kattegat IIIb,c,d (EC waters), by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transhipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 11 August 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 November 2003.

For the Commission

Jörgen HOLMQUIST

Director-General for Fisheries

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 122, 16.5.2003, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 356, 31.12.2002, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 252, 4.10.2003, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2025/2003
of 17 November 2003
prohibiting fishing for ling by vessels flying the flag of Sweden

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 806/2003 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2340/2002 of 16 December 2002 fixing for 2003 and 2004 the fishing opportunities for deep-sea fish stocks ⁽³⁾ lays down quotas for ling for 2003.
- (2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.
- (3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of ling in the waters of ICES division III (EC waters and waters not falling under the sovereignty or within the jurisdiction of third countries), by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden have exhausted the quota allocated for 2003. Sweden has

prohibited fishing for this stock from 31 August 2003. This date should consequently be adopted in this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of ling in the waters of ICES division III (EC waters and waters not falling under the sovereignty or within the jurisdiction of third countries), by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Sweden for 2003.

Fishing for ling in the waters of ICES division III (EC waters and waters not falling under the sovereignty or within the jurisdiction of third countries), by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transshipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 31 August 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 November 2003.

For the Commission

Jörgen HOLMQUIST

Director-General for Fisheries

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 122, 16.5.2003, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 356, 31.12.2002, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2026/2003
of 17 November 2003
prohibiting fishing for common sole by vessels flying the flag of Sweden

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2847/93 of 12 October 1993 establishing a control system applicable to the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 806/2003 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 21(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Regulation (EC) No 2341/2002 of 20 December 2002 fixing for 2003 the fishing opportunities and associated conditions for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Community waters and, for Community vessels, in waters where catch limitations are required ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1754/2003 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down quotas for common sole for 2003.
- (2) In order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantity limits on catches of stocks subject to quotas, the Commission must fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated.
- (3) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of common sole in the waters of ICES divisions Skagerrak and Kattegat IIIb,c,d (EC waters), by

vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden have exhausted the quota allocated for 2003. Sweden has prohibited fishing for this stock from 10 May 2003. This date should be adopted in this Regulation also,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of common sole in the waters of ICES divisions Skagerrak and Kattegat IIIb,c,d (EC waters), by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden are hereby deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Sweden for 2003.

Fishing for common sole in the waters of ICES divisions Skagerrak and Kattegat IIIb,c,d (EC waters), by vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in Sweden is hereby prohibited, as are the retention on board, transshipment and landing of this stock caught by the above vessels after the date of application of this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 10 May 2003.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 November 2003.

For the Commission

Jörgen HOLMQUIST

Director-General for Fisheries

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 261, 20.10.1993, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 122, 16.5.2003, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 356, 31.12.2002, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 252, 4.10.2003, p. 1.

DIRECTIVE 2003/88/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 4 November 2003
concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 137(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

Having consulted the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Council Directive 93/104/EC of 23 November 1993, concerning certain aspects of the organisation of working time ⁽³⁾, which lays down minimum safety and health requirements for the organisation of working time, in respect of periods of daily rest, breaks, weekly rest, maximum weekly working time, annual leave and aspects of night work, shift work and patterns of work, has been significantly amended. In order to clarify matters, a codification of the provisions in question should be drawn up.
- (2) Article 137 of the Treaty provides that the Community is to support and complement the activities of the Member States with a view to improving the working environment to protect workers' health and safety. Directives adopted on the basis of that Article are to avoid imposing administrative, financial and legal constraints in a way which would hold back the creation and development of small and medium-sized undertakings.
- (3) The provisions of Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work ⁽⁴⁾ remain fully applicable to the areas covered by this Directive without prejudice to more stringent and/or specific provisions contained herein.
- (4) The improvement of workers' safety, hygiene and health at work is an objective which should not be subordinated to purely economic considerations.

- (5) All workers should have adequate rest periods. The concept of 'rest' must be expressed in units of time, i.e. in days, hours and/or fractions thereof. Community workers must be granted minimum daily, weekly and annual periods of rest and adequate breaks. It is also necessary in this context to place a maximum limit on weekly working hours.
- (6) Account should be taken of the principles of the International Labour Organisation with regard to the organisation of working time, including those relating to night work.
- (7) Research has shown that the human body is more sensitive at night to environmental disturbances and also to certain burdensome forms of work organisation and that long periods of night work can be detrimental to the health of workers and can endanger safety at the workplace.
- (8) There is a need to limit the duration of periods of night work, including overtime, and to provide for employers who regularly use night workers to bring this information to the attention of the competent authorities if they so request.
- (9) It is important that night workers should be entitled to a free health assessment prior to their assignment and thereafter at regular intervals and that whenever possible they should be transferred to day work for which they are suited if they suffer from health problems.
- (10) The situation of night and shift workers requires that the level of safety and health protection should be adapted to the nature of their work and that the organisation and functioning of protection and prevention services and resources should be efficient.
- (11) Specific working conditions may have detrimental effects on the safety and health of workers. The organisation of work according to a certain pattern must take account of the general principle of adapting work to the worker.
- (12) A European Agreement in respect of the working time of seafarers has been put into effect by means of Council Directive 1999/63/EC of 21 June 1999 concerning the Agreement on the organisation of working time of seafarers concluded by the European Community Ship-owners' Association (ECSA) and the Federation of Transport Workers' Unions in the European Union (FST) ⁽⁵⁾ based on Article 139(2) of the Treaty. Accordingly, the provisions of this Directive should not apply to seafarers.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 61, 14.3.2003, p. 123.

⁽²⁾ Opinion of the European Parliament of 17 December 2002 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Council Decision of 22 September 2003.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 307, 13.12.1993, p. 18. Directive as amended by Directive 2000/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 195, 1.8.2000, p. 41).

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 167, 2.7.1999, p. 33.

- (13) In the case of those 'share-fishermen' who are employees, it is for the Member States to determine, pursuant to this Directive, the conditions for entitlement to, and granting of, annual leave, including the arrangements for payments.
- (14) Specific standards laid down in other Community instruments relating, for example, to rest periods, working time, annual leave and night work for certain categories of workers should take precedence over the provisions of this Directive.
- (15) In view of the question likely to be raised by the organisation of working time within an undertaking, it appears desirable to provide for flexibility in the application of certain provisions of this Directive, whilst ensuring compliance with the principles of protecting the safety and health of workers.
- (16) It is necessary to provide that certain provisions may be subject to derogations implemented, according to the case, by the Member States or the two sides of industry. As a general rule, in the event of a derogation, the workers concerned must be given equivalent compensatory rest periods.
- (17) This Directive should not affect the obligations of the Member States concerning the deadlines for transposition of the Directives set out in Annex I, part B,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

CHAPTER 1

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Purpose and scope

1. This Directive lays down minimum safety and health requirements for the organisation of working time.
2. This Directive applies to:
 - (a) minimum periods of daily rest, weekly rest and annual leave, to breaks and maximum weekly working time; and
 - (b) certain aspects of night work, shift work and patterns of work.
3. This Directive shall apply to all sectors of activity, both public and private, within the meaning of Article 2 of Directive 89/391/EEC, without prejudice to Articles 14, 17, 18 and 19 of this Directive.

This Directive shall not apply to seafarers, as defined in Directive 1999/63/EC without prejudice to Article 2(8) of this Directive.

4. The provisions of Directive 89/391/EEC are fully applicable to the matters referred to in paragraph 2, without prejudice to more stringent and/or specific provisions contained in this Directive.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions shall apply:

1. 'working time' means any period during which the worker is working, at the employer's disposal and carrying out his activity or duties, in accordance with national laws and/or practice;
2. 'rest period' means any period which is not working time;
3. 'night time' means any period of not less than seven hours, as defined by national law, and which must include, in any case, the period between midnight and 5.00;
4. 'night worker' means:
 - (a) on the one hand, any worker, who, during night time, works at least three hours of his daily working time as a normal course; and
 - (b) on the other hand, any worker who is likely during night time to work a certain proportion of his annual working time, as defined at the choice of the Member State concerned:
 - (i) by national legislation, following consultation with the two sides of industry; or
 - (ii) by collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry at national or regional level;
5. 'shift work' means any method of organising work in shifts whereby workers succeed each other at the same working stations according to a certain pattern, including a rotating pattern, and which may be continuous or discontinuous, entailing the need for workers to work at different times over a given period of days or weeks;
6. 'shift worker' means any worker whose work schedule is part of shift work;
7. 'mobile worker' means any worker employed as a member of travelling or flying personnel by an undertaking which operates transport services for passengers or goods by road, air or inland waterway;
8. 'offshore work' means work performed mainly on or from offshore installations (including drilling rigs), directly or indirectly in connection with the exploration, extraction or exploitation of mineral resources, including hydrocarbons, and diving in connection with such activities, whether performed from an offshore installation or a vessel;

9. 'adequate rest' means that workers have regular rest periods, the duration of which is expressed in units of time and which are sufficiently long and continuous to ensure that, as a result of fatigue or other irregular working patterns, they do not cause injury to themselves, to fellow workers or to others and that they do not damage their health, either in the short term or in the longer term.

CHAPTER 2

MINIMUM REST PERIODS — OTHER ASPECTS OF THE ORGANISATION OF WORKING TIME

Article 3

Daily rest

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that every worker is entitled to a minimum daily rest period of 11 consecutive hours per 24-hour period.

Article 4

Breaks

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that, where the working day is longer than six hours, every worker is entitled to a rest break, the details of which, including duration and the terms on which it is granted, shall be laid down in collective agreements or agreements between the two sides of industry or, failing that, by national legislation.

Article 5

Weekly rest period

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that, per each seven-day period, every worker is entitled to a minimum uninterrupted rest period of 24 hours plus the 11 hours' daily rest referred to in Article 3.

If objective, technical or work organisation conditions so justify, a minimum rest period of 24 hours may be applied.

Article 6

Maximum weekly working time

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that, in keeping with the need to protect the safety and health of workers:

- (a) the period of weekly working time is limited by means of laws, regulations or administrative provisions or by collective agreements or agreements between the two sides of industry;
- (b) the average working time for each seven-day period, including overtime, does not exceed 48 hours.

Article 7

Annual leave

1. Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that every worker is entitled to paid annual leave of at least four weeks in accordance with the conditions for entitlement to, and granting of, such leave laid down by national legislation and/or practice.

2. The minimum period of paid annual leave may not be replaced by an allowance in lieu, except where the employment relationship is terminated.

CHAPTER 3

NIGHT WORK — SHIFT WORK — PATTERNS OF WORK

Article 8

Length of night work

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that:

- (a) normal hours of work for night workers do not exceed an average of eight hours in any 24-hour period;
- (b) night workers whose work involves special hazards or heavy physical or mental strain do not work more than eight hours in any period of 24 hours during which they perform night work.

For the purposes of point (b), work involving special hazards or heavy physical or mental strain shall be defined by national legislation and/or practice or by collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry, taking account of the specific effects and hazards of night work.

Article 9

Health assessment and transfer of night workers to day work

1. Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that:

- (a) night workers are entitled to a free health assessment before their assignment and thereafter at regular intervals;
- (b) night workers suffering from health problems recognised as being connected with the fact that they perform night work are transferred whenever possible to day work to which they are suited.

2. The free health assessment referred to in paragraph 1(a) must comply with medical confidentiality.

3. The free health assessment referred to in paragraph 1(a) may be conducted within the national health system.

*Article 10***Guarantees for night-time working**

Member States may make the work of certain categories of night workers subject to certain guarantees, under conditions laid down by national legislation and/or practice, in the case of workers who incur risks to their safety or health linked to night-time working.

*Article 11***Notification of regular use of night workers**

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that an employer who regularly uses night workers brings this information to the attention of the competent authorities if they so request.

*Article 12***Safety and health protection**

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that:

- (a) night workers and shift workers have safety and health protection appropriate to the nature of their work;
- (b) appropriate protection and prevention services or facilities with regard to the safety and health of night workers and shift workers are equivalent to those applicable to other workers and are available at all times.

*Article 13***Pattern of work**

Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that an employer who intends to organise work according to a certain pattern takes account of the general principle of adapting work to the worker, with a view, in particular, to alleviating monotonous work and work at a predetermined work-rate, depending on the type of activity, and of safety and health requirements, especially as regards breaks during working time.

CHAPTER 4

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS*Article 14***More specific Community provisions**

This Directive shall not apply where other Community instruments contain more specific requirements relating to the organisation of working time for certain occupations or occupational activities.

*Article 15***More favourable provisions**

This Directive shall not affect Member States' right to apply or introduce laws, regulations or administrative provisions more favourable to the protection of the safety and health of workers or to facilitate or permit the application of collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry which are more favourable to the protection of the safety and health of workers.

*Article 16***Reference periods**

Member States may lay down:

- (a) for the application of Article 5 (weekly rest period), a reference period not exceeding 14 days;
- (b) for the application of Article 6 (maximum weekly working time), a reference period not exceeding four months.

The periods of paid annual leave, granted in accordance with Article 7, and the periods of sick leave shall not be included or shall be neutral in the calculation of the average;

- (c) for the application of Article 8 (length of night work), a reference period defined after consultation of the two sides of industry or by collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry at national or regional level.

If the minimum weekly rest period of 24 hours required by Article 5 falls within that reference period, it shall not be included in the calculation of the average.

CHAPTER 5

DEROGATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS*Article 17***Derogations**

1. With due regard for the general principles of the protection of the safety and health of workers, Member States may derogate from Articles 3 to 6, 8 and 16 when, on account of the specific characteristics of the activity concerned, the duration of the working time is not measured and/or predetermined or can be determined by the workers themselves, and particularly in the case of:

- (a) managing executives or other persons with autonomous decision-taking powers;
- (b) family workers; or
- (c) workers officiating at religious ceremonies in churches and religious communities.

2. Derogations provided for in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 may be adopted by means of laws, regulations or administrative provisions or by means of collective agreements or agreements between the two sides of industry provided that the workers concerned are afforded equivalent periods of compensatory rest or that, in exceptional cases in which it is not possible, for objective reasons, to grant such equivalent periods of compensatory rest, the workers concerned are afforded appropriate protection.

3. In accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article derogations may be made from Articles 3, 4, 5, 8 and 16:

- (a) in the case of activities where the worker's place of work and his place of residence are distant from one another, including offshore work, or where the worker's different places of work are distant from one another;
- (b) in the case of security and surveillance activities requiring a permanent presence in order to protect property and persons, particularly security guards and caretakers or security firms;
- (c) in the case of activities involving the need for continuity of service or production, particularly:
 - (i) services relating to the reception, treatment and/or care provided by hospitals or similar establishments, including the activities of doctors in training, residential institutions and prisons;
 - (ii) dock or airport workers;
 - (iii) press, radio, television, cinematographic production, postal and telecommunications services, ambulance, fire and civil protection services;
 - (iv) gas, water and electricity production, transmission and distribution, household refuse collection and incineration plants;
 - (v) industries in which work cannot be interrupted on technical grounds;
 - (vi) research and development activities;
 - (vii) agriculture;
 - (viii) workers concerned with the carriage of passengers on regular urban transport services;
- (d) where there is a foreseeable surge of activity, particularly in:
 - (i) agriculture;
 - (ii) tourism;
 - (iii) postal services;
- (e) in the case of persons working in railway transport:
 - (i) whose activities are intermittent;
 - (ii) who spend their working time on board trains; or
 - (iii) whose activities are linked to transport timetables and to ensuring the continuity and regularity of traffic;

(f) in the circumstances described in Article 5(4) of Directive 89/391/EEC;

(g) in cases of accident or imminent risk of accident.

4. In accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article derogations may be made from Articles 3 and 5:

- (a) in the case of shift work activities, each time the worker changes shift and cannot take daily and/or weekly rest periods between the end of one shift and the start of the next one;
- (b) in the case of activities involving periods of work split up over the day, particularly those of cleaning staff.

5. In accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, derogations may be made from Article 6 and Article 16(b), in the case of doctors in training, in accordance with the provisions set out in the second to the seventh subparagraphs of this paragraph.

With respect to Article 6 derogations referred to in the first subparagraph shall be permitted for a transitional period of five years from 1 August 2004.

Member States may have up to two more years, if necessary, to take account of difficulties in meeting the working time provisions with respect to their responsibilities for the organisation and delivery of health services and medical care. At least six months before the end of the transitional period, the Member State concerned shall inform the Commission giving its reasons, so that the Commission can give an opinion, after appropriate consultations, within the three months following receipt of such information. If the Member State does not follow the opinion of the Commission, it will justify its decision. The notification and justification of the Member State and the opinion of the Commission shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and forwarded to the European Parliament.

Member States may have an additional period of up to one year, if necessary, to take account of special difficulties in meeting the responsibilities referred to in the third subparagraph. They shall follow the procedure set out in that subparagraph.

Member States shall ensure that in no case will the number of weekly working hours exceed an average of 58 during the first three years of the transitional period, an average of 56 for the following two years and an average of 52 for any remaining period.

The employer shall consult the representatives of the employees in good time with a view to reaching an agreement, wherever possible, on the arrangements applying to the transitional period. Within the limits set out in the fifth subparagraph, such an agreement may cover:

- (a) the average number of weekly hours of work during the transitional period; and
- (b) the measures to be adopted to reduce weekly working hours to an average of 48 by the end of the transitional period.

With respect to Article 16(b) derogations referred to in the first subparagraph shall be permitted provided that the reference period does not exceed 12 months, during the first part of the transitional period specified in the fifth subparagraph, and six months thereafter.

Article 18

Derogations by collective agreements

Derogations may be made from Articles 3, 4, 5, 8 and 16 by means of collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry at national or regional level or, in conformity with the rules laid down by them, by means of collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry at a lower level.

Member States in which there is no statutory system ensuring the conclusion of collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry at national or regional level, on the matters covered by this Directive, or those Member States in which there is a specific legislative framework for this purpose and within the limits thereof, may, in accordance with national legislation and/or practice, allow derogations from Articles 3, 4, 5, 8 and 16 by way of collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry at the appropriate collective level.

The derogations provided for in the first and second subparagraphs shall be allowed on condition that equivalent compensating rest periods are granted to the workers concerned or, in exceptional cases where it is not possible for objective reasons to grant such periods, the workers concerned are afforded appropriate protection.

Member States may lay down rules:

- (a) for the application of this Article by the two sides of industry; and
- (b) for the extension of the provisions of collective agreements or agreements concluded in conformity with this Article to other workers in accordance with national legislation and/or practice.

Article 19

Limitations to derogations from reference periods

The option to derogate from Article 16(b), provided for in Article 17(3) and in Article 18, may not result in the establishment of a reference period exceeding six months.

However, Member States shall have the option, subject to compliance with the general principles relating to the protection of the safety and health of workers, of allowing, for objective or technical reasons or reasons concerning the organisation of work, collective agreements or agreements concluded between the two sides of industry to set reference periods in no event exceeding 12 months.

Before 23 November 2003, the Council shall, on the basis of a Commission proposal accompanied by an appraisal report, re-examine the provisions of this Article and decide what action to take.

Article 20

Mobile workers and offshore work

1. Articles 3, 4, 5 and 8 shall not apply to mobile workers.

Member States shall, however, take the necessary measures to ensure that such mobile workers are entitled to adequate rest, except in the circumstances laid down in Article 17(3)(f) and (g).

2. Subject to compliance with the general principles relating to the protection of the safety and health of workers, and provided that there is consultation of representatives of the employer and employees concerned and efforts to encourage all relevant forms of social dialogue, including negotiation if the parties so wish, Member States may, for objective or technical reasons or reasons concerning the organisation of work, extend the reference period referred to in Article 16(b) to 12 months in respect of workers who mainly perform offshore work.

3. Not later than 1 August 2005 the Commission shall, after consulting the Member States and management and labour at European level, review the operation of the provisions with regard to offshore workers from a health and safety perspective with a view to presenting, if need be, the appropriate modifications.

Article 21

Workers on board seagoing fishing vessels

1. Articles 3 to 6 and 8 shall not apply to any worker on board a seagoing fishing vessel flying the flag of a Member State.

Member States shall, however, take the necessary measures to ensure that any worker on board a seagoing fishing vessel flying the flag of a Member State is entitled to adequate rest and to limit the number of hours of work to 48 hours a week on average calculated over a reference period not exceeding 12 months.

2. Within the limits set out in paragraph 1, second subparagraph, and paragraphs 3 and 4 Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, in keeping with the need to protect the safety and health of such workers:

- (a) the working hours are limited to a maximum number of hours which shall not be exceeded in a given period of time; or
- (b) a minimum number of hours of rest are provided within a given period of time.

The maximum number of hours of work or minimum number of hours of rest shall be specified by law, regulations, administrative provisions or by collective agreements or agreements between the two sides of the industry.

3. The limits on hours of work or rest shall be either:

(a) maximum hours of work which shall not exceed:

- (i) 14 hours in any 24-hour period; and
- (ii) 72 hours in any seven-day period;

or

(b) minimum hours of rest which shall not be less than:

- (i) 10 hours in any 24-hour period; and
- (ii) 77 hours in any seven-day period.

4. Hours of rest may be divided into no more than two periods, one of which shall be at least six hours in length, and the interval between consecutive periods of rest shall not exceed 14 hours.

5. In accordance with the general principles of the protection of the health and safety of workers, and for objective or technical reasons or reasons concerning the organisation of work, Member States may allow exceptions, including the establishment of reference periods, to the limits laid down in paragraph 1, second subparagraph, and paragraphs 3 and 4. Such exceptions shall, as far as possible, comply with the standards laid down but may take account of more frequent or longer leave periods or the granting of compensatory leave for the workers. These exceptions may be laid down by means of:

- (a) laws, regulations or administrative provisions provided there is consultation, where possible, of the representatives of the employers and workers concerned and efforts are made to encourage all relevant forms of social dialogue; or
- (b) collective agreements or agreements between the two sides of industry.

6. The master of a seagoing fishing vessel shall have the right to require workers on board to perform any hours of work necessary for the immediate safety of the vessel, persons on board or cargo, or for the purpose of giving assistance to other vessels or persons in distress at sea.

7. Member States may provide that workers on board seagoing fishing vessels for which national legislation or practice determines that these vessels are not allowed to operate in a specific period of the calendar year exceeding one month, shall take annual leave in accordance with Article 7 within that period.

Article 22

Miscellaneous provisions

1. A Member State shall have the option not to apply Article 6, while respecting the general principles of the protection of the safety and health of workers, and provided it takes the necessary measures to ensure that:

- (a) no employer requires a worker to work more than 48 hours over a seven-day period, calculated as an average for the reference period referred to in Article 16(b), unless he has first obtained the worker's agreement to perform such work;

(b) no worker is subjected to any detriment by his employer because he is not willing to give his agreement to perform such work;

(c) the employer keeps up-to-date records of all workers who carry out such work;

(d) the records are placed at the disposal of the competent authorities, which may, for reasons connected with the safety and/or health of workers, prohibit or restrict the possibility of exceeding the maximum weekly working hours;

(e) the employer provides the competent authorities at their request with information on cases in which agreement has been given by workers to perform work exceeding 48 hours over a period of seven days, calculated as an average for the reference period referred to in Article 16(b).

Before 23 November 2003, the Council shall, on the basis of a Commission proposal accompanied by an appraisal report, re-examine the provisions of this paragraph and decide on what action to take.

2. Member States shall have the option, as regards the application of Article 7, of making use of a transitional period of not more than three years from 23 November 1996, provided that during that transitional period:

- (a) every worker receives three weeks' paid annual leave in accordance with the conditions for the entitlement to, and granting of, such leave laid down by national legislation and/or practice; and
- (b) the three-week period of paid annual leave may not be replaced by an allowance in lieu, except where the employment relationship is terminated.

3. If Member States avail themselves of the options provided for in this Article, they shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

CHAPTER 6

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 23

Level of Protection

Without prejudice to the right of Member States to develop, in the light of changing circumstances, different legislative, regulatory or contractual provisions in the field of working time, as long as the minimum requirements provided for in this Directive are complied with, implementation of this Directive shall not constitute valid grounds for reducing the general level of protection afforded to workers.

*Article 24***Reports**

1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the texts of the provisions of national law already adopted or being adopted in the field governed by this Directive.

2. Member States shall report to the Commission every five years on the practical implementation of the provisions of this Directive, indicating the viewpoints of the two sides of industry.

The Commission shall inform the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work thereof.

3. Every five years from 23 November 1996 the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Directive taking into account Articles 22 and 23 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

*Article 25***Review of the operation of the provisions with regard to workers on board seagoing fishing vessels**

Not later than 1 August 2009 the Commission shall, after consulting the Member States and management and labour at European level, review the operation of the provisions with regard to workers on board seagoing fishing vessels, and, in particular examine whether these provisions remain appropriate, in particular, as far as health and safety are concerned with a view to proposing suitable amendments, if necessary.

*Article 26***Review of the operation of the provisions with regard to workers concerned with the carriage of passengers**

Not later than 1 August 2005 the Commission shall, after consulting the Member States and management and labour at European level, review the operation of the provisions with

regard to workers concerned with the carriage of passengers on regular urban transport services, with a view to presenting, if need be, the appropriate modifications to ensure a coherent and suitable approach in the sector.

*Article 27***Repeal**

1. Directive 93/104/EC, as amended by the Directive referred to in Annex I, part A, shall be repealed, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States in respect of the deadlines for transposition laid down in Annex I, part B.

2. The references made to the said repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex II.

*Article 28***Entry into force**

This Directive shall enter into force on 2 August 2004.

*Article 29***Addressees**

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 November 2003.

For the European Parliament

The President

P. COX

For the Council

The President

G. TREMONTI

ANNEX I

PART A

REPEALED DIRECTIVE AND ITS AMENDMENT

(Article 27)

Council Directive 93/104/EC

(OJ L 307, 13.12.1993, p. 18)

Directive 2000/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council

(OJ L 195, 1.8.2000, p. 41)

PART B

DEADLINES FOR TRANSPOSITION INTO NATIONAL LAW

(Article 27)

Directive	Deadline for transposition
93/104/EC	23 November 1996
2000/34/EC	1 August 2003 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ 1 August 2004 in the case of doctors in training. See Article 2 of Directive 2000/34/EC.

ANNEX II

CORRELATION TABLE

Directive 93/104/EC	This Directive
Articles 1 to 5	Articles 1 to 5
Article 6, introductory words	Article 6, introductory words
Article 6(1)	Article 6(a)
Article 6(2)	Article 6(b)
Article 7	Article 7
Article 8, introductory words	Article 8, introductory words
Article 8(1)	Article 8(a)
Article 8(2)	Article 8(b)
Articles 9, 10 and 11	Articles 9, 10 and 11
Article 12, introductory words	Article 12, introductory words
Article 12(1)	Article 12(a)
Article 12(2)	Article 12(b)
Articles 13, 14 and 15	Articles 13, 14 and 15
Article 16, introductory words	Article 16, introductory words
Article 16(1)	Article 16(a)
Article 16(2)	Article 16(b)
Article 16(3)	Article 16(c)
Article 17(1)	Article 17(1)
Article 17(2), introductory words	Article 17(2)
Article 17(2)(1)	Article 17(3)(a) to (e)
Article 17(2)(2)	Article 17(3)(f) to (g)
Article 17(2)(3)	Article 17(4)
Article 17(2)(4)	Article 17(5)
Article 17(3)	Article 18
Article 17(4)	Article 19
Article 17a(1)	Article 20(1), first subparagraph
Article 17a(2)	Article 20(1), second subparagraph
Article 17a(3)	Article 20(2)
Article 17a(4)	Article 20(3)
Article 17b(1)	Article 21(1), first subparagraph
Article 17b(2)	Article 21(1), second subparagraph
Article 17b(3)	Article 21(2)
Article 17b(4)	Article 21(3)
Article 17b(5)	Article 21(4)
Article 17b(6)	Article 21(5)
Article 17b(7)	Article 21(6)
Article 17b(8)	Article 21(7)
Article 18(1)(a)	—
Article 18(1)(b)(i)	Article 22(1)
Article 18(1)(b)(ii)	Article 22(2)
Article 18(1)(c)	Article 22(3)
Article 18(2)	—
Article 18(3)	Article 23
Article 18(4)	Article 24(1)

Directive 93/104/EC	This Directive
Article 18(5)	Article 24(2)
Article 18(6)	Article 24(3)
—	Article 25 ⁽¹⁾
—	Article 26 ⁽²⁾
—	Article 27
—	Article 28
Article 19	Article 29
—	Annex I
—	Annex II
⁽¹⁾ Directive 2000/34/EC, Article 3.	
⁽²⁾ Directive 2000/34/EC, Article 4.	

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 5 June 2003

concerning the conclusion of an Agreement aimed at renewing the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation

(2003/798/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular the second paragraph of Article 170, in conjunction with the first sentence of the first subparagraph of Article 300(2), and the first subparagraph of Article 300(3),

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) By its Decision of 16 November 2000 ⁽²⁾, the Council approved the conclusion of the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation (hereinafter 'Russia').
- (2) Article 12(b) of the Agreement provides as follows: 'This Agreement shall be concluded for an initial period ending on 31 December 2002 and will be renewable by common agreement between the parties for additional periods of five years'.
- (3) By note verbale dated 19 September 2002, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation requested the renewal of the abovementioned Agreement for five more years; the Parties to the Agreement consider that rapid renewal of this Agreement would be in their mutual interest.
- (4) The material content of the renewed Agreement will be identical to the material content of the Agreement which recently expired.

- (5) The Agreement aimed at renewing the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation should be approved on behalf of the Community,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Agreement aimed at renewing the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation for an additional period of five years is hereby approved on behalf of the Community.

The text of the Agreement is attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person(s) empowered to sign the Agreement in order to express the consent of the Community to be bound thereby.

Done at Brussels, 5 June 2003.

For the Council

The President

M. STRATAKIS

⁽¹⁾ Opinion of 13 May 2003 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 299, 28.11.2000, p. 14.

AGREEMENT**renewing the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation**

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (hereinafter 'the Community'), of the one part,

and

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, of the other part,

hereinafter referred to as the 'Parties',

CONSIDERING the importance of science and technology for their economic and social development;

RECOGNISING that the Community and the Russian Federation are pursuing research and technological activities in a number of areas of common interest, and that participation in each other's research and development activities on a basis of reciprocity will provide mutual benefits;

HAVING REGARD to the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation, which was signed in Brussels on 16 November 2000 and expired on 31 December 2002;

DESIRING to pursue their cooperation in science and technology in the formal framework established by the Agreement,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation, which was signed in Brussels on 16 November 2000 and expired on 31 December 2002, is hereby renewed for an additional period of five years.

Article 2

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the Parties have notified each other in writing that their respective internal procedures necessary for its entry into force have been completed.

Article 3

This Agreement is drawn up in duplicate in the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish and Russian languages, each of these texts being equally authentic.

Por la Comunidad Europea
For Det Europæiske Fællesskab
Für die Europäische Gemeinschaft
Για την Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα
For the European Community
Pour la Communauté européenne
Per la Comunità europea
Voor de Europese Gemeenschap
Pela Comunidade Europeia
Euroopan yhteisön puolesta
På Europeiska gemenskapens vägnar
За Европейское сообщество



Por el Gobierno de la Federación de Rusia
For regeringen for Den Russiske Føderation
Für die Regierung der Russischen Föderation
Για την κυβέρνηση της Ρωσικής Ομοσπονδίας
For the Government of the Russian Federation
Pour le gouvernement de la Fédération de Russie
Per il governo della Federazione russa
Voor de regering van de Russische Federatie
Pelo Governo da Federação Russa
Venäjän federaation hallituksen puolesta
För Ryska federationens regering
За Правительство Российской Федерации




COUNCIL DECISION
of 10 November 2003
amending Decision 1999/70/EC concerning the external auditors of the national central banks as
regards the external auditors of the Banque centrale du Luxembourg

(2003/799/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Protocol on the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank annexed to the Treaty establishing the European Community and in particular to Article 27(1) thereof,

Having regard to Recommendation ECB/2003/11 of the European Central Bank of 3 October 2003 to the Council of the European Union on the external auditors of the Banque centrale du Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The accounts of the European Central Bank (ECB) and of the national central banks are to be audited by independent external auditors recommended by the Governing Council of the ECB and approved by the Council of the European Union.
- (2) The mandate of the current external auditors of the Banque centrale du Luxembourg will expire at the end of 2003.
- (3) The Governing Council of the ECB recommended the Council to approve the appointment, starting from the financial year 2004, for a renewable period of one year, of new external auditors of the Banque centrale du Luxembourg, which were selected by it in accordance with its public procurement rules.
- (4) It is appropriate to follow the recommendation of the Governing Council of the ECB,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Article 1(7) of Decision 1999/70/EC ⁽²⁾ shall be replaced by the following:

‘7. Deloitte & Touche Luxembourg are hereby approved as the external auditors of the Banque centrale du Luxembourg as from the financial year 2004, for a renewable period of one year.’

Article 2

This Decision shall be notified to the ECB.

Article 3

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

Done at Brussels, 10 November 2003.

For the Council

The President

A. MARZANO

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 247, 15.10.2003, p. 16.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 22, 29.1.1999, p. 69. Decision as last amended by Decision 2003/270/EC (OJ L 99, 17.4.2003, p. 49).

Information relating to the entry into force of the Protocol adjusting the trade aspects of the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, acting in the framework of the European Union, of the one part, and the Republic of Slovenia, of the other part, to take account of the outcome of negotiations between the Parties on new mutual agricultural concessions

The Protocol adjusting the trade aspects of the Europe Agreement with the Republic of Slovenia, to take account of the outcome of negotiations between the Parties on new mutual agricultural concessions, which the Council decided to conclude on 26 May 2003 ⁽¹⁾, entered into force on 1 November 2003, since notification of the accomplishment of the procedures specified in Article 4 of that Protocol was completed on 30 October 2003.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 152, 20.6.2003, p. 22.