

Official Journal

of the European Union

L 183

English edition

Legislation

Volume 51

11 July 2008

Contents

I Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Council Regulation (EC) No 654/2008 of 29 April 2008 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of coumarin originating in the People's Republic of China, as extended to imports of coumarin consigned from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, whether declared as originating in India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia or not following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96** 1
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 655/2008 of 10 July 2008 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables 13
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 656/2008 of 10 July 2008 registering certain names in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Chamomilla Bohemica (PDO), Vlaams-Brabantse tafeldruif (PDO), Slovenská parenica (PGI), Cipollotto Nocerino (PDO))** 15
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 657/2008 of 10 July 2008 laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards Community aid for supplying milk and certain milk products to pupils in educational establishments** 17
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 658/2008 of 10 July 2008 fixing the export refunds on white and raw sugar exported without further processing 27
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 659/2008 of 10 July 2008 fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar in the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 900/2007 29
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 660/2008 of 10 July 2008 fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar in the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1060/2007 30

Price: EUR 18

(Continued overleaf)

EN

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

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

II Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is not obligatory

DECISIONS

Council

2008/569/EC, Euratom:

- ★ **Council Decision of 27 June 2008 appointing three Judges of the European Union Civil Service Tribunal** 31

2008/570/EC, Euratom:

- ★ **Council Decision of 8 July 2008 appointing a Portuguese member of the Economic and Social Committee** 33

2008/571/EC:

- ★ **Council Decision of 8 July 2008 amending Decision 98/481/EC approving the external auditors of the European Central Bank** 34

2008/572/EC:

- ★ **Council Decision of 8 July 2008 appointing a Portuguese member of the Committee of the Regions** 35

2008/573/EC:

- ★ **Council Decision of 8 July 2008 appointing a Latvian member and a Latvian alternate member of the Committee of the Regions** 36

2008/574/EC:

- ★ **Council Decision of 8 July 2008 appointing two Polish members and one Polish alternate member of the Committee of the Regions** 37

Commission

2008/575/EC:

- ★ **Commission Decision of 27 June 2008 authorising the placing on the market of Baobab dried fruit pulp as a novel food ingredient under Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council (notified under document number C(2008) 3046)** 38

2008/576/EC:

- ★ **Commission Decision of 4 July 2008 amending Annex III to Decision 2003/467/EC as regards the list of the officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free regions in Poland (notified under document number C(2008) 3284) ⁽¹⁾** 40

ACTS ADOPTED BY BODIES CREATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

- ★ **Regulation No 54 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE) — Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers** 41



⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

I

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 654/2008

of 29 April 2008

imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of coumarin originating in the People's Republic of China, as extended to imports of coumarin consigned from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, whether declared as originating in India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia or not following an expiry review pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

connection with the investigation into alleged circumvention of the anti-dumping measures by imports of coumarin consigned from India or Thailand.

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 of 22 December 1995 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 9, 11(2), 8 and 13 thereof,

2. Request for a review

Having regard to the proposal submitted by the Commission after consulting the Advisory Committee,

- (3) The request was lodged on 8 February 2007 by the European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) (the applicant) on behalf of the sole producer in the Community, representing the totality of the Community production of coumarin.

Whereas:

- (4) The applicants alleged and provided sufficient *prima facie* evidence that: (a) there is a likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury to the Community industry, and (b) the imports of the product concerned from the People's Republic of China have continued to enter the Community in significant quantities and at dumped prices.

A. PROCEDURE

1. Measures in force

- (1) The Council, by Regulation (EC) No 769/2002⁽²⁾ imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty of EUR 3 479 per tonne on imports of coumarin originating in the People's Republic of China and extended to imports consigned from India and Thailand by Council Regulation (EC) No 2272/2004⁽³⁾ and to imports consigned from Indonesia and Malaysia by Council Regulation (EC) No 1650/2006⁽⁴⁾.

- (5) It was also alleged that the volumes and the prices of the imported product concerned have continued, among other consequences, to have a negative impact on the level of prices charged by the Community industry, resulting in substantial adverse effects on its financial situation and its employment.

- (2) The Commission, by a Decision⁽⁵⁾ dated 3 January 2005, accepted an undertaking offered by an Indian producer in

- (6) Furthermore, the applicant pointed out that during the period of imposition of measures, the exporters/producers of the product concerned from the People's Republic of China has undermined the existing measures by circumvention practices, which have been counteracted by the extension of measures as enacted by Council Regulation (EC) No 2272/2004 and Council Regulation (EC) No 1650/2006.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2117/2005 (OJ L 340, 23.12.2005, p. 17).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 123, 9.5.2002, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1854/2003 (OJ L 272, 23.10.2003, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ OJ L 396, 31.12.2004, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 311, 10.11.2006, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 1, 4.1.2005, p. 15.

3. Initiation

- (7) Having determined, after consultation of the Advisory Committee, that sufficient evidence existed for the initiation of an expiry review, the Commission initiated an investigation pursuant to Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽¹⁾.

4. Period of investigation

- (8) The review investigation period (RIP) for the examination of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury covered the period from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007. The examination of trends relevant for the assessment of continuation or recurrence of injury covered the period from 1 January 2003 up to the end of the RIP (period under review).

5. Parties concerned by the investigation

- (9) The Commission officially advised the applicant Community producer, the exporting producers in the PRC and their representatives, the Chinese authorities and the importers, users and associations known to be concerned, of the initiation of the review. The Commission sent questionnaires to exporting producers, a producer in India (analogue country as mentioned at recital (26)), the sole Community producer, known importers and users and to those parties which made themselves known within the time limit set in the notice of initiation of the review.

Sampling for exporters/producers in the People's Republic of China

- (10) In view of the apparent number of exporting producers involved in this proceeding, the use of sampling techniques was envisaged in the notice of initiation in accordance with Article 17 of the basic Regulation. In order to decide whether sampling would be necessary and, if so, to select a sample, all exporting producers were asked to make themselves known and to provide, as specified in the notice of initiation, basic information on their activities related to coumarin during the investigation period. Two companies in the People's Republic of China replied to the sampling questionnaire but only one indicated its willingness to cooperate and replied to the dumping questionnaire, as follows:

— Nanjing Jingqiao Perfumery/China Tuhsu Flavours & Fragrances Imp. & Exp. Corp.

- (11) The Community producer and four importers/users replied to the questionnaires. With respect to the analogue country, the Indian producer contacted by the Commission services refused to cooperate.

6. Verification of information received

- (12) The Commission sought and verified all information it deemed necessary for the purpose of the determination of the likelihood of continuation or recurrence of dumping and injury and of Community interest. The Commission also gave the parties directly concerned the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing.

- (13) Verification visits were carried out at the premises of the following companies:

Community producer:

— Rhodia Organics, (Lyon) France,

importers/users:

— Henkel KGaA, (Krefeld) Germany.

B. PRODUCT CONCERNED AND LIKE PRODUCT

1. Product concerned

- (14) The product concerned is the same as in the original investigation, i.e. coumarin, a whitish crystalline powder with the characteristic odour of newly mown hay. Its main uses are as an aroma chemical and as a fixative in the preparation of fragrance compounds, such compounds being used in the production of detergents, cosmetics and fine fragrances.

- (15) Coumarin, which was originally a natural product obtained from Tonka beans, is now produced synthetically. It can be obtained by a synthesis process starting from phenol to obtain salicylaldehyde (Perkin reaction) or by a synthesis from orthocresol (Raschig reaction). The main physical specification of coumarin is its purity, of which the melting point is the indicator. The standard quality coumarin marketed in the Community has a melting point varying between 68 °C and 70 °C which corresponds to 99 % purity.

- (16) The product concerned falls within CN code ex 2932 21 00.

2. Like product

- (17) As in the original investigation, coumarin exported to the Community from the PRC as well as coumarin produced and sold by the Community industry in the Community market were found to have effectively identical physical characteristics and uses and are thus like products within the meaning of Article 1(4) of the basic Regulation.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 103, 8.5.2007, p. 15.

C. LIKELIHOOD OF A CONTINUATION OR RECURRENCE OF DUMPING

1. General issues

- (18) In accordance with Article 11(2) of the basic Regulation, it was examined whether dumping was currently taking place and whether or not the expiry of the measures would be likely to lead to a continuation or recurrence of dumping.
- (19) In accordance with Article 11(9) of the basic Regulation, the same methodology was used as in the original investigation. As an expiry review does not provide for any examination of changed circumstances, it was not reconsidered whether producers were entitled to market economy treatment ('MET').
- (20) Statistical data showed that about 214 tonnes were imported to the EU from all sources, out of which about 137 tonnes originated in China, representing around 20 % of EU consumption.

2. Sampling (exporters) and cooperation

- (21) It is recalled that, in the previous investigation, the results of which were published in May 2002, there was no cooperation from Chinese exporting producers and none were awarded MET or IT.
- (22) Sampling forms were sent out to 21 potential producers/exporters in the PRC but only two companies responded, only one of which cooperated with the investigation by completing a questionnaire response; sampling, therefore, was not warranted. This single response covered around 5 % of Chinese imports in the RIP. In terms of capacity this cooperator possessed around 17 % of total Chinese capacity.
- (23) In light of this very low level of cooperation and the limited representativeness of one company of the Chinese market and production, it was determined that no reliable information on imports of the product concerned to the Community during the RIP could be gathered directly from the exporting producers. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with Article 18 of the basic Regulation, the Commission resorted to the use of the facts available, i.e. CN code data. Nevertheless, the information in the single questionnaire response was used to the extent possible to cross check the results based on the data available pursuant to Article 18.
- (24) It was established that the CN code data were the best facts available for most of the aspects of this investigation. TARIC data and data collected under Article 14(6) of the basic Regulation confirmed the accuracy of the CN code figures.

- (25) Wherever warranted, export price data from cooperating producers and Chinese export statistics available to the Commission (which also included products other than the product concerned) used as a complement.

3. Analogue country

- (26) Coumarin is a fragrance produced in only a few countries around the world and therefore the choice for an analogue country was extremely limited. According to the information available to the investigation, the only producing countries during the RIP were France, China and India. The USA was used in the previous review investigation but the company had since ceased its production. India was suggested in the Notice of Initiation but no Indian producer agreed to cooperate.
- (27) In light of these findings the normal value had to be established 'on any other reasonable basis' in accordance with Article 2(7)(a) of the basic Regulation. The Community industry data was considered reasonable for such a purpose.

4. Dumping during the review investigation period

- (28) For the reasons explained at recital (23), dumping margins were calculated using CN code data which were cross-checked with the information received from the sole cooperating Chinese exporting producer. The export prices of the imports from China were adjusted to ensure that they were on a comparable basis to the normal value. These adjustments ensured that the calculations were made on the ex works basis and the difference between the export price and the normal value was expressed as a percentage of the CIF export price. On this basis, the margin of dumping was around 45 % during the RIP.

5. Price comparisons

- (29) It was clear that should the measures be allowed to lapse that there was a clear incentive for the Chinese exporters to sell high volumes on the very large EU market. This conclusion is based on the following information calculated during the investigation:
- (i) Chinese domestic prices in the RIP were around 25 % lower than those on the EU market;
- (ii) the Chinese producers sell most of their production on export markets because their domestic market is not large enough to absorb all their production and because domestic prices are similar to those achievable in third country markets;

- (iii) Community market prices were higher than the export prices to third countries achieved by the Chinese exporting producers, which would signal that dumping exists also in other third country markets and that there would be a significant incentive for producers in the PRC to re-direct their exports to the Community.

6. Unused capacity and stocks in the PRC

- (30) In the previous investigation which concluded in May 2002, it was established that there was an enormous availability of unused Chinese production capacity (between 50 % and 60 % of production capacity). Due to the low cooperation rate of the Chinese exporting producers very little information was made available to the investigation concerning current unused capacity and stocks in the PRC.

- (31) However, according to its questionnaire response, the sole cooperator had substantial unused capacity. This producer had around 500 tonnes in stock at the end of the RIP, which represented more than 70 % of the EU market in the RIP. Bearing in mind that this producer only represents between 15-20 % of the Chinese production capacity it is likely that even higher stocks are available to penetrate the EU market should measures be repealed.

7. Possible absorption capacity of third country markets or home market of PRC

- (32) Bearing in mind the above price comparisons and availability of unused capacity and stocks it cannot be argued that Chinese production will be absorbed by third country markets and the Chinese domestic market. This is because consumption on the third country markets has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years and is expected to remain stable in the future. Bearing this in mind it is evident that the Chinese producers are likely to need to continue to export to the Community. This is due to the fact that the EU market is one of the most attractive in the world bearing in mind its size and the relatively high prices that can be achieved. If measures are repealed, it is clear that even larger volumes of dumped imports would be re-directed into the EU market.

8. Circumvention practices

- (33) As mentioned in recital (1), the measures under review have been extended to India, Thailand, Malaysia and

Indonesia as a result of a circumvention investigation. This indicates the strong interest of the Chinese producers to enter the Community market and their willingness to do so even when anti-dumping measures are in place. The existence of the circumvention practices therefore support the conclusion that there is a strong likelihood that greater levels of dumped imports would return to the Community market should the measures be repealed.

9. Conclusion on the likelihood of a continuation and/or recurrence of dumping

- (34) On the basis of the above, it is concluded that dumping is likely to continue should measures be repealed.

D. DEFINITION OF THE COMMUNITY INDUSTRY

- (35) The company represented by the applicant was the only producer of coumarin in the Community during the investigation period. This Community producer is therefore deemed to constitute the Community industry within the meaning of Article 4(1) and Article 5(4) of the basic Regulation.

E. ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY

1. Community consumption ⁽¹⁾

- (36) The product under review constitutes a part of a single CN Code. In order to establish the volume of products within this CN code which are not the product concerned the Commission services compared CN data with other available statistical sources as mentioned in recital (23). This comparison showed that almost 100 % of the products imported under this code were in fact the product concerned.
- (37) The Community consumption was therefore established in adding the full CN Code data for the imports into the European Community to the sales volumes of the Community industry on the Community market as reported in the questionnaire reply.
- (38) Overall, the apparent consumption of coumarin decreased by 8 % during the period under review, with a decrease until 2005 and an increase thereafter. Consumption levels would now have appeared to have stabilised.

⁽¹⁾ For confidentiality reasons, given that one single Community producer constitutes the Community industry; the figures contained in this Regulation will be indexed or given approximately.

- (39) The Community consumption developed as follows:

Table 1

	2003	2004	2005	2006	RIP
Community consumption (index 2003 = 100)	100	91,4	82,4	90	92,3

2. Imports from the country concerned

(a) Volume and market share

- (40) As explained in recital (36) CN code 2932 21 00 was used as the source for the imports of the product concerned onto the Community.
- (41) With respect to the Chinese imports, attention must be paid to the proven circumvention practices that led to the extension of measures to imports of coumarin from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. As a consequence of the anti-circumvention measures adopted, imports originating in the PRC as well as imports originating in PRC but shipped from other countries have decreased during the period under review. While the imports of Chinese origin is still significant this decrease showed that the anti-circumvention measures were effective.
- (42) As explained in recital (38) the apparent consumption decreased in the period considered. The Chinese imports diminished even further in proportion to the consumption resulting in a loss of market share in the Community to the benefit of the Community industry. The volume of imports from third countries into the Community remained at the same level during the period under review.

Table 2

	2003	2004	2005	2006	RIP
Volume of dumped imports (index 2003 = 100)	100	99,4	49,7	47	50,1
Volume of imports from third countries	100	78	74,7	65,5	66,6
Range of market share of dumped imports	30 %-40 %	40 %-50 %	20 %-30 %	10 %-20 %	20 %-30 %

(b) Prices

- (43) Over the period under review, the average CIF prices of the coumarin imported from China were steadily far below the Community industry's prices.

3. Economic situation of the Community industry

(a) Production

- (44) The Community industry had to decrease its production volume of the product concerned by 25 % between 2003 and the RIP. This is linked to the fact that from 2003 and onwards, the Community industry lost sales volume due to circumvention practices. Furthermore, it also lost sales volume in exports to third countries as the Community industry also in the third country export markets faced the pressure of low-priced Chinese exports.

(b) Capacity and capacity utilisation

- (45) As explained in recitals (36) to (39), the Community industry's sales of the product concerned in the Community were relatively stable throughout the period under revision. However, during the same period, the Community industry saw a serious decline in the volume exported to third countries. In these circumstances in order to optimise the level of capacity utilisation, the Community industry had to reduce capacity. This notwithstanding, capacity utilisation remained relatively low.

Table 3

	2003	2004	2005	2006	RIP
Production	100	63,4	66,3	70,3	75,4
Production capacity	100	63,5	63,5	63,5	63,5
Capacity utilisation	100	99,8	104,4	110,8	118,8

(c) Sales in the Community

- (46) The sales volume in the EC of the Community industry has increased by 36 % during the period under review. This development was made possible due to the extension of the measures for a new period of five years and due to the effective elimination of circumvention practices. In consequence and as explained in recital (41), the Chinese imports decreased during that same period of time. Imports from India, the only other known third country producing coumarin, were limited to that under the undertaking.

(d) Stocks

- (47) The level of the stocks of the Community industry decreased during the period under review.

(e) Market shares

- (48) The Community industry gained market share during the period under review. As explained in recitals (41) and (42) the efficiency of the measures in place has allowed the Community industry to recover market share. The 22 percentage points increase of market share during the period under review was clearly linked to the elimination of the circumvention practices.

(f) Prices

- (49) The average net sales price of coumarin on the EC market decreased by 10 % in 2004 in comparison with the prices of the year 2003. After 2004, the prices recovered gradually but never reached those of 2003 in the RIP. A full recovery in terms of price was thus far not reached, as would have been expected.
- (50) The price situation reflects the strong pressure by imports from China. Over the period considered, the average CIF prices of the imports from China were steadily far below the Community industry's prices. With the measures in place, during the RIP, coumarin originating in China was sold at the same prices as those of the Community industry. To this end the prices of Chinese exports has acted as ceiling forcing Community industry to align their prices accordingly. As a consequence, Community industry prices are severely depressed and the industry shows low profitability.
- (51) For the purpose of determining the continuation of undercutting by coumarin originating in China, Community industry's ex-works prices to unrelated customers have been compared with the CIF Community frontier import prices using CN code data as explained in recital (23). The comparison showed that while prices were close to the non-injurious price established for the Community industry, imports were not undercutting the prices of the Community industry.

Table 4

	2003	2004	2005	2006	RIP
Stocks	100	50,3	31	20,9	3,7
Market shares of the C.I.	100	98	136,5	149,3	148
Prices	100	90,4	93,7	96,6	97,3

(g) *Profitability*

- (52) The profitability on sales of the product concerned to unrelated customers in the Community appears to be slightly positive during the RIP. It remained negative from the year 2004 onwards with a small improvement as from the year 2006. This low profitability level is partially due to depressed sales prices as explained in recitals (49) and (50), combined with an increase in cost, notably as concerns the price of raw materials. Improvement of the productivity could only partly compensate for the negative impact of these elements on the profitability. Overall the profit was well below the normal profit for the whole period considered.

(h) *Cash flow and ability to raise capital*

- (53) The development of the cash flow generated by the Community industry in relation to sales of the product concerned on the EU market mirrors the development of profitability. It is worth noting that, while the cash flow was low, it remained in positive values during the period under review.
- (54) The investigation established that the Community industry is not experiencing any difficulties to raise capital and that capital expenditure was very limited through the period under review. The ability to raise capital cannot, however, be considered as a meaningful indicator for this investigation since the Community industry is a large group for which the production of coumarin represents only a small part of its total production. The ability to raise capital is closely linked to the performance of the group as a whole rather than the individual performance of the product concerned.

(i) *Employment, productivity and wages*

- (55) Employment by the Community industry decreased during the period under review in particular from the year 2004 onwards. This decrease is linked to the reorganisation of the production process of coumarin undertaken by Community industry. The productivity of the Community industry measured in terms of production volume per person employed increased markedly during the period under investigation.
- (56) The cost of wages as a whole diminished as a direct consequence of the reorganisation described under recital (55). The average wages per employee remained at the same level during the period under review.

Table 5

	2003	2004	2005	2006	RIP
Employees	100	86	61	57	57
Wages	100	89,6	65,5	63,4	63,4
Productivity	100	76,4	111,8	129,4	135,3

(j) *Investment and return on investment*

- (57) During the period under investigation, the level of investments reached its peak in 2004, whereas since then it started to decrease. Under the current market conditions, the Community industry is more concerned with maintaining the existing production equipment than with extending production capacity.

- (58) Seen from this perspective, the return on investment expressed as the relation between the net profit of the Community industry and the book value of its fixed assets mirrors the profitability trend as explained in recital (52).

(k) *Growth*

- (59) As explained from recital (36) onwards the sales volume of the Community industry on the EU market has largely increased allowing the Community industry to recover significant market share.

(l) *Magnitude of the dumping margin*

- (60) The analysis with regard to the magnitude of dumping takes into account the fact that there are measures in force in order to eliminate injurious dumping. Nevertheless, given the volume of imports during the RIP combined with a significant level of dumping found (see recital (28)), its impact on the situation of the Community industry cannot be considered negligible.

(m) *Recovery from the effects of past dumping*

- (61) It should also be taken into account that the Community industry would not have been able to recover from past dumping after the imposition of the anti-dumping measures in 2002 because of circumvention practices against which measures were only adopted in 2004 and 2006. Before the imposition of anti-circumvention measures by the Council on India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia and the acceptance of the undertaking by the Commission in 2005, the level of imports from the four countries above was considerable and prevented the Community industry from recovering from the effects of dumping.

4. Conclusion on the situation of the Community market

- (62) The imposition of the anti-dumping measures on imports of coumarin originating from the PRC and the extension of the measures to the countries from which circum-

vention was found has had a positive impact on the Community industry, in that it allowed a partial recovery from a difficult economic situation. The continuous efforts made by the Community industry in terms of cost cutting and increase of productivity per employee could only just counterbalance the increase of raw material prices and the decrease in sales prices on the Community market.

- (63) The circumvention practices of the Chinese producers, as explained in recital (33), support the conclusion that the Chinese exporting producers have a strong interest in entering the Community market.

- (64) Having regard to the above analysis, the situation of the Community industry is still precarious although the measures have served to limit the injurious effects of dumping. Any increase of imports at dumped prices would however in all likelihood aggravate the situation and wipe out all the efforts made by the Community industry that would in all likelihood have to cease production of coumarin.

F. LIKELIHOOD OF RECURRENCE OF INJURY

1. Likelihood of recurrence of injury

- (65) With regard to the likely effect on the Community industry of the expiry of the measures in force, the following factors were considered in line with the elements summarised in recitals (28) to (34).

- (66) The Community industry has increased the volume of its sales on the Community market as a consequence of the measures in force. It is clear from the data that the market share of the Community industry has increased significantly in a market where the consumption decreased by 8 % during the period under review. However, the Community industry continued to suffer from price depression.

- (67) As explained above in recital (38) while the consumption decreased by 8 %, the forecast of the world consumption of coumarin, although subject to a certain extent to fashion trends, is not expected to change to a major degree. In the absence of measures, there are clear indications that significant imports from China will continue at dumped prices. Moreover, the large spare production capacity in China suggests that there is a significant likelihood that the import volumes in the Community would increase if the measures were repealed.

- (68) The extension of measures following the anti-circumvention proceedings was largely effective in terms of halting the circumvention practices of the product concerned originating in the PRC but consigned from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. It is likely that the Chinese exporting producers will have to pursue aggressive price practices in the Community in order to compensate for the market share that was lost when circumvention was stopped.
- (69) As concluded above in recital (29) the investigation has established that there would be a clear incentive for the Chinese exporters to direct large volumes to the Community should measures allow to lapse. This would allow the Chinese exporters to use some of their excess capacity.
- (70) The likelihood of this development is further supported by the fact that the prices in the Community are higher than the Chinese export prices to other third countries. This would most certainly encourage the Chinese producers to increase activities in the Community market.
- (71) The increase in imports at lower prices, which would be the likely consequence of the lifting of measures, would also most likely have significantly detrimental effects on Community industry. Under such circumstances the Community industry would either have to follow the decrease in prices in order to maintain market share, or maintain sales prices at current level and instead lose customers and eventually sales. In the former case, Community industry would have to operate at a loss and in the latter case the loss of sales as such would eventually lead to increased costs followed by losses.
- (72) Therefore, should imports increase as forecasted in the case of termination of measures, the investigation has revealed that there is a clear likelihood of recurrence of injury to a Community industry that is already in a fragile state. In essence, it would no longer be viable for Community industry to continue production of coumarin.

G. COMMUNITY INTEREST

1. Introduction

- (73) According to Article 21 of the basic Regulation, the Commission examined whether a prolongation of the existing anti-dumping measures would be against the interest of the Community as a whole. The determination of the Community interest was based on an appreciation

of all various interests involved, i.e. those of the Community industry, the importers/traders and the users of the coumarin. In order to assess the likely impact of maintaining or repealing the measures, the Commission requested information from all interested parties mentioned above.

- (74) On this basis it was examined whether, despite the conclusions on the likelihood of continuation of dumping and likely recurrence of injury, compelling reasons existed which would lead to the conclusion that it is not in the interest of the Community to maintain measures in place in this particular case.

2. Interest of the Community industry

- (75) It would clearly be in the interest of the sole Community producer to be able to continue with the production of coumarin.
- (76) It is also considered that, should the anti-dumping measures be repealed, dumping is likely to continue and increase resulting in a continuous deterioration of the situation of the Community industry, to the point when the industry would in all likelihood disappear.
- (77) Overall, it can be concluded that the continuation of measures clearly would be in the interest of the Community industry.

3. Interest of importers and users

- (78) Thirteen importers and 10 industrial users were contacted and questionnaires were sent. The Commission services received four answers from companies that agreed to cooperate.
- (79) Out of the four answers, one importer expressed opposition to the measures, as it was primarily concerned about price when sourcing the product concerned. This company did however also state that the impact of the cost of the coumarin on its total cost of production is very limited.
- (80) Although the product concerned is used in other industries, where quite often it cannot be substituted, its importance in the composition of the finished product is very limited in quantities and in prices, in most cases less than one percent. The impact of the duty on the user as well as on final consumer is therefore very limited.

(81) Some users stated that they have a strong preference for coumarin of Community origin due to its quality advantages. These users would be seriously affected if the Community industry were to stop its production as a result of the measures being repealed.

(82) In analysing Community interest, the need to eliminate the trade-distorting effects of injurious dumping and to restore effective competition should be considered, in particular. In this respect it should be noted that the coumarin world market is very concentrated with only a few producers, with the most important located in China and in the Community. From that perspective, the safeguarding of several sources of supply (including the Community industry) should be considered as important. Moreover, it should also be recalled that the purpose of the anti-dumping measures is not to restrict supply from sources outside the Community, and that coumarin originating in China may still continue to be imported to the Community in sufficient quantities.

(83) The above considerations seen in conjunction with the low level of cooperation, confirms that importers and users did not suffer any substantial negative effect on their economic situation as a result of the measures currently in force. Furthermore, the investigation has not revealed that any such negative effects would be aggravated should measures be prolonged.

4. Conclusion on Community interest

(84) Taking into account all the above factors, it is concluded that there are no compelling reasons the continuation of the measures would be against the Community interest.

H. ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES

(85) All parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it is intended to recommend that the existing measures be maintained. They were also granted a period to make representations subsequent to this disclosure.

(86) It follows from the above that the anti-dumping measures currently in force with regard to imports of coumarin originating in the People's Republic of China should be maintained.

(87) As outlined in recital (1), the anti-dumping duties in force on imports of the product concerned from the PRC were extended to cover, in addition, imports of coumarin consigned from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, whether declared as originating in India,

Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia or not. The anti-dumping duty to be maintained on imports of the product concerned, should continue to be extended to imports of coumarin consigned from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, whether declared as originating in India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia or not. The Indian exporting producer referred to in recital (2) who was exempted from the measures on the basis of an undertaking accepted by the Commission should also be further exempted from the measures as imposed by this Regulation under the same conditions,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of coumarin falling within code ex 2932 21 00 (TARIC code 2932 21 00 19) originating in the People's Republic of China.

2. The rate of the duty is set at EUR 3 479 per tonne.

3. The definitive anti-dumping duty of EUR 3 479 per tonne applicable to imports originating in China is hereby extended to imports of the same product mentioned in paragraph 1 consigned from India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia whether declared as originating in India, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia or not (TARIC codes 2932 21 00 11, 2932 21 00 15 and 2932 21 00 16).

Article 2

1. Imports declared for release into free circulation shall be exempt from the anti-dumping duty imposed by Article 1 provided that they are produced by companies from which undertakings are accepted by the Commission and whose names are listed in the relevant Commission Decision, as from time to time amended and have been imported in conformity with that Decision.

2. Imports referred to in paragraph 1 shall be exempt from the anti-dumping duty on condition that:

(a) a commercial invoice containing at least the elements listed in the Annex is presented to Member States' customs authorities upon presentation of the declaration for release into free circulation; and

(b) the goods declared and presented to customs correspond precisely to the description on the commercial invoice.

Article 3

Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 4

In cases where goods have been damaged before entry into free circulation and, therefore, the price actually paid or payable is apportioned for the determination of the customs value

pursuant to Article 145 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 ⁽¹⁾, the amount of the anti-dumping duty, calculated on the basis of the amount set above, shall be reduced by a percentage which corresponds to the apportioning of the price actually paid or payable.

Article 5

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

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

Done at Luxembourg, 29 April 2008.

For the Council

The President

D. RUPEL

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.

ANNEX

The following information shall be indicated on the commercial invoice accompanying the company's sales of coumarin to the Community which are subject to the Undertaking:

1. the heading 'COMMERCIAL INVOICE ACCOMPANYING GOODS SUBJECT TO AN UNDERTAKING';
2. the name of the company referred to in Article 2(1) issuing the commercial invoice;
3. the commercial invoice number;
4. the date of issue of the commercial invoice;
5. the TARIC additional code under which the goods on the invoice are to be customs cleared at the Community frontier;
6. the exact description of the goods, including:
 - Product Code Number (PCN) used for the purposes of the investigation and the undertaking,
 - plain language description of the goods corresponding to the PCN concerned (e.g. PCN ...),
 - company product code number (CPC) (if applicable),
 - CN code,
 - quantity (to be given in kilograms);
7. name of the company acting as an importer in the Community to which the commercial invoice accompanying goods subject to an undertaking is issued directly by the company;
8. the name of the official of the company that has issued the invoice and the following signed declaration:

'I, the undersigned, certify that the sale for direct export to the European Community of the goods covered by this invoice is being made within the scope and under the terms of the undertaking offered by [company] and accepted by the European Commission through Decision [insert number]. I declare that the information provided in this invoice is complete and correct.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 655/2008**of 10 July 2008****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 Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 of 21 December 2007 laying down implementing rules for Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 138(1) thereof,

Whereas:

Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 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 Annex XV, Part A thereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 138 of Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 2008.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2008.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 510/2008 (OJ L 149, 7.6.2008, p. 61).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 350, 31.12.2007, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 590/2008 (OJ L 163, 24.6.2008, p. 24).

ANNEX

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	MA	33,6
	MK	19,3
	TR	54,9
	ZZ	35,9
0707 00 05	TR	106,9
	ZZ	106,9
0709 90 70	TR	96,0
	ZZ	96,0
0805 50 10	AR	97,9
	US	76,1
	UY	75,0
	ZA	94,5
	ZZ	85,9
0808 10 80	AR	126,0
	BR	93,1
	CL	104,2
	CN	87,0
	NZ	119,5
	US	88,2
	UY	93,6
	ZA	99,1
	ZZ	101,3
0808 20 50	AR	108,2
	CL	104,9
	CN	113,9
	NZ	130,6
	ZA	116,5
	ZZ	114,8
0809 10 00	TR	183,0
	XS	130,8
	ZZ	156,9
0809 20 95	TR	375,3
	US	179,9
	ZZ	277,6
0809 30	TR	175,4
	ZZ	175,4
0809 40 05	IL	217,7
	ZZ	217,7

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 656/2008

of 10 July 2008

registering certain names in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Chamomilla Bohemica (PDO), Vlaams-Brabantse tafeldruif (PDO), Slovenská parenica (PGI), Cipollotto Nocerino (PDO))

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and food-stuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 7(4) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 6(2) and pursuant to Article 17(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, the Czech Republic's application to register the name 'Chamomilla Bohemica', Belgium's application to register the name 'Vlaams-Brabantse tafeldruif', Slovakia's application to register the name 'Slovenská parenica' and Italy's application to register

the name 'Cipollotto Nocerino' were published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾.

- (2) As no objection under Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 has been received by the Commission, these names should be entered in the Register,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The names in the Annex to this Regulation are hereby entered in the Register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2008.

For the Commission

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 417/2008 (OJ L 125, 9.5.2008, p. 27).

⁽²⁾ OJ C 243, 17.10.2007, p. 11 (Chamomilla Bohemica), OJ C 244, 18.10.2007, p. 40 (Vlaams-Brabantse tafeldruif), OJ C 249, 24.10.2007, p. 26 (Slovenská parenica), OJ C 257, 30.10.2007, p. 54 (Cipollotto Nocerino).

ANNEX

Agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty:

Class 1.3. Cheeses

SLOVAKIA

Slovenská parenica (PGI)

Class 1.6. Fruit, vegetables and cereals, fresh or processed

BELGIUM

Vlaams-Brabantse tafeldruif (PDO)

ITALY

Cipollotto Nocerino (PDO)

Class 1.8. Other products of Annex I to the Treaty (spices etc.)

CZECH REPUBLIC

Chamomilla Bohemica (PDO)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 657/2008**of 10 July 2008****laying down detailed rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards
Community aid for supplying milk and certain milk products to pupils in educational establishments**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Therefore the preparation of meals should be restricted accordingly.

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 102 in conjunction with Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000 of 11 December 2000 laying down rules for applying Council Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 as regards Community aid for supplying milk and certain milk products to pupils in educational establishments ⁽²⁾ has been substantially amended several times ⁽³⁾. Since further amendments are necessary, that Regulation should be repealed and replaced by a new Regulation in the interest of clarity and rationality.

(2) The aid for supplying milk and certain milk products to pupils should be available at nurseries, other pre-school establishments, primary and secondary schools. In the light of the fight against obesity, and in order to provide children with healthy dairy products, these type of schools should be treated equally and have access to the scheme. To simplify management, consumption by pupils in residence at school holiday camps should be excluded.

(3) In order to clarify the application of the aid scheme it should be stressed that pupils should benefit from the aid only during school days. Moreover, the total number of school days should be confirmed by the educational authority or by the educational establishment of each Member State, excluding holidays.

(4) Experience has shown monitoring difficulties as regards the use of subsidised milk products in the preparation of meals served to pupils. Moreover, this is not an effective way of attaining the educational purpose of the scheme.

(5) To take into account the different consumption habits of milk and certain milk products in the Community and to respond to the existing health and nutritional tendencies, the list of eligible products should be extended and simplified while leaving the possibility for Member States to determine their own range of products in compliance with that list.

(6) In order to ensure that the products eligible for aid offer a high level of health protection, those products should be prepared in accordance with the requirements laid down in Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs ⁽⁴⁾, and carry the identification mark required by Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin ⁽⁵⁾.

(7) For the purposes of the management and supervision of the aid scheme an approval procedure for applicants should be established.

(8) The rate of aid for the various eligible products should be determined taking into account the rate for milk as laid down in Article 102 of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as well as technical relations between the products.

(9) As regards the payment of the aid, the requirements to be met by applicants should be specified and rules on the lodging of applications, on the checks and sanctions to be applied by the competent authorities and on the payment procedure should be laid down.

(10) Under Article 102(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007, the maximum daily quantity per pupil on which aid can be granted is the equivalent of 0,25 litres of milk. Equivalences between milk and the various other products should be specified.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 510/2008 (OJ L 149, 7.6.2008, p. 61).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 311, 12.12.2000, p. 37. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1544/2007 (OJ L 337, 21.12.2007, p. 64).

⁽³⁾ See Annex IV.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 1, corrected by OJ L 226, 25.6.2004, p. 3.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p. 55, corrected by OJ L 226, 25.6.2004, p. 22. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1243/2007 (OJ L 281, 25.10.2007, p. 8).

- (11) Rules on supervision of the aid scheme should be laid down by the Member States in order to guarantee that the aid is duly reflected in the price paid by beneficiaries and that subsidised products are not deflected from their intended use.
- (12) To protect the Community's financial interests, adequate control measures should be adopted to combat irregularities and fraud. These control measures should involve full administrative checking supplemented by on-the-spot checks. The scope, content, timing and reporting of such control measures should be specified to ensure an equitable and uniform approach between Member States, taking account of their different scheme implementation. Furthermore, unduly paid amounts should be recovered and sanctions should be determined in order to deter applicants from fraudulent behaviour.
- (13) In order to simplify the administrative work of the Member States, the calculation of the maximum subsidisable quantity for the aid should be made on the basis of the number of pupils in regular attendance as established in the applicant's roll.
- (14) Experience has shown that the beneficiaries are not sufficiently aware of the role played by the European Union in the school milk scheme. The subsidising role of the European Union in the scheme should therefore be clearly indicated in each educational establishment participating in the school milk scheme.
- (15) Certain information related to the school milk scheme should be forwarded to the Commission each year for monitoring purposes.
- (16) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down rules for applying Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards Community aid for supplying certain milk products to pupils in educational establishments (hereinafter the aid) under Article 102 of that Regulation.

Article 2

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the aid shall be pupils in regular attendance at the following types of educational establishment: nursery

schools/other pre-school establishments, primary and secondary schools, administered or recognised by the Member State's competent authority.

Article 3

Eligible products

1. Member States may pay the aid on eligible products listed in Annex I. They may apply stricter standards in compliance with the requirements for eligible products specified in Annex I.
2. In the French overseas departments, milk flavoured with chocolate or otherwise, referred to in Annex I, may be reconstituted milk.
3. Member States may authorise the addition of a maximum of 5 mg of fluorine per kilogram to category I products.
4. Aid shall only be granted on the products listed in Annex I to this Regulation if the products comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 853/2004, and in particular with the requirements concerning preparation in an approved establishment and the identification marking requirements specified in Section I of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

Article 4

Rate of aid

1. The aid rates are set out in Annex II.
2. If an aid rate in euro is altered, the rate in force on the first day of the month shall apply to all quantities supplied during that month.
3. If the quantities supplied are expressed in litres, the coefficient 1,03 shall be used for conversion into kilograms.

Article 5

Maximum subsidisable quantity

1. Member States shall verify that the maximum 0,25 litre quantity referred to in Article 102(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 is not exceeded, taking into account the number of school days and the number of pupils in regular attendance during the period covered by a payment application and taking into account the coefficient referred to in Article 4(3) of this Regulation.
2. For products in categories II to V listed in Annex I in the verification referred to in paragraph 1 the following equivalences shall be used:
 - (a) category II: 100 kg = 90 kg of milk;
 - (b) category III: 100 kg = 300 kg of milk;

(c) category IV: 100 kg = 899 kg of milk;

(d) category V: 100 kg = 765 kg of milk.

3. The beneficiaries specified in Article 2 shall benefit from the aid only on school days. The total number of school days, excluding holidays, shall be notified by the education authority or by the educational establishment to the competent authority of the Member State and, where appropriate, to the applicant. Pupils shall not benefit from the aid during stays at holiday camps.

4. Milk and milk products used in the preparation of meals shall not benefit from the aid.

However, milk and milk products used in the preparation of meals within the premises of the educational establishment and which do not involve heat treatment may benefit from the aid. Moreover, heating of products listed under Category I(a) and (b) of Annex I may be allowed.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 4 with regard to differentiating products used in heated preparation and non-heated preparation and/or direct consumption a coefficient may be used, established on the basis of quantities used in the past and/or recipes to the satisfaction of the Member State concerned.

Article 6

General conditions for granting the aid

1. An aid application is only valid if lodged by an applicant approved in accordance with Articles 7, 8 and 9 for the supply of Community products listed in Annex I.

2. Aid can be applied for by:

- (a) an educational establishment;
- (b) an education authority in respect of the products distributed to the pupils within its area;
- (c) the supplier of the products, if the Member State so provides;
- (d) an organisation acting on behalf of one or more educational establishments or education authorities and specifically established for that purpose, if the Member State so provides.

Article 7

Approval of applicants

Applicants for aid must be approved for that purpose by the competent authority of the Member State in which the educa-

tional establishment to which the products are supplied is located.

Article 8

General conditions for approval

1. Approval is conditional on the following written commitments by the applicant to the competent authority:

- (a) to use the products only for consumption in accordance with this Regulation by the pupils of its educational establishment or of the establishments in respect of which it will apply for aid;
- (b) to repay any aid unduly paid, for the quantities concerned, if it has been found that the products have not been distributed to the beneficiaries referred to in Article 2 or that it has been paid for quantities other than those established in accordance with Article 5;
- (c) to make supporting documents available to the competent authorities on their request;
- (d) to submit to any check decided on by the Member State's competent authority, in particular the scrutiny of records and physical inspection.

2. Approvals granted under Articles 7, 8 and 9 of Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000 remain valid for the purposes of this Regulation.

Article 9

Specific conditions for the approval of certain applicants

If the aid is to be applied for by an applicant referred to in Article 6(2)(c) and (d), the applicant must make a written commitment, in addition to those referred to in Article 8, to keep records of the names and addresses of the educational establishments or, where appropriate, education authorities and the products and quantities sold or supplied to these establishments or authorities.

Article 10

Suspension and withdrawal of approval

If it is found that an applicant for aid no longer meets the conditions laid down in Articles 8 and 9, or any other obligation under this Regulation, approval shall be suspended for one to twelve months or withdrawn, depending on the gravity of the irregularity.

Such action shall not be taken in cases of *force majeure* or if the Member State finds that the irregularity was not committed deliberately or by negligence or was of minor importance.

Approval, once withdrawn, can be restored at the applicant's request after a minimum period of twelve months.

Article 11

Payment applications

1. Payment applications must be made as specified by the Member State's competent authority and include at least the following information:

- (a) the quantities distributed by category and subcategory of product;
- (b) the name and address or a unique identification number of the educational establishment or education authority to which the information under point (a) relates.

2. Member States shall specify the frequency of applications. These may cover periods of one to seven months.

3. Except in cases of *force majeure*, aid applications must, in order to be valid, be correctly filled in and be lodged by the last day of the third month following the end of the period to which they relate.

If this time limit is overrun by less than two months the aid shall still be paid but reduced:

- (a) by 5 % if the overrun is one month or less;
 - (b) by 10 % if the overrun is more than a month but less than two months.
4. The amounts shown in the application must be supported by documentary evidence held available for the competent authorities. This must show separately the price of each product delivered and be receipted or accompanied by proof of payment.

Article 12

Payment of the aid

1. Without prejudice to Article 11(4), the aid shall be paid to suppliers or organisations referred to in Article 6(2)(c) and (d) only:

- (a) on presentation of a receipt for the quantities actually delivered; or

(b) on the basis of the report of an inspection made by the competent authority before final payment of the aid, establishing that the payment requirements have been met; or

(c) if the Member State so authorises, on presentation of an alternative proof that the quantities delivered for the purposes of this Regulation have been paid for.

2. The aid shall be paid by the competent authority within three months of the day of lodging of the correctly filled and valid application referred to in Article 11, unless administrative inquiries have been initiated.

Article 13

Payment of advances

1. Member States may pay an advance equal to the amount of the aid applied for, against a security equal to 110 % of the amount advanced.

2. If a supplier or an organisation referred to in Article 6(2)(c) and (d) applies for an advance the competent authority may pay it on the basis of the quantities delivered without requiring the documentary evidence referred to in Article 12(1). Within one month of the advance being paid, the supplier or organisation shall forward to the competent authority the documents required for the final payment of the aid, unless the latter draws up a report as provided for in Article 12(1)(b).

Article 14

Price monitoring

1. Member States shall take whatever action is necessary to ensure that the amount of the aid is duly reflected in the price paid by the beneficiary.

2. Member States may set maximum prices to be paid by beneficiaries for the various products listed in Annex I that are distributed on their territory.

Article 15

Controls and sanctions

1. Member States shall take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with this Regulation. These measures shall include full administrative checking of aid applications, which shall be supplemented by on-the spot checks as specified in paragraphs 2 to 8.

2. Administrative checks shall be conducted on all aid applications and shall include checking of supporting documents as defined by the Member States, relating to product delivery and compliance with the maximum quantities per pupil per day referred to in Article 5(1).

The administrative checks referred to in the first subparagraph shall be supplemented by on-the spot checks carried out in particular on:

- (a) the impact of the aid on the price paid by the beneficiary;
- (b) the records referred to in Article 9 including financial records such as purchases and sales invoices and bank extracts;
- (c) use of the subsidised products in accordance with this Regulation, particularly if there are grounds for suspecting any irregularity.

3. The total number of on-the-spot checks carried out in respect of each period running from 1 August to 31 July shall cover at least 5 % of all the applicants referred to in Article 6. When the number of applicants in a Member State is less than hundred, the on-the-spot checks shall be carried out on the premises of five applicants. When the number of applicants in a Member State is less than five, 100 % of the applicants shall be controlled. The total number of on-the-spot checks carried out in respect of each period running from 1 August to 31 July shall, moreover, cover at least 5 % of the aid distributed at national level.

4. On-the-spot checks shall be conducted throughout the period from 1 August to 31 July and shall cover a period of at least the previous 12 months.

5. The applicants subjected to on-the-spot checks shall be selected by the competent control authority taking due account of the different geographical areas, and on the basis of a risk analysis taking into consideration in particular the recurrent nature of errors and the findings of checks carried out in past years. The risk analysis shall also take account of the different amount of aid involved and type of applicants referred to in Article 6(2).

6. In cases where the applicant referred to in Article 6(2)(b), (c) and (d) applies for the aid, the on-the-spot check carried out on the premises of the applicant shall be supplemented by on-the-spot checks on the premises of at least two educational

establishments or at least of 1 % of the educational establishments stated on the applicant's roll, whichever is the greater.

7. Provided that the purpose of the control is not jeopardised, advance notice, strictly limited to the minimum time period necessary, may be given.

8. The competent control authority shall draw up a control report on each on-the-spot check. The report shall describe precisely the different items controlled.

The control report shall be divided into the following parts:

- (a) a general part containing, in particular, the following information:
 - (i) the scheme, the period covered, the controlled applications, quantities of milk products on which the aid was paid and financial amount involved;
 - (ii) the responsible persons present;
- (b) a part describing separately the checks carried out and containing, in particular, the following information:
 - (i) the documents checked;
 - (ii) the nature and extent of checks carried out;
 - (iii) remarks and findings.

9. For recovery of unduly paid amounts, Article 73(1), (3), (4) and (8) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 796/2004 ⁽¹⁾ applies *mutatis mutandis*.

10. Without prejudice to Article 10, in case of fraud, the applicant shall, in addition to the recovery of unduly paid amounts in accordance with paragraph 9, pay an amount equal to the difference between the amount initially paid and the amount the applicant is entitled to.

Article 16

European school milk poster

Educational establishments distributing products in accordance with this Regulation shall produce or have produced a poster in accordance with the minimum requirements laid down in Annex III, to be permanently situated at a clearly visible and readable place at the main entrance of the establishment.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 141, 30.4.2004, p. 18.

*Article 17***Notifications**

1. By 30 November following the end of the previous period running from 1 August to 31 July, Member States shall provide the Commission with summary details of the number of participating applicants and educational establishments, on-the-spot checks carried out and the related findings.
2. Before 31 January each year Member States shall provide the Commission with at least the following information related to the previous period running from 1 August to 31 July:
 - (a) the quantities of milk and milk products broken down by categories and sub-categories on which aid has been paid during the previous period running from 1 August to 31 July as well as the maximum permissible quantity and its calculation;
 - (b) the estimated number of pupils participating in the school milk scheme.
3. The form and content of the notifications shall be defined on the basis of models made available by the Commission to the Member States. Those models shall not apply until the Management Committee for Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets has been informed.

*Article 18***Repeal**

Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000 is repealed.

References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex IV.

*Article 19***Transitional provision**

1. Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000 continues to apply for deliveries carried out before 1 August 2008.
2. Authorisations granted in accordance with Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000 continue to apply until 31 December 2008.

*Article 20***Entry into force**

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

It shall apply from 1 August 2008.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2008.

For the Commission

Mariann FISCHER BOEL

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

LIST OF PRODUCTS ELIGIBLE FOR COMMUNITY AID

Category I

- (a) heat-treated milk ⁽¹⁾;
- (b) heat-treated milk with chocolate, fruit juice ⁽²⁾ or flavoured, containing at least 90 % by weight of the milk indicated in point (a) and containing maximum 7 % of added sugar ⁽³⁾ and/or honey;
- (c) fermented milk products with or without fruit juice ⁽²⁾, flavoured or non-flavoured, containing at least 90 % by weight of the milk indicated in point (a) and containing maximum 7 % of added sugar ⁽³⁾ and/or honey.

Category II

Flavoured and non-flavoured fermented milk products with fruit ⁽⁴⁾, containing at least 80 % by weight of the milk indicated in Category I point (a) and containing maximum 7 % added sugar ⁽³⁾ and/or honey.

Category III

Flavoured and non-flavoured fresh and processed cheeses containing at least 90 % by weight of cheese.

Category IV

Grana Padano cheese and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese.

Category V

Flavoured and non-flavoured cheeses, containing at least 90 % by weight of cheese, and not falling under categories III and IV.

⁽¹⁾ Including lactose free milk drink.

⁽²⁾ Fruit juice shall be applied in accordance with Council Directive 2001/112/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption.

⁽³⁾ For the purpose of this category, sugar shall mean the items listed under CN code 1701 and 1702. In the case of milk- and milk-derivative-based drinks, energy-reduced or with no added sugar, sweeteners shall be used in accordance with European Parliament and Council Directive 94/35/EC of 30 June 1994 on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs.

⁽⁴⁾ For the purpose of this category, fermented milk products with fruit shall always contain fruit, fruit pulp, fruit purée or fruit juice. For the purpose of this category fruit shall mean the items listed under Chapter 8 of the Combined Nomenclature excluding nuts and products containing nuts. Fruit juice, fruit pulp and fruit purée shall be applied in accordance with Council Directive 2001/112/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to fruit juices and certain similar products intended for human consumption.

⁽⁵⁾ For the purpose of this category, sugar shall mean the items listed under CN code 1701 and 1702. The sugar added to the fruit shall be included in the maximum 7 % added sugar. In the case of milk- and milk-derivate-based preparations, energy-reduced or with no added sugar, sweeteners shall be used in accordance with European Parliament and Council Directive 94/35/EC of 30 June 1994 on sweeteners for use in foodstuffs.

*ANNEX II***Aid rates**

- (a) EUR 18,15/100 kg for category I products;
 - (b) EUR 16,34/100 kg for category II products;
 - (c) EUR 54,45/100 kg for category III products;
 - (d) EUR 163,14/100 kg for category IV products;
 - (e) EUR 138,85/100 kg for category V products.
-

ANNEX III

Minimum requirements for the European school milk poster

Poster size: A3 or bigger

Letters: 1 cm or bigger

Title: European school milk

Content: At least the following wording taking into account the type of educational establishment:

‘Our [type of educational establishment (e.g. nursery/pre-school/school)] provides dairy products subsidised by the European Union under the European school milk scheme’.

It is recommended to emphasise nutritional benefits and nutritional guidelines for children.

Placement: Clearly visible and readable at the main entrance of the educational establishment.

ANNEX IV

Correlation table

Regulation (EC) No 2707/2000	This Regulation
Article 1	Article 1
Article 2(1)(a), (b) and (c)	Article 2
Article 2(2)	—
Article 2(3)	—
Article 3	Article 3(1), first sentence
—	Article 3(1), second sentence
Article 3(2), (3) and (4)	Article 3(2), (3) and (4)
Article 4(1)	Article 4(1)
Article 4(2)	—
Article 4(3), first subparagraph	Article 4(2)
Article 4(3), second subparagraph,	—
Article 4(4)	Article 4(3)
Article 5	—
—	Article 5
Article 6(1)	—
—	Article 6(1)
Article 6(2)	Article 6(2)
Article 7	Article 7
Article 8	Article 8(1)
—	Article 8(2)
Article 9(1)	Article 9
Article 9(2)	—
Article 10	Article 10
Article 11	Article 11
Article 12(1)(a)	Article 12(1)(a)
Article 12(1)(b)	Article 12(1)(b)
Article 12(1)(c)	—
—	Article 12(1)(c)
Article 12(2)	Article 12(2)
Article 12(3)	—
Article 13(1) and (2)	Article 13(1) and (2)
Article 13(3)	—
Article 14(1), first subparagraph	Article 14(1)
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, first sentence	Article 14(2)
Article 14(1), second subparagraph, second and third sentences	—
Article 14(2) and (3)	—
Article 15	—
—	Article 15
Article 16	—
—	Article 16
Article 17	—
—	Articles 17-20
Annex I	—
—	Annex I
Annex II	—
—	Annex II
—	Annex III
—	Annex IV

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 658/2008**of 10 July 2008****fixing the export refunds on white and raw sugar exported without further processing**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 of 20 February 2006 on the common organisation of the market in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 33(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1(1)(b) of that Regulation and prices for those products on the Community market may be covered by an export refund.

(2) Given the present situation on the sugar market, export refunds should therefore be fixed in accordance with the rules and certain criteria provided for in Articles 32 and 33 of Regulation (EC) No 318/2006.

(3) The first subparagraph of Article 33(2) of Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 provides that the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund according to destination.

(4) Refunds should be granted only on products that are allowed to move freely in the Community and that comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 318/2006.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Export refunds as provided for in Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 shall be granted on the products and for the amounts set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 2008.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2008.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 58, 28.2.2006, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1260/2007 (OJ L 283, 27.10.2007, p. 1). Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 will be replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1) as from 1 October 2008.

ANNEX

Export refunds on white and raw sugar exported without further processing applicable from 11 July 2008

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refund
1701 11 90 9100	S00	EUR/100 kg	23,64 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 9910	S00	EUR/100 kg	22,11 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9100	S00	EUR/100 kg	23,64 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9910	S00	EUR/100 kg	22,11 ⁽¹⁾
1701 91 00 9000	S00	EUR/1 % sucrose × 100 kg of net product	0,2570
1701 99 10 9100	S00	EUR/100 kg	25,70
1701 99 10 9910	S00	EUR/100 kg	24,04
1701 99 10 9950	S00	EUR/100 kg	24,04
1701 99 90 9100	S00	EUR/1 % sucrose × 100 kg of net product	0,2570

NB: The destinations are defined as follows:

S00 — All destinations with the exception of:

- (a) third countries: Andorra, Liechtenstein, the Holy See (Vatican City State), Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia (*), Montenegro, Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
- (b) territories of the EU Member States not forming part of the customs territory of the Community: the Faeroe Islands, Greenland, Heligoland, Ceuta, Melilla, the Communes of Livigno and Campione d'Italia, and the areas of the Republic of Cyprus in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control;
- (c) European territories for whose external relations a Member State is responsible and not forming part of the customs territory of the Community: Gibraltar.

(*) Including Kosovo, under the aegis of the United Nations, pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 of 10 June 1999.

⁽¹⁾ This amount is applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 %. Where the yield for exported raw sugar differs from 92 % the refund amount applicable shall be multiplied, for each exporting operation concerned, by a conversion factor obtained by dividing by 92 the yield of the raw sugar exported, calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 of Point III of the Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 318/2006.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 659/2008**of 10 July 2008****fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar in the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 900/2007**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 of 20 February 2006 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph and point (b) of the third subparagraph of Article 33(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 900/2007 of 27 July 2007 on a standing invitation to tender to determine refunds on exports of white sugar for the 2007/08 marketing year⁽²⁾ requires the issuing of partial invitations to tender.

(2) Pursuant to Article 8(1) of Regulation (EC) No 900/2007 and following an examination of the tenders submitted

in response to the partial invitation to tender ending on 10 July 2008, it is appropriate to fix a maximum export refund for that partial invitation to tender.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the partial invitation to tender ending on 10 July 2008, the maximum export refund for the product referred to in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 900/2007 shall be 29,036 EUR/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 2008.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2008.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 58, 28.2.2006, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1260/2007 (OJ L 283, 27.10.2007, p. 1). Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 will be replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1) as from 1 October 2008.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 196, 28.7.2007, p. 26. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 148/2008 by Commission Regulation (OJ L 46, 21.2.2008, p. 9).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 660/2008**of 10 July 2008****fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar in the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1060/2007**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 of 20 February 2006 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph and point (b) of the third subparagraph of Article 33(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1060/2007 of 14 September 2007 opening a standing invitation to tender for the resale for export of sugar held by the intervention agencies of Belgium, the Czech Republic, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Sweden⁽²⁾ requires the issuing of partial invitations to tender.

- (2) Pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1060/2007 and following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the partial invitation to tender ending on 9 July 2008, it is appropriate to fix a maximum export refund for that partial invitation to tender.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the partial invitation to tender ending on 9 July 2008, the maximum export refund for the product referred to in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1060/2007 shall be 364,99 EUR/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 11 July 2008.

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

Done at Brussels, 10 July 2008.

For the Commission

Jean-Luc DEMARTY

*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 58, 28.2.2006, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1260/2007 (OJ L 283, 27.10.2007, p. 1). Regulation (EC) No 318/2006 will be replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 (OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1) as from 1 October 2008.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 242, 15.9.2007, p. 8. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 148/2008 (OJ L 46, 21.2.2008, p. 9).

II

(Acts adopted under the EC Treaty/Euratom Treaty whose publication is not obligatory)

DECISIONS

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 27 June 2008

appointing three Judges of the European Union Civil Service Tribunal

(2008/569/EC, Euratom)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 225a thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 140b thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The European Union Civil Service Tribunal, (hereinafter referred to as Civil Service Tribunal) was established by Council Decision 2004/752/EC, Euratom ⁽¹⁾. To that end, that Decision added an Annex to the Protocol on the Statute of the Court of Justice (hereinafter referred to as Annex I to the Statute of the Court of Justice).

(2) By Decision 2005/150/EC, Euratom ⁽²⁾, the Council determined the conditions and arrangements governing the submission and processing of applications for appointment as a judge of the Civil Service Tribunal, as provided for in Article 3(2) of Annex I to the Statute of the Court of Justice.

(3) By Decision 2005/49/EC, Euratom ⁽³⁾ of 18 January 2005, the Council determined the operating rules of the committee provided for in Article 3(3) of Annex I to the Statute of the Court of Justice (hereinafter referred to as committee).

(4) By Decision 2005/151/EC, Euratom ⁽⁴⁾, the Council appointed the members of the committee.

(5) By Decision 2005/577/EC, Euratom ⁽⁵⁾, after consultation of the committee, the Council appointed the seven Judges of the Civil Service Tribunal. Pursuant to Article 2 of that Decision, three of the Judges were appointed for a period of three years, running from 1 October 2005 to 30 September 2008. Following the choice by lot carried out by the President of the Council at the meeting on 12 October 2005, the duties of the Judges Irena BORUTA, Horstpeter KREPPEL and Sean VAN RAEPEBUSCH will end on 30 September 2008 ⁽⁶⁾.

(6) A public call for applications for the appointment of three judges to the Civil Service Tribunal for the period from 1 October 2008 to 30 September 2014 was published on 7 December 2007 ⁽⁷⁾. The deadline for the submission of applications expired on 25 January 2008. Fifty-three applications were received, including those of the three retiring judges.

(7) The committee met on 3 and 4 March and on 9 and 10 April 2008. On completion of its discussions, it finalised the opinion and the list provided for in Article 3(4) of Annex I to the Statute of the Court of Justice. The list contains six candidates.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 333, 9.11.2004, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 50, 23.2.2005, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 21, 25.1.2005, p. 13.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 50, 23.2.2005, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 197, 28.7.2005, p. 28.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ C 262, 21.10.2005, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ C 295, 7.12.2007, p. 26.

(8) Under the fourth paragraph of Article 225a of the EC Treaty and the fourth paragraph of Article 140b of the EAEC Treaty, Judges of the Civil Service Tribunal are appointed by the Council.

— Irena BORUTA,

— Horstpeter KREPPEL,

(9) Accordingly, it is appropriate to appoint three of the persons included on that list, ensuring a balanced composition of the Tribunal on as broad a geographical basis as possible from among nationals of the Member States and with respect to the national legal systems represented, as provided for in Article 3(1) of Annex I to the Statute of the Court of Justice.

— Sean VAN RAEPENBUSCH.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

(10) The decision to appoint the three retiring judges of the Civil Service Tribunal for a new term of office is taken by the Council, taking into account the exceptional fact that their effective term of office has been two years. Under no circumstances shall this constitute a precedent,

Article 3

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

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Done at Brussels, 27 June 2008.

Article 1

The following are hereby appointed Judges at the European Union Civil Service Tribunal for a period of six years, from 1 October 2008 to 30 September 2014:

For the Council
The President
D. RUPEL

COUNCIL DECISION
of 8 July 2008
appointing a Portuguese member of the Economic and Social Committee
(2008/570/EC, Euratom)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 259 thereof,

Article 1

Mr Florival ROSA LANÇA is hereby appointed a member of the Economic and Social Committee for the remainder of the term of office, which runs until 20 September 2010.

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 167 thereof,

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Having regard to Council Decision 2006/651/EC, Euratom ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the proposal submitted by the Portuguese Government,

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2008.

Having obtained the opinion of the Commission,

Whereas a member's seat on the Economic and Social Committee has fallen vacant following the resignation of Mr Eduardo Manuel NOGUEIRA CHAGAS,

For the Council
The President
C. LAGARDE

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 269, 28.9.2006, p. 13. Decision as amended by Decision 2007/622/EC, Euratom (OJ L 253, 28.9.2007, p. 39).

COUNCIL DECISION

of 8 July 2008

amending Decision 98/481/EC approving the external auditors of the European Central Bank

(2008/571/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 Article 27(1) thereof,

Having regard to Recommendation ECB/2008/2 of the European Central Bank of 30 April 2008 to the Council of the European Union on the external auditors of the European Central Bank ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The accounts of the European Central Bank (ECB) and of the national central banks of the Eurosystem are to be audited by independent external auditors recommended by the ECB's Governing Council and approved by the Council of the European Union.
- (2) The mandates of Coopers and Lybrand (1998-2003) and KPMG Deutsche Treuhand-Gesellschaft AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft (2003-2007) have expired following the audit for the financial year 2007. It is therefore necessary to appoint an external auditor from the financial year 2008.
- (3) The ECB's Governing Council has recommended that PricewaterhouseCoopers Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft should be appointed as the external auditors of the ECB for the financial years 2008 to 2012,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Article 1 of Council Decision 98/481/EC ⁽²⁾ shall be replaced by the following:

'Article 1

PricewaterhouseCoopers Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft is hereby approved as the external auditors of the ECB for the financial years 2008 to 2012.'

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, 8 July 2008.

*For the Council**The President*

C. LAGARDE

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 114, 9.5.2008, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 216, 4.8.1998, p. 7.

COUNCIL DECISION
of 8 July 2008
appointing a Portuguese member of the Committee of the Regions
(2008/572/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 263 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Portuguese Government,

Whereas:

(1) On 24 January 2006 the Council adopted Decision 2006/116/EC appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2006 to 25 January 2010 ⁽¹⁾.

(2) A seat as a member of that Committee has fallen vacant as a result of the resignation of Mr António Paulino DA SILVA PAIVA,

Article 1

The following person is hereby appointed a member of the Committee of the Regions for the remainder of the current term of office, ending on 25 January 2010:

Mr Carlos Alberto PINTO, Presidente da Câmara Municipal da Covilhã.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2008.

For the Council
The President
C. LAGARDE

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 25.2.2006, p. 75.

COUNCIL DECISION**of 8 July 2008****appointing a Latvian member and a Latvian alternate member of the Committee of the Regions**

(2008/573/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

(a) as a member:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 263 thereof,

— Ms Indra RASSA, Chairwoman of Saldus District Municipality and Chairwoman of Nīgrandes Local Municipality,

Having regard to the proposal from the Latvian Government,

and

Whereas:

(1) On 24 January 2006 the Council adopted Decision 2006/116/EC appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2006 to 25 January 2010 ⁽¹⁾.

(b) as an alternate member:

— Mr Janis RAŠČEVSKIS, Chairman of Jēkabpils District Municipality and Chairman of Saukas Local Municipality.

(2) A seat of a member has become vacant following the expiry of the mandate of Mr Edgars ZALĀNS. A seat of an alternate member becomes vacant following the appointment of Ms Indra RASSA as a member of the Committee of the Regions,

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the day of its adoption.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2008.

Article 1

The following persons are hereby appointed to the Committee of the Regions for the remainder of the term of office, which runs until 25 January 2010:

For the Council
The President
C. LAGARDE

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 25.2.2006, p. 75.

COUNCIL DECISION
of 8 July 2008
appointing two Polish members and one Polish alternate member of the Committee of the Regions
(2008/574/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

(a) as members:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 263 thereof,

— Mr Jacek CZERNIAK, przewodniczący Sejmiku Województwa lubelskiego (Chairman of the Sejmik of the Lubelskie voivodship),

Having regard to the proposal of the Polish Government,

— Mr Bogusław ŚMIGIELSKI, marszałek województwa śląskiego (Marshall of the Śląskie voivodship),

Whereas:

(1) On 24 January 2006 the Council adopted Decision 2006/116/EC appointing the members and alternate members of the Committee of the Regions for the period from 26 January 2006 to 25 January 2010 ⁽¹⁾.

and

(b) as alternate member:

(2) One member's seat on the Committee of the Regions has become vacant following the end of mandate of Mr Franciszek WOŁODŹKO. A member's seat on the Committee of the Regions has become vacant following the change of mandate of Mr Ludwik Kajetan WĘGRZYN. One alternate member's seat has become vacant following the end of mandate of Mr Marek TROMBSKI,

— Mr Dariusz WRÓBEL, burmistrz Opola Lubelskiego (Mayor of Opole Lubelskie).

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the date of its adoption.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Done at Brussels, 8 July 2008.

Article 1

The following persons are hereby appointed to the Committee of the Regions for the remainder of the current term of office, which runs until 25 January 2010:

For the Council
The President
C. LAGARDE

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 25.2.2006, p. 75.

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 27 June 2008

authorising the placing on the market of Baobab dried fruit pulp as a novel food ingredient under Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(notified under document number C(2008) 3046)

(Only the English text is authentic)

(2008/575/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 1997 concerning novel foods and novel food ingredients ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 9 August 2006 the company PhytoTrade Africa made a request to the competent authorities of the United Kingdom to place Baobab dried fruit pulp on the market as a novel food ingredient.
- (2) On 12 July 2007 the competent food assessment body of the United Kingdom issued its initial assessment report. In that report it came to the conclusion that Baobab dried fruit pulp is safe for human consumption at the proposed use levels.
- (3) The Commission forwarded the initial assessment report to all Member States on 1 August 2007.
- (4) Within the 60 day period laid down in Article 6(4) of Regulation (EC) No 258/97 reasoned objections to the marketing of the product were raised in accordance with that provision. These objections did not raise concerns about the safety. However, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6(4) a Community Decision is required.

(5) Baobab dried fruit pulp complies with the criteria laid down in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EC) No 258/97.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Baobab dried fruit pulp as specified in the Annex, hereinafter called the product, may be placed on the market in the Community as a novel food ingredient.

Article 2

The designation of the novel food ingredient authorised by this Decision on the labelling of the foodstuff containing it shall be 'Baobab fruit pulp'.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to PhytoTrade Africa, London Office, Unit W215, Holywell Centre, 1 Phipp Street, London EC2A 4PS, United Kingdom.

Done at Brussels, 27 June 2008.

For the Commission

Androulla VASSILIOU

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 43, 14.2.1997, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

ANNEX

Specifications of Baobab fruit pulp**Description**

The Baobab (*Adansonia digitata*) fruits are harvested from trees. The hard shells are cracked open and the pulp is separated from the seeds and the shell. This is milled, separated into coarse and fine lots (particle size 3 to 600 µ) and then packaged.

Typical nutritional components of Baobab dried fruit pulp

Moisture (loss on drying) (g/100 g)	11,1-12,0
Protein (g/100 g)	2,03-3,24
Fat (g/100 g)	0,4-0,7
Ash (g/100 g)	5,5-6,6
Total carbohydrate (g/100 g)	78,3-78,9
Total sugars (as glucose)	16,9-25,3
Sodium (mg/100 g)	7,42-12,2

Analytical specifications

Foreign matter	Not more than 0,2 %
Moisture (loss on drying) (g/100 g)	11,1-12,0
Ash (g/100 g)	5,5-6,6

COMMISSION DECISION

of 4 July 2008

amending Annex III to Decision 2003/467/EC as regards the list of the officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free regions in Poland

(notified under document number C(2008) 3284)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2008/576/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 64/432/EEC of 26 June 1964 on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Annex D(I)(E) thereto,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 64/432/EEC provides that a Member State or part of a Member State may be declared an officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free Member State or region subject to compliance with certain conditions set out in that Directive.
- (2) The list of officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free regions of Member States are set out in Annex III to Commission Decision 2003/467/EC of 23 June 2003 establishing the official tuberculosis, brucellosis and enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free status of certain Member States and regions of Member States as regards bovine herds ⁽²⁾.
- (3) That Decision, as amended by Decision 2008/404/EC, currently lists 12 administrative regions (powiaty) within the superior administrative unit (Voivodship) of Podkarpackie in Poland, as officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free regions.
- (4) Poland has now submitted to the Commission documentation demonstrating compliance with the appropriate conditions provided for in Directive 64/432/EEC, as regards a further 13 administrative regions (powiaty) within that superior administrative unit, in order that those regions may be considered officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free regions of Poland.

- (5) Following the evaluation of that documentation, those regions (powiaty) of Poland should be recognised as officially enzootic-bovine-leukosis-free regions of that Member State.
- (6) Annex III to Decision 2003/467/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

In Chapter 2 of Annex III to Decision 2003/467/EC, in the entries for Poland, the entry concerning the Voivodship Podkarpackie is replaced by the following:

— 'Voivodship Podkarpackie,

Powiaty:	bieszczadzki, brzozowski, dębicki, jarosławski, jasielski, kolbuszowski, krośnieński, Krosno, leski, leżajski, lubaczowski, łańcucki, mielecki, niżański, przemyski, Przemyśl, przeworski, ropczycko-sędziszowski, rzeszowski, Rzeszów, sanocki, stalowowolski, strzyżowski, Tarnobrzeg, tarnobrzesci.'
----------	---

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 July 2008.

For the Commission
Androulla VASSILIOU
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 121, 29.7.1964, p. 1977/64. Directive as last amended by Commission Decision 2007/729/EC (OJ L 294, 13.11.2007, p. 26).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 156, 25.6.2003, p. 74. Decision as last amended by Decision 2008/404/EC (OJ L 141, 31.5.2008, p. 16).

ACTS ADOPTED BY BODIES CREATED BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Only the original UNECE texts have legal effect under international public law. The status and date of entry into force of this Regulation should be checked in the latest version of the UN/ECE status document TRANS/WP.29/343, available at:
<http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29fdocsts.html>

Regulation No 54 of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE) — Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers

Incorporating all valid text up to:

Supplement 16 to the original version of the Regulation — Date of entry into force: 13 November 2004

CONTENTS

REGULATION

1. Scope
2. Definitions
3. Markings
4. Application for approval
5. Approval
6. Specifications
7. Modification and extension of approval of a tyre type
8. Conformity of production
9. Penalties for non-conformity of production
10. Production definitely discontinued
11. Names and addresses of technical services responsible for conducting approval tests, and of administrative departments

ANNEXES

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Annex I | Communication concerning the approval or extension or refusal or withdrawal of approval or production definitely discontinued of a type of pneumatic tyre for motor vehicles pursuant to Regulation No 54 |
| Annex II | Arrangement of approval mark |
| Annex III | Arrangement of tyre markings |
| Annex IV | List of symbols of load-capacity indices |
| Annex V | Tyre-size designation and dimensions: Part I — European tyres; Part II — United States tyres |
| Annex VI | Method of measuring pneumatic tyres |
| Annex VII | Procedure for load/speed endurance tests
Appendix 1 — Endurance-test programme
Appendix 2 — Relation between the pressure index and the units of pressure |
| Annex VIII | Variation of load capacity with speed commercial vehicle tyres, radial and diagonal |
| Annex IX | COMMUNICATION, Upgrade of Service Description for the purposes of retreading in accordance with Regulation No 109 |

1. SCOPE

This Regulation covers new pneumatic tyres designed primarily, but not only, for vehicles in categories M₂, M₃, N and O₃ and O₄. (*) However, it does not apply to tyre types identified by speed category symbols corresponding to speeds below 80 km/h.

2. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Regulation:

2.1. 'Type of pneumatic tyre' means a category of pneumatic tyres which do not differ in such essential respects as:

2.1.1. The manufacturer;

2.1.2. Tyre-size designation;

2.1.3. Category of use;

2.1.4. Structure (diagonal (bias-ply); radial);

2.1.5. Speed category;

2.1.6. Load-capacity indices; and

2.1.7. Cross-section;

2.2. Category of use:

2.2.1. 'Normal tyre' means a tyre intended for normal, everyday, on-road use;

2.2.2. 'Special use tyre' means a tyre intended for mixed use both on- and off-road or for other special duty.

2.2.3. 'Snow tyre' means a tyre whose tread pattern, tread compound or structure are primarily designed to achieve in snow conditions a performance better than that of a normal tyre with regard to its ability to initiate or maintain vehicle motion.

2.3. 'Structure' of a pneumatic tyre means the technical characteristics of the tyre's carcass. A distinction is made between the following structures in particular:

2.3.1. 'Diagonal' or 'bias-ply' describes a pneumatic-tyre structure in which the ply cords extend to the beads and are laid at alternate angles substantially less than 90 ° to the centreline of the tread;

2.3.2. 'Radial' describes a pneumatic-tyre structure in which the ply cords extend to the beads and are laid substantially at 90 ° to the centreline of the tread, the carcass being stabilized by an essentially inextensible circumferential belt.

2.4. 'Bead' means the part of a pneumatic tyre which is of such shape and structure as to fit the rim and to hold the tyre on it ⁽¹⁾;

2.5. 'Cord' means the strands forming the fabric of the plies in the pneumatic tyre ⁽¹⁾;

(*) As defined in the Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3) (document TRANS/WP.29/78/Rev.1).

⁽¹⁾ See explanatory figure.

- 2.6. 'Ply' means a layer of rubber-coated parallel cords ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.7. 'Carcass' means that part of a pneumatic tyre other than the tread and the rubber sidewalls which, when inflated, bears the load ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.8. 'Tread' means that part of a pneumatic tyre which comes into contact with the ground, protects the carcass against mechanical damage and contributes to ground adhesion ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.9. 'Sidewall' means the part of a pneumatic tyre between the tread and the area designed to be covered by the rim flange ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.10. 'Lower sidewall' means the area included between the line of maximum section width of the tyre and the area designed to be covered by the rim flange ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.10.1. However, in case of tyres identified by the 'tyre to rim fitment configuration' (see paragraph 3.1.11) symbol 'A', it means the area of the tyre which is seating on the rim.
- 2.11. 'Tread groove' means the space between two adjacent ribs and/or blocks in the tread pattern ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.12. 'Section width (S)' means the linear distance between the outsides of the sidewalls of an inflated pneumatic tyre, excluding elevations due to labelling (marking), decoration or protective bands or ribs ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.13. 'Over-all width' means the linear distance between the outsides of the sidewalls of an inflated pneumatic tyre, including labelling (marking), decoration and protective bands or ribs ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.14. 'Section height (H)' means a distance equal to half the difference between the outer diameter of the tyre and the nominal rim diameter;
- 2.15. 'Nominal aspect ratio (Ra)' means one hundred times the number obtained by dividing the number expressing the section height (H) by the number expressing the nominal section width (S₁), both dimensions expressed in the same units;
- 2.16. 'Outer diameter (D)' means the overall diameter of an inflated new pneumatic tyre ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.17. 'Tyre-size designation' means:
- 2.17.1. A designation showing:
- 2.17.1.1. The nominal section width (S₁). This width must be expressed in mm, except in the case of types of tyre for which the size designation is shown in the first column of the tables in Annex V to this Regulation;
- 2.17.1.2. The nominal aspect ratio, except in the case of certain types of tyre for which the size designation is shown in the first column of the tables in Annex V to this Regulation or, depending on the tyre design type, the nominal outer diameter expressed in mm;
- 2.17.1.3. A conventional number 'd' (the 'd' symbol) denoting the nominal diameter of the rim and corresponding to its diameter expressed either in codes (number below 100) or in millimetres (numbers above 100). Numbers corresponding to both types of measurement may be used together in the designation;

2.17.1.3.1. The values of the 'd' symbols expressed in millimetres are shown below:

Nominal rim diameter code ('d' symbol)	Value of the 'd' symbol expressed in mm
8	203
9	229
10	254
11	279
12	305
13	330
14	356
15	381
16	406
17	432
18	457
19	482
20	508
21	533
22	559
24	610
25	635
14,5	368
16,5	419
17,5	445
19,5	495
20,5	521
22,5	572
24,5	622
26	660
28	711
30	762

- 2.17.1.4. An indication of the tyre to rim fitment configuration when it differs from the standard configuration and is not already expressed by the symbol 'd' denoting the nominal rim diameter code.
- 2.18. 'Nominal rim diameter (d)' means the diameter of the rim on which a tyre is designed to be mounted ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.19. 'Rim' means the support for a tyre-and-tube assembly, or for a tubeless tyre, on which support the tyre beads are seated ⁽¹⁾;
- 2.20. 'Theoretical rim' means a rim whose width would be equal to x times the nominal section width of a tyre; the value of x shall be specified by the manufacturer of the type;
- 2.21. 'Measuring rim' means the rim on which a tyre must be fitted for dimensional measurements;
- 2.22. 'Test rim' means the rim on which a tyre must be fitted for load/speed endurance testing;
- 2.23. 'Chunking' means the breaking away of pieces of rubber from the tread;
- 2.24. 'Cord separation' means the parting of the cords from their coating;
- 2.25. 'Ply separation' means the parting of adjacent plies;
- 2.26. 'Tread separation' means the pulling away of the tread from the carcass;

2.27. 'Load-capacity index' means one or two numbers which indicate the load the tyre can carry in single or in single and dual operation at the speed corresponding to the associated speed category and when operated in conformity with the requirements governing utilization specified by the manufacturer. A type of pneumatic tyre can have either one or two sets of load capacity indices depending on whether or not the provisions of paragraph 6.2.5 are applied. The list of these indices and their corresponding loads is given in Annex IV;

2.28. 'Speed category' means:

2.28.1. The speeds, indicated by a symbol, at which the tyre can carry the load indicated by the associated load-capacity index;

2.28.2. The speed categories are as shown in the table below ⁽¹⁾:

Speed-category symbol	Corresponding speed (km/h)
F	80
G	90
J	100
K	110
L	120
M	130
N	140
P	150
Q	160
R	170
S	180
T	190
U	200
H	210

2.29. 'Table load-capacity variation with speed' means:

The table, in Annex VIII, showing as a function of the load-capacity indices and nominal-speed-category symbols the load variations which a pneumatic tyre can withstand when used at speeds different from that conforming to its nominal-speed-category symbol. The load variations do not apply in the case of the additional load capacity symbol and speed category obtained when the provisions of paragraph 6.2.5 are applied.

3. MARKINGS

3.1. Pneumatic tyres submitted for approval shall display on both sidewalls in the case of symmetrical tyres and at least on the outer sidewall in the case of asymmetrical tyres:

3.1.1. The manufacturer's name or trade mark;

3.1.2. The tyre-size designation as defined in paragraph 2.17 of this Regulation;

3.1.3. An indication of the structure as follows:

3.1.3.1. On diagonal (bias-ply) tyres: no indication, or the letter 'D';

3.1.3.2. On radial-ply tyres: the letter 'R' placed in front of the rim-diameter marking and, optionally, the word 'RADIAL';

⁽¹⁾ For consistency, the symbols and speeds shown in this table are the same as those for passenger cars (as in Regulation No 30). They should not be taken to indicate the speeds at which commercial vehicles fitted with such tyres may be operated on the roads.

- 3.1.4. The speed-category symbol (or symbols);
 - 3.1.4.1. An indication of the tyre's nominal speed category in the form of the symbol prescribed in paragraph 2.28.2 above;
 - 3.1.4.2. An indication of a second speed category in cases where paragraph 6.2.5 below is applied;
- 3.1.5. The inscription M+S or M.S or M&S in the case of a snow tyre;
- 3.1.6. The load-capacity indices as defined in paragraph 2.27 of this Regulation;
- 3.1.7. The word 'TUBELESS' if the tyre is designed for use without an inner tube;
- 3.1.8. The date of manufacture in the form of a group of four digits, the first two showing the week and the last two the year of manufacture. However, this marking, which it is permissible to restrict to one sidewall, shall not be mandatory, on any tyre submitted for approval, until two years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation ⁽¹⁾;
- 3.1.9. In the case of tyres which can be regrooved, the symbol 'Ⓜ' at least 20 mm in diameter, or the word 'REGROOVABLE', moulded into or on to each sidewall;
- 3.1.10. An indication, by the 'PSI' index, of the inflation pressure to be adopted for the load/speed endurance tests, as explained in Annex VII, Appendix 2. However, this indication, which it is permissible to restrict to one sidewall, shall not be mandatory, on any tyre submitted for approval, until two years after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.
- 3.1.11. In the case of tyres first approved after 1 March 2004 the identification referred to in paragraph 2.17.1.4 shall be placed only immediately after the rim diameter marking referred to in paragraph 2.17.1.3.
- 3.1.12. The inscription 'ET' or 'ML' or 'MPT' for 'Special use tyres' ⁽²⁾.
- 3.1.13. The suffix 'C' or 'LT' after the rim diameter marking referred to in paragraph 2.17.1.3, and, if applicable, after the tyre to rim fitment configuration referred to in paragraph 2.17.1.4:
 - 3.1.13.1. this marking is optional in the case of tyres fitted on 5 ° drop centre rims, suitable for single and dual fitment, having a load capacity index in single lower or equal to 121 and destined for the equipment of motor vehicles.
 - 3.1.13.2. this marking is mandatory in the case of tyres fitted on 5 ° drop centre rims, suitable for single fitment only, having a load capacity index higher or equal to 122 and destined for the equipment of motor vehicles.
- 3.1.14. The suffix 'CP' after the rim diameter marking referred to in paragraph 2.17.1.3, and, if applicable, after the tyre to rim fitment configuration referred to in paragraph 2.17.1.4. This marking is mandatory in the case of tyres fitted on 5 ° drop centre rims, having a load capacity index in single lower or equal to 121 and specifically designed for the equipment of motor caravans.
- 3.1.15. The inscription 'FRT' (Free Rolling Tyre) in case of tyres designed for the equipment of trailer axles and axles of motor vehicles other than front steering and drive axles.
- 3.2. Tyres shall exhibit a free space sufficiently large to accommodate an approval mark as shown in Annex II to this Regulation.
- 3.3. Annex III to this Regulation gives an example of an arrangement of the tyre markings.

⁽¹⁾ Before 1 January 2000, the date of manufacture may be indicated by a group of three digits, the first two showing the week and the last one the year of manufacture.

⁽²⁾ This marking shall only be mandatory for tyre types approved to this Regulation after the entry into force of Supplement 14 to the Regulation.

- 3.4. The markings referred to in paragraph 3.1 and the approval mark prescribed in paragraph 5.4 of this Regulation shall be moulded on to or into the tyres. They shall be clearly legible and shall, except for the marking referred to in paragraph 3.1.1 above, be located on at least one lower sidewall.
- 3.4.1. However, for tyres identified by the 'tyre to rim fitment configuration' (see paragraph 3.1.11) symbol 'A', the markings may be placed anywhere on the sidewall of the tyre.
4. APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL
- 4.1. The application for approval of a type of pneumatic tyre shall be submitted by the holder of the manufacturer's name or trade mark or by his duly accredited representative. It shall specify:
- 4.1.1. The tyre-size designation as defined in paragraph 2.17 of this Regulation;
- 4.1.2. The manufacturer's name or trade mark;
- 4.1.3. The category of use (normal or special or snow);
- 4.1.4. Structure: diagonal (bias ply) or radial;
- 4.1.5. The speed category;
- 4.1.6. The load-capacity indices;
- 4.1.7. Whether the tyre is intended to be used with or without an inner tube;
- 4.1.8. The overall dimensions: overall section width and outer diameter;
- 4.1.9. The factor 'x' referred to in paragraph 2.20 above;
- 4.1.10. The rims on which the tyre can be mounted;
- 4.1.11. The measuring rim and test rim;
- 4.1.12. The measuring pressure and test pressure index;
- 4.1.13. The additional load/speed combinations in cases where paragraph 6.2.5 below is applied.
- 4.2. The application for approval shall be accompanied (all in triplicate) by a sketch, or a representative photograph, which identify the tyre tread pattern and a sketch of the envelope of the inflated tyre mounted on the measuring rim showing the relevant dimensions (see paragraphs 6.1.1 and 6.1.2) of the type submitted for approval. It shall also be accompanied either by the test report issued by the approved test laboratory or by one or two samples of the tyre type, at the discretion of the competent authority. Drawings or photographs of the side wall and tread of the tyre shall be submitted once production has been established, no later than one year after the date of issue of the type approval.
- 4.3. The competent authority shall verify the existence of satisfactory arrangements for ensuring effective control of the conformity of production before type approval is granted.
- 4.4. Where a tyre manufacturer submits application for type approval for a range of tyres, it is not considered necessary to carry out a load/speed test on every type of tyre in the range. Worst case selection may be made at the discretion of the approval authority.
5. APPROVAL
- 5.1. If the type of pneumatic tyre submitted for approval in pursuance of this Regulation meets the requirements of paragraph 6 below, approval of that type of tyre shall be granted.

- 5.2. An approval number shall be assigned to each type approved; its first two digits (at present 00 for the Regulation in its original form) shall indicate the series of amendments incorporating the most recent major technical amendments made to the Regulation at the time of issue of the approval. The same Contracting Party may not assign the same number to another type of pneumatic tyre.
- 5.3. Notice of approval or of refusal of approval of a type of pneumatic tyre pursuant to this Regulation shall be communicated to the Parties to the Agreement which apply this Regulation by means of a form conforming to the model in Annex I to this Regulation.
- 5.4. There shall be affixed, conspicuously, to every pneumatic tyre conforming to a type of tyre approved under this Regulation, in the space referred to in paragraph 3.2 above and in addition to the markings prescribed in paragraph 3.1 above, an international approval mark consisting of:
 - 5.4.1. a circle surrounding the letter 'E' followed by the distinguishing number of the country which has granted approval ⁽¹⁾; and
 - 5.4.2. an approval number.
- 5.5. The approval mark shall be clearly legible and be indelible.
- 5.6. Annex II to this Regulation gives an example of the arrangement of the approval mark.
- 5.7. Subsequent retreading in accordance with Regulation No 109.

In the case where, during the course of production of a particular tyre type, the manufacturer has obtained a new approval for that same tyre type to be marked with a service description indicating a higher load index or different speed symbol than the earlier marking and where the tyre manufacturer authorizes the earlier tyre type to be retreaded and marked with the later service description, the tyre manufacturer shall complete the Communication document given in annex IX to this Regulation and shall submit this to the type approval authority that has granted the new approval. If the authorization for upgrading only applies to tyres from a particular manufacturing plant, or produced during particular production periods, the information necessary to identify the tyres shall be stated on the Communication document.

The type approval authority shall communicate this information to other Parties to the Agreement which apply this Regulation and tyre manufacturers or type approval authorities shall release this information on the request of any retreading production unit that is approved in accordance with 'Regulation No 109.'

6. SPECIFICATIONS

6.1. **Dimensions of tyres**

6.1.1. **Section width of a tyre**

- 6.1.1.1. The section width shall be obtained by means of the following formula:

$$S = S_1 + K (A - A_1),$$

⁽¹⁾ 1 for Germany, 2 for France, 3 for Italy, 4 for the Netherlands, 5 for Sweden, 6 for Belgium, 7 for Hungary, 8 for the Czech Republic, 9 for Spain, 10 for Serbia and Montenegro, 11 for the United Kingdom, 12 for Austria, 13 for Luxembourg, 14 for Switzerland, 15 (vacant), 16 for Norway, 17 for Finland, 18 for Denmark, 19 for Romania, 20 for Poland, 21 for Portugal, 22 for the Russian Federation, 23 for Greece, 24 for Ireland, 25 for Croatia, 26 for Slovenia, 27 for Slovakia, 28 for Belarus, 29 for Estonia, 30 (vacant), 31 for Bosnia and Herzegovina, 32 for Latvia, 33 (vacant), 34 for Bulgaria, 35 (vacant), 36 for Lithuania, 37 for Turkey, 38 (vacant), 39 for Azerbaijan, 40 for The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 41 (vacant), 42 for the European Community (Approvals are granted by its Member States using their respective ECE symbol), 43 for Japan, 44 (vacant), 45 for Australia, 46 for Ukraine, 47 for South Africa and 48 for New Zealand. Subsequent numbers shall be assigned to other countries in the chronological order in which they ratify or accede to the Agreement Concerning the Adoption of Uniform Technical Prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and/or be Used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of these Prescriptions, and the numbers thus assigned shall be communicated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Contracting Parties to the Agreement.

where:

S = is the 'section width' expressed in millimetres and measured on the measuring rim;

S_1 = is 'the nominal section width' in millimetres, as shown on the sidewall of the tyre in the tyre designation as prescribed;

A = is the width of the measuring rim in millimetres, as shown by the manufacturer in the descriptive note; and

A_1 = is the width of the theoretical rim in millimetres.

A_1 shall be taken to equal S_1 multiplied by the factor x as specified by the manufacturer, and K shall be taken to equal 0.4.

6.1.1.2. However, for the existing types of tyres whose designation is given in the first column of the tables in Annex V to this Regulation, the section width shall be deemed to be that given opposite the tyre designation in those tables.

6.1.1.3. However, for tyres identified by the 'tyre to rim fitment configuration' (see paragraph 3.1.11) symbol 'A', K shall be taken to equal 0.6.

6.1.2. **Outer diameter of a tyre**

6.1.2.1. The outer diameter of a tyre shall be obtained by means of the following formula:

$$D = d + 2H$$

where:

D is the outer diameter expressed in millimetres;

d is the conventional number defined in paragraph 2.17.1.3 above, expressed in millimetres;

S_1 is the nominal section width in millimetres;

R_a is the nominal aspect ratio;

H is the nominal section height in millimetres and is equal to $S_1 \times 0,01 R_a$.

All as in the tyre designation shown on the sidewall of the tyre in conformity with the requirements of paragraph 3.4 above.

6.1.2.2. However, for the existing types of tyres whose designation is given in the first column of the tables in Annex V to this Regulation, the outer diameter shall be deemed to be that given opposite the tyre designation in those tables.

6.1.2.3. However, for tyres identified by the 'tyre to rim fitment configuration' (see paragraph 3.1.11) symbol 'A', the outer diameter shall be that specified in the tyre size designation as shown on the sidewall of the tyre.

6.1.3. **Method of measuring pneumatic tyres**

The dimensions of pneumatic tyres shall be measured by the procedure described in annex VI to this Regulation.

6.1.4. **Tyre section width specifications**

6.1.4.1. The overall width of a tyre may be less than the section width or widths determined pursuant to paragraph 6.1.1 above.

6.1.4.2. It may exceed that value by 4 per cent in case of radial-ply tyres and by 8 per cent in the case of diagonal (bias-ply) tyres. However, for tyres with nominal section width exceeding 305 mm intended for dual mounting (twinning), the value determined pursuant to paragraph 6.1.1 above shall not be exceeded by more than 2 per cent for radial-ply tyres with nominal aspect ratio higher than 60, or 4 per cent for diagonal (bias-ply) tyres.

6.1.4.3. However, for tyres identified by the 'tyre to rim fitment configuration' (see paragraph 3.1.11) symbol 'A', the overall width of the tyre, in the lower area of the tyre, equals the nominal width of the rim on which the tyre is mounted, as shown by the manufacturer in the descriptive note, increased by 27 mm.

6.1.5. Tyre outer diameter specifications

The outer diameter of a tyre must not be outside the values D_{min} and D_{max} obtained from the following formulae:

$$D_{min} = d + (2H \times a)$$

$$D_{max} = d + (2H \times b)$$

where:

6.1.5.1. For sizes listed in Annex V and for tyres identified by the 'tyre to rim fitment configuration' (see paragraph 3.1.11) symbol 'A', the nominal section height H is equal to:

$$H = 0.5 (D-d) \text{ — for references see paragraph 6.1.2.1.}$$

6.1.5.2. For other sizes, not listed in Annex V

' H ' and ' d ' are as defined in paragraph 6.1.2.1.

6.1.5.3. Coefficients ' a ' and ' b ' are respectively:

6.1.5.3.1. Coefficient ' a ' = 0,97

6.1.5.3.2. Coefficient ' b '

	Radial	Diagonal
for normal use tyres	1,04	1,07
for special use tyres	1,06	1,09

6.1.5.3.3. For snow tyres the outer diameter (D_{max}) established in conformity with the above may be exceeded by 1 per cent.

6.2. Load/speed endurance test

6.2.1. Each type of pneumatic tyre shall undergo at least one load/speed endurance tests carried out by the procedure described in Annex VII to this Regulation.

6.2.2. A tyre which, after undergoing the endurance test, does not exhibit any tread separation, ply separation, cord separation, chunking or broken cords shall be deemed to have passed the test.

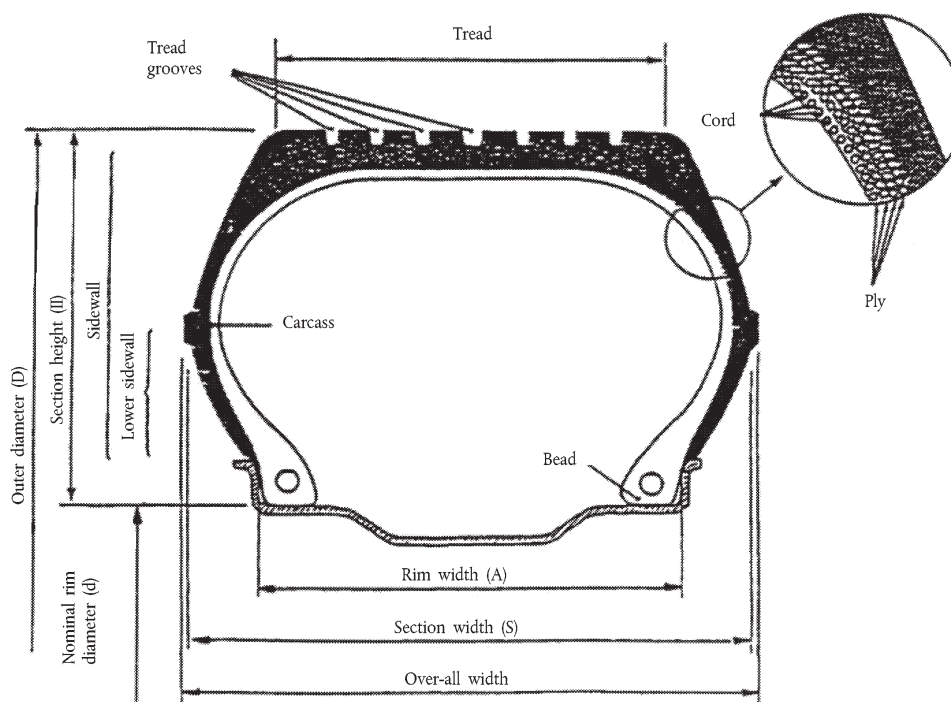
6.2.3. The outer diameter of the tyre, measured six hours after the load/speed endurance test, must not differ by more than $\pm 3,5$ per cent from the outer diameter as measured before the test.

- 6.2.4. Where application is made for the approval of a type of pneumatic tyre for the load/speed combinations given in the table in Annex VIII, the endurance test prescribed in paragraph 6.2.1 above need not be carried out for load and speed values other than the nominal values.
- 6.2.5. Where application is made for the approval of a type of pneumatic tyre which has a load/speed combination in addition to the one that is subject to the variation of load with speed given in the table in Annex VIII, the endurance test prescribed in paragraph 6.2.1 above shall also be carried out on a second tyre of the same type at the additional load/speed combination.
7. MODIFICATION AND EXTENSION OF APPROVAL OF A TYRE TYPE
- 7.1. Every modification of a tyre type shall be notified to the administrative department which approved the tyre type. That department may then either:
- 7.1.1. Consider that the modifications made are unlikely to have an appreciable adverse effect and that in any case the tyre still meets the requirements; or
- 7.1.2. Require a further test report from the technical service responsible for carrying out the tests.
- 7.2. A modification of the tread pattern of the tyre shall not be considered to necessitate a repetition of the tests prescribed in paragraph 6 of this Regulation.
- 7.3. Confirmation or refusal of approval, specifying the alterations, shall be communicated by the procedure specified in paragraph 5.3 above to the Parties to the Agreement which apply this Regulation.
- 7.4. The competent authority issuing the extension of approval shall assign a series number for such an extension and inform thereof the other Parties to the 1958 Agreement applying this Regulation by means of a communication form conforming to the model in Annex I to this Regulation.
8. CONFORMITY OF PRODUCTION
- The conformity of production procedures shall comply with those set out in the Agreement, Appendix 2 (E/ECE/324-E/ECE/TRANS/505/Rev. 2), with the following requirements:
- 8.1. Tyres approved under this Regulation shall be so manufactured as to conform to the type approved, by meeting the requirements set forth in paragraph 6 above.
- 8.2. The authority which has granted type approval may at any time verify the conformity control methods applied in each production facility. For each production facility, the normal frequency of these verifications shall be once every two years.
9. PENALTIES FOR NON-CONFORMITY OF PRODUCTION
- 9.1. The approval granted in respect of a type of pneumatic tyre pursuant to this Regulation may be withdrawn if the requirement laid down in paragraph 8.1 above is not complied with or if the tyres taken from the series have failed to pass the tests prescribed in that paragraph.
- 9.2. If a Party to the Agreement which applies this Regulation withdraws an approval it has previously granted, it shall forthwith so notify the other Contracting Parties applying this Regulation, by means of a communication form conforming to the model in Annex I to this Regulation.
10. PRODUCTION DEFINITELY DISCONTINUED
- If the holder of an approval completely ceases to manufacture a type of pneumatic tyre approved in accordance with this Regulation, he shall so inform the authority which granted the approval. Upon receiving the relevant communication that authority shall inform thereof the other Parties to the 1958 Agreement applying this Regulation by means of copies of the communication form conforming to the model in Annex I to this Regulation.

11. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF TECHNICAL SERVICES RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING APPROVAL TESTS, AND OF ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS
- 11.1. The Parties to the Agreement which apply this Regulation shall communicate to the United Nations Secretariat the names and addresses of the technical services responsible for conducting approval tests and, where applicable, of the approved test laboratories and of the administrative departments which grant approval and to which forms certifying approval or refusal or withdrawal of approval, issued in other countries, are to be sent.
- 11.2. The Parties to the Agreement which apply this Regulation may use laboratories of tyre manufacturers and may designate, as approved test laboratories, those among them which are situated on their territory or on the territory of another Party to the Agreement subject to a preliminary agreement to this procedure by the competent administrative department of the latter.
- 11.3. Where a Party to the Agreement applies paragraph 11.2 above, it may, if it so desires, be represented at the tests by one or more persons of its choice.

Explanatory figure

(See paragraph 2 of the Regulation)



ANNEX I

COMMUNICATION

(Maximum format: A4 (210 × 297 mm))



issued by: Name of administration:

.....

.....

.....

concerning ⁽²⁾: APPROVAL GRANTED
 APPROVAL EXTENDED
 APPROVAL REFUSED
 APPROVAL WITHDRAWN
 PRODUCTION DEFINITELY DISCONTINUED

of a type of pneumatic tyre for motor vehicles pursuant to Regulation No 54

Approval No Extension No

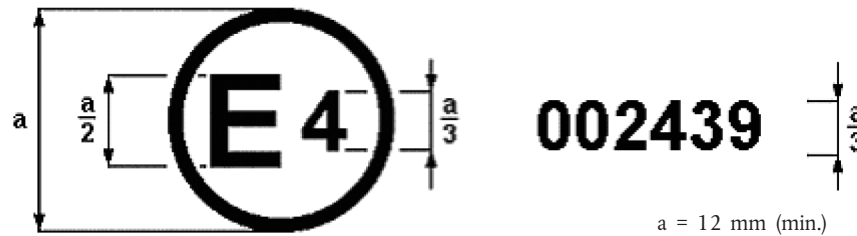
1. Manufacturer's name or trademark(s) on the tyre type
2. Tyre type designation by the manufacturer
3. Manufacturer's name and address
4. If applicable, name and address of manufacturer's representative
5. Summarised description:
- 5.1. Size of tyre
- 5.2. Category of use: normal/special/snow ⁽²⁾
- 5.3. Structure: diagonal (bias-ply)/radial ⁽²⁾
- 5.4. Speed category symbol:
- 5.4.1. nominal
- 5.4.2. additional (if applicable):
- 5.5. Load-capacity indices:
- 5.5.1. Corresponding to nominal speed: single twinned (dual)
- 5.5.2. Corresponding to additional speed: single twinned (dual)
6. Technical service and, where applicable, test laboratory approved for purposes of approval or of verification of conformity
7. Date of report issued by that service
8. Number of report issued by that service
9. Reasons(s) of extension (if applicable)
10. Any remarks:
11. Place
12. Date
13. Signature
14. Annexed to this communication is a list of documents in the approval file deposited at the administrative services having delivered the approval and which can be obtained upon request.

⁽¹⁾ Distinguishing number of the country which has granted/extended/refused/withdrawn approval (see approval provisions in the Regulation).

⁽²⁾ Strike out what does not apply.

ANNEX II

ARRANGEMENT OF APPROVAL MARK



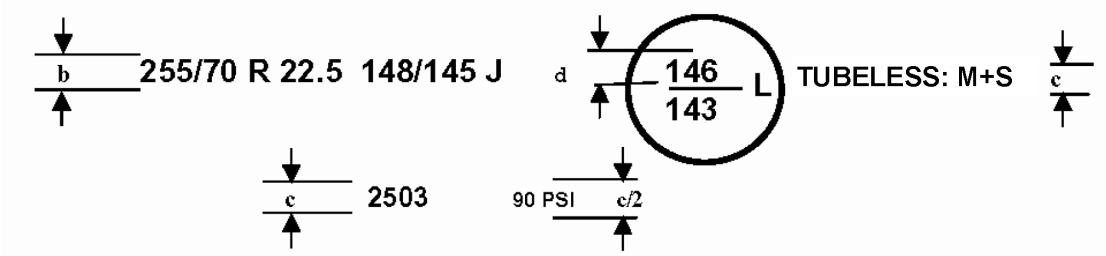
The above approval mark affixed to a pneumatic tyre shows that the type of tyre concerned has been approved in the Netherlands (E 4) under approval number 002439. The first two digits of the approval number indicate that the approval was granted in accordance with the requirements of Regulation No 54 in its original form.

Note:

The approval number must be placed close to the circle and either above or below the 'E' or to left or right of that letter. The digits of the approval number must be on the same side of the 'E' and face in the same direction. The use of Roman numerals as approval numbers should be avoided so as to prevent any confusion with other symbols.

ANNEX III

Arrangement of tyre markings



	Minimum heights of markings (mm)	
	Tyres of nominal rim diameter < 508 mm (Code 20) or of nominal section width ≤ 235 mm (Code 9)	Tyres of nominal rim diameter ≥ 508 mm (Code 20) or of nominal section width > 235 mm (Code 9)
B	6	9
C	4	
D	6	

1. These markings, given as an example, define a pneumatic tyre:

Having a nominal section width of 255;

Having a nominal aspect ratio of 70;

Of radial-ply structure (R);

Having a nominal rim diameter of 572 mm, for which the symbol is 22.5;

Having load capacities of 3 150 kg when single and 2 900 kg when twinned (dual), corresponding respectively to the load indices 148 and 145 shown in Annex IV to this Regulation;

Having a reference speed of 100 km/h corresponding to speed category symbol: J

Classified in the category of use Snow: M + S

Able to be used additionally at 120 km/h (speed category symbol L) with a load capacity of 3 000 kg when single and 2 725 kg when twinned (dual), corresponding respectively to the load indices 145 and 143 shown in Annex IV to this Regulation

Capable of being fitted without inner tube: 'TUBELESS'

Manufactured during the twenty-fifth week of the year 2003, and

Requiring to be inflated to 620 kPa for load/speed endurance tests, for which the PSI symbol is 90.
2. In the particular case of tyres having a tyre to rim fitment configuration 'A', the marking shall be in the form of the following example:

235-700 R 450A where:

235 is the nominal section width in mm

700 is the outer diameter expressed in mm

R is an indication of the structure of the tyre — see paragraph 3.1.3. of this Regulation

450 is the nominal diameter of the rim expressed in mm

A is the tyre to rim fitment configuration.

The marking of the load index, speed category symbol, date of manufacture and other markings, shall be as given in example 1 above.

3. The positioning and order of the markings constituting the tyre designation shall be the following:
- (a) The tyre-size designation as defined in paragraph 2.17. of this Regulation shall be grouped as shown in above examples: 255/70 R 22.5 or 235-700 R 450A;
 - (b) The service description comprising the load index/indices and the speed symbol shall be placed immediately after the tyre size designation as defined in paragraph 2.17 of this Regulation;
 - (c) The symbols 'TUBELESS' and 'M+S' or 'FRT' or 'MPT' (and equivalents) may be at a distance from the tyre size designation;
 - (d) If paragraph 6.2.5. of this Regulation is applied, the additional load-capacity indices and speed-category symbol must be shown inside a circle near the nominal load-capacity indices and speed-category-symbol appearing on the tyre sidewall.
-

ANNEX IV

List of symbols of load-capacity indices

Load-capacity index	Corresponding maximum mass to be carried (kg)
60	250
61	257
62	265
63	272
64	280
65	290
66	300
67	307
68	315
69	325
70	335
71	345
72	355
73	365
74	375
75	387
76	400
77	412
78	425
79	437
80	450
81	462
82	475
83	487
84	500
85	515
86	530
87	545
88	560
89	580
90	600
91	615
92	630
93	650
94	670
95	690
96	710
97	730

Load-capacity index	Corresponding maximum mass to be carried (kg)
98	750
99	775
100	800
101	825
102	850
103	875
104	900
105	925
106	950
107	975
108	1 000
109	1 030
110	1 060
111	1 090
112	1 120
113	1 150
114	1 180
115	1 215
116	1 250
117	1 285
118	1 320
119	1 360
120	1 400
121	1 450
122	1 500
123	1 550
124	1 600
125	1 650
126	1 700
127	1 750
128	1 800
129	1 850
130	1 900
131	1 950
132	2 000
133	2 060
134	2 120
135	2 180
136	2 240
137	2 300

Load-capacity index	Corresponding maximum mass to be carried (kg)
138	2 360
139	2 430
140	2 500
141	2 575
142	2 650
143	2 725
144	2 800
145	2 900
146	3 000
147	3 075
148	3 150
149	3 250
150	3 350
151	3 450
152	3 550
153	3 650
154	3 750
155	3 875
156	4 000
157	4 125
158	4 250
159	4 375
160	4 500
161	4 625
162	4 750
163	4 875
164	5 000
165	5 150
166	5 300
167	5 450
168	5 600
169	5 800
170	6 000
171	6 150
172	6 300
173	6 500
174	6 700
175	6 900
176	7 100
177	7 300

Load-capacity index	Corresponding maximum mass to be carried (kg)
178	7 500
179	7 750
180	8 000
181	8 250
182	8 500
183	8 750
184	9 000
185	9 250
186	9 500
187	9 750
188	10 000
189	10 300
190	10 600
191	10 900
192	11 200
193	11 500
194	11 800
195	12 150
196	12 500
197	12 850
198	13 200
199	13 600
200	14 000

ANNEX V

Tyre-size designation and dimensions

PART I

EUROPEAN TYRES

Table A

Code designated sizes mounted on 5° tapered rims or flat base rims. Radial and diagonal constructions

Tyre Size Designation (*)	Measuring Rim Width Code	Nominal Rim Diameter d (mm)	Outer Diameter D (mm)		Section Width S (mm)	
			Radial	Diagonal	Radial	Diagonal
<i>Std. series</i>						
4.00R8 (*)	2.50	203	414	414	107	107
4.00R10 (*)	3.00	254	466	466	108	108
4.00R12 (*)	3.00	305	517	517	108	108
4.50R8 (*)	3.50	203	439	439	125	125
4.50R10 (*)	3.50	254	490	490	125	125
4.50R12 (*)	3.50	305	545	545	125	128
5.00R8 (*)	3.00	203	467	467	132	132
5.00R10 (*)	3.50	254	516	516	134	134
5.00R12 (*)	3.50	305	568	568	134	137
6.00R9	4.00	229	540	540	160	160
6.00R14C	4.50	356	626	625	158	158
6.00R16 (*)	4.50	406	728	730	170	170
6.50R10	5.00	254	588	588	177	177
6.50R14C	5.00	356	640	650	170	172
6.50R16 (*)	4.50	406	742	748	176	176
6.50R20 (*)	5.00	508	860	—	181	—
7.00R12	5.00	305	672	672	192	192
7.00R14C	5.00	356	650	668	180	182
7.00R15 (*)	5.00	381	746	752	197	198
7.00R16C	5.50	406	778	778	198	198
7.00R16	5.50	406	784	774	198	198
7.00R20	5.50	508	892	898	198	198
7.50R10	5.50	254	645	645	207	207
7.50R14C	5.50	356	686	692	195	192
7.50R15 (*)	6.00	381	772	772	212	212
7.50R16 (*)	6.00	406	802	806	210	210
7.50R17 (*)	6.00	432	852	852	210	210
7.50R20	6.00	508	928	928	210	213
8.25R15	6.50	381	836	836	230	234
8.25R16	6.50	406	860	860	230	234
8.25R17	6.50	432	886	895	230	234
8.25R20	6.50	508	962	970	230	234
9.00R15	6.00	381	840	840	249	249
9.00R16 (*)	6.50	406	912	900	246	252
9.00R20	7.00	508	1 018	1 012	258	256
10.00R15	7.50	381	918	918	275	275
10.00R20	7.50	508	1 052	1 050	275	275
10.00R22	7.50	559	1 102	1 102	275	275
11.00R16	6.50	406	980	952	279	272

Tyre Size Designation (*)	Measuring Rim Width Code	Nominal Rim Diameter d (mm)	Outer Diameter D (mm)		Section Width S (mm)	
			Radial	Diagonal	Radial	Diagonal
11.00R20	8.00	508	1 082	1 080	286	291
11.00R22	8.00	559	1 132	1 130	286	291
11.00R24	8.00	610	1 182	1 180	286	291
12.00R20	8.50	508	1 122	1 120	313	312
12.00R22	8.50	559	1 174	1 174	313	312
12.00R24	8.50	610	1 226	1 220	313	312
13.00R20	9.00	508	1 176	1 170	336	342
14.00R20	10.00	508	1 238	1 238	370	375
14.00R24	10.00	610	1 340	1 340	370	375
16.00R20	13.00	508	1 370	1 370	446	446
<i>80 Series</i>						
12/80 R 20	8.50	508	1 008	—	305	—
13/80 R 20	9.00	508	1 048	—	326	—
14/80 R 20	10.00	508	1 090	—	350	—
14/80 R 24	10.00	610	1 192	—	350	—
14.75/80 R 20	10.00	508	1 124	—	370	—
15.5/80 R 20	10.00	508	1 158	—	384	—

Wide Base Tyres for Multipurpose Trucks

7.50 R 18 MPT	5.50	457	885		208
10.5 R 18 MPT	9	457	905	276	270
10.5 R 20 MPT	9	508	955	276	270
12.5 R 18 MPT	11	457	990	330	325
12.5 R 20 MPT	11	508	1 040	330	325
14.5 R 20 MPT	11	508	1 095	362	355
14.5 R 24 MPT	11	610	1 195	362	355

(*) Tyres in diagonal construction are identified by an hyphen in place of the letter 'R' (e.g. 5.00-8).

(*) The tyre size designation may be supplemented with the letter 'C' (e.g. 6.00-16C).

Table B

Code designated sizes mounted on 15° tapered rims — radial

Tyre size designation	Measuring rim width code	Nominal rim diameter d (mm)	Outer diameter D (mm)	Section Width S (mm)
7 R 17.5 (*)	5.25	445	752	185
7 R 19.5	5.25	495	800	185
8 R 17.5 (*)	6.00	445	784	208
8 R 19.5	6.00	495	856	208
8 R 22.5	6.00	572	936	208
8.5 R 17.5	6.00	445	802	215
9 R 17.5	6.75	445	820	230
9 R 19.5	6.75	495	894	230
9 R 22.5	6.75	572	970	230
9.5 R 17.5	6.75	445	842	240
9.5 R 19.5	6.75	495	916	240
10 R 17.5	7.50	445	858	254
10 R 19.5	7.50	495	936	254
10 R 22.5	7.50	572	1 020	254
11 R 22.5	8.25	572	1 050	279
11 R 24.5	8.25	622	1 100	279
12 R 22.5	9.00	572	1 084	300
13 R 22.5	9.75	572	1 124	320
15 R 19.5	11.75	495	998	387
15 R 22.5	11.75	572	1 074	387
16.5 R 19.5	13.00	495	1 046	425
16.5 R 22.5	13.00	572	1 122	425
18 R 19.5	14.00	495	1 082	457
18 R 22.5	14.00	572	1 158	457
<i>70 Series</i>				
10/70 R 22.5	7.50	572	928	254
11/70 R 22.5	8.25	572	962	279
12/70 R 22.5	9.00	572	1 000	305
13/70 R 22.5	9.75	572	1 033	330

(*) The tyre size designation may be supplemented with the letter 'C' (e.g. 7 R 17.5C).

Table C

Tyres for light commercial vehicles — radial and diagonal constructions

Tyre size designation (*)	Measuring rim width code	Nominal rim diameter d (mm)	Outer diameter D (mm)		Section Width S (mm)	
			Radial	Diagonal	Radial	Diagonal
Metric Designated						
145 R 10 C	4.00	254	492	—	147	—
145 R 12 C	4.00	305	542	—	147	—
145 R 13 C	4.00	330	566	—	147	—
145 R 14 C	4.00	356	590	—	147	—
145 R 15 C	4.00	381	616	—	147	—
155 R 12 C	4.50	305	550	—	157	—
155 R 13 C	4.50	330	578	—	157	—
155 R 14 C	4.50	356	604	—	157	—
165 R 13 C	4.50	330	596	—	167	—
165 R 14 C	4.50	356	622	—	167	—
165 R 15 C	4.50	381	646	—	167	—
175 R 13 C	5.00	330	608	—	178	—
175 R 14 C	5.00	356	634	—	178	—
175 R 16 C	5.00	406	684	—	178	—
185 R 13 C	5.50	330	624	—	188	—
185 R 14 C	5.50	356	650	—	188	—
185 R 15 C	5.50	381	674	—	188	—
185 R 16 C	5.50	406	700	—	188	—
195 R 14 C	5.50	356	666	—	198	—
195 R 15 C	5.50	381	690	—	198	—
195 R 16 C	5.50	406	716	—	198	—
205 R 14 C	6.00	356	686	—	208	—
205 R 15 C	6.00	381	710	—	208	—
205 R 16 C	6.00	406	736	—	208	—
215 R 14 C	6.00	356	700	—	218	—
215 R 15 C	6.00	381	724	—	218	—
215 R 16 C	6.00	406	750	—	218	—
245 R 16 C	7.00	406	798	798	248	248
17 R 15 C	5.00	381	678	—	178	—
17 R 380 C	5.00	381	678	—	178	—
17 R 400 C	150 mm	400	698	—	186	—
19 R 400 C	150 mm	400	728	—	200	—
Code Designated						
5.60 R 12 C	4.00	305	570	572	150	148
6.40 R 13 C	5.00	330	648	640	172	172
6.70 R 13 C	5.00	330	660	662	180	180
6.70 R 14 C	5.00	356	688	688	180	180
6.70 R 15 C	5.00	381	712	714	180	180

(*) Tyres in diagonal construction are identified by an hyphen in place of the letter 'R' (e.g. 145-10 C).

(*) Tyres in diagonal construction are identified by an hyphen in place of the letter 'R' (e.g. 145-10 C).

Table D

Tyres for special applications — radial and diagonal construction

Tyre size designation (*)	Measuring rim width code	Nominal rim diameter d (mm)	Outer diameter D (mm)	Section Width S (mm)
<i>Code Designated</i>				
15×4 1/2-8	3.25	203	385	122
16×6-8	4.33	203	425	152
18×7	4.33	203	462	173
18×7-8	4.33	203	462	173
21×8-9	6.00	229	535	200
21×4	2.32	330	565	113
22×4 1/2	3.11	330	595	132
23×5	3.75	330	635	155
23×9-10	6.50	254	595	225
25×6	3.75	330	680	170
27×10-12	8.00	305	690	255
28×9-15	7.00	381	707	216
<i>Metric designated</i>				
200-15	6.50	381	730	205
250-15	7.50	381	735	250
300-15	8.00	381	840	300

(*) Tyres in radial construction are identified by the letter 'R' in place of the hyphen '-' (e.g. 15×4 1/2 R 8).

PART II

UNITED STATES TYRES

- Tolerances shown at the bottom of the tables apply in place of those shown in paras. 6.1.4.2. and 6.1.5.3.
- Outer diameters are listed for the various categories of use: Normal, Snow, Special.

Table A

Tyres for light commercial vehicles (LT tyres)
Diagonal and radial

Tyre size designation ⁽¹⁾	Measuring rim width code	Nominal rim diameter d (mm)	Outer diameter D (mm) ⁽²⁾		Section width S (mm) ⁽³⁾
			Normal	Snow	
6.00-16LT	4.50	406	732	743	173
6.50-16LT	4.50	406	755	767	182
6.70-16LT	5.00	406	722	733	191
7.00-13LT	5.00	330	647	658	187
7.00-14LT	5.00	356	670	681	187
7.00-15LT	5.50	381	752	763	202
7.00-16LT	5.50	406	778	788	202
7.10-15LT	5.00	381	738	749	199
7.50-15LT	6.00	381	782	794	220
7.50-16LT	6.00	406	808	819	220
8.25-16LT	6.50	406	859	869	241
9.00-16LT	6.50	406	890	903	257
G78-15LT	6.00	381	711	722	212
H78-15LT	6.00	381	727	739	222
L78-15LT	6.50	381	749	760	236
L78-16LT	6.50	406	775	786	236
7-14.5LT ⁽⁴⁾	6.00	368	677		185
8-14.5LT ⁽⁴⁾	6.00	368	707		203
9-14.5LT ⁽⁴⁾	7.00	368	711		241
7-17.5LT	5.25	445	758	769	189
8-17.5LT	5.25	445	788	799	199

⁽¹⁾ Tyres in Radial construction are identified by the letter 'R' in place of 'LT' (e.g. 6.00 R 16LT).

⁽²⁾ Coefficient 'b' for the calculation of Dmax: 1,08.

⁽³⁾ Overall width may exceed this value up to +8 per cent.

⁽⁴⁾ The suffix 'MH' may replace 'LT' in the tyre size designation (e.g. 7-14.5 MH).

Table B

Tyres for light commercial vehicles (high flotation tyres)

Diagonal and radial

Tyre size designation ⁽¹⁾	Measuring rim width code	Nominal rim diameter d (mm)	Outer diameter D (mm) ⁽²⁾		Section width S (mm) ⁽³⁾
			Normal	Snow	
9-15LT	8.00	381	744	755	254
10-15LT	8.00	381	773	783	264
11-15LT	8.00	381	777	788	279
24×7.50-13LT	6	330	597	604	191
27×8.50-14LT	7	356	674	680	218
28×8.50-15LT	7	381	699	705	218
29×9.50-15LT	7.5	381	724	731	240
30×9.50-15LT	7.5	381	750	756	240
31×10.50-15LT	8.5	381	775	781	268
31×11.50-15LT	9	381	775	781	290
31×13.50-15LT	11	381	775	781	345
31×15.50-15LT	12	381	775	781	390
32×11.50-15LT	9	381	801	807	290
33×12.50-15LT	10	381	826	832	318
35×12.50-15LT	10	381	877	883	318
37×12.50-15LT	10	381	928	934	318
37×14.50-15LT	12	381	928	934	372
8.00-16.5LT	6.00	419	720	730	203
8.75-16.5LT	6.75	419	748	759	222
9.50-16.5LT	6.75	419	776	787	241
10-16.5LT	8.25	419	762	773	264
12-16.5LT	9.75	419	818	831	307
30×9.50-16.5LT	7.50	419	750	761	240
31×10.50-16.5LT	8.25	419	775	787	266
33×12.50-16.5LT	9.75	419	826	838	315
37×12.50-16.5LT	9.75	419	928	939	315
37×14.50-16.5LT	11.25	419	928	939	365
33×9.50 R15LT	7.50	381	826	832	240
35×12.50 R16.5LT	10.00	419	877	883	318
37×12.50 R17LT	10.00	432	928	934	318

⁽¹⁾ Tyres in Radial construction are identified by the letter 'R' in place of '-' (e.g. 24×7.50 R 13LT).

⁽²⁾ Coefficient 'b' for the calculation of Dmax: 1,07.

⁽³⁾ Overall width may exceed this value up to +7 per cent.

Table C

Code designated tyres mounted on 5° tapered or flat base rims

Diagonal and radial

Tyre size designation ⁽¹⁾	Measuring rim width code	Nominal rim diameter d (mm)	Outer diameter D (mm) ⁽²⁾			Section width S (mm) ⁽³⁾
			Normal		Snow	
			(a)	(b)		
6.50-20	5	508	878		893	184
7.00-15TR	5.5	381	777		792	199
7.00-18	5.5	457	853		868	199
7.00-20	5.5	508	904		919	199
7.50-15TR	6	381	808		825	215
7.50-17	6	432	859		876	215
7.50-18	6	457	884		901	215
7.50-20	6	508	935		952	215
8.25-15TR	6.5	381	847	855	865	236
8.25-20	6.5	508	974	982	992	236
9.00-15TR	7	381	891	904	911	259
9.00-20	7	508	1 019	1 031	1 038	259
10.00-15TR	7.5	381	927	940	946	278
10.00-20	7.5	508	1 054	1 067	1 073	278
10.00-22	7.5	559	1 104	1 118	1 123	278
11.00-20	8	508	1 085	1 099	1 104	293
11.00-22	8	559	1 135	1 150	1 155	293
11.00-24	8	610	1 186	1 201	1 206	293
11.50-20	8	508	1 085	1 099	1 104	296
12.00-20	8.5	508	1 125		1 146	315
12.00-24	8.5	610	1 226		1 247	315
14.00-20	10	508	1 241		1 266	375
14.00-24	10	610	1 343		1 368	375

⁽¹⁾ Tyres in Radial construction are identified by the letter 'R' in place of '-' (e.g. 6.50 R 20).

⁽²⁾ Coefficient 'b' for the calculation of Dmax: 1,06. Category of use: Normal Service tyres: (a) Highway tread (b) Heavy tread.

⁽³⁾ Overall width may exceed this value up to +6 per cent.

Table D

Code designated tyres for special services**Diagonal and radial**

Tyre size designation	Measuring rim width code	Nominal rim diameter d (mm)	Outer diameter D (mm) ⁽¹⁾		Section width S (mm) ⁽²⁾
			(a)	(b)	
10.00-20ML	7.5	508	1 073	1 099	278
11.00-22ML	8	559	1 155	1 182	293
13.00-24ML	9	610	1 302		340
14.00-20ML	10	508	1 266		375
14.00-24ML	10	610	1 368		375
15-19.5ML	11.75	495	1 019		389
24 R 21	18	533	1 372	—	610

⁽¹⁾ Coefficient 'b' for the calculation of Dmax: 1,06.

Category of use: special (a) Traction tread (b) Heavy tread

⁽²⁾ Overall width may exceed this value up to +8 per cent.

Table E

Code designated tyres mounted on 15° tapered rims**Diagonal and radial**

Tyre size designation ⁽¹⁾	Measuring rim width code	Nominal rim diameter d (mm)	Outer diameter D (mm) ⁽²⁾			Section width S (mm) ⁽³⁾
			Normal		Snow	
			(a)	(b)		
8-19.5	6.00	495	859		876	203
8-22.5	6.00	572	935		952	203
9-22.5	6.75	572	974	982	992	229
10-22.5	7.50	572	1 019	1 031	1 038	254
11-22.5	8.25	572	1 054	1 067	1 073	279
11-24.5	8.25	622	1 104	1 118	1 123	279
12-22.5	9.00	572	1 085	1 099	1 104	300
12-24.5	9.00	622	1 135	1 150	1 155	300
12.5-22.5	9.00	572	1 085	1 099	1 104	302
12.5-24.5	9.00	622	1 135	1 150	1 155	302
14-17.5	10.50	445	907		921	349 (—)
15-19.5	11.75	495	1 005		1 019	389 (—)
15-22.5	11.75	572	1 082		1 095	389 (—)
16.5-22.5	13.00	572	1 128		1 144	425 (—)
18-19.5	14.00	495	1 080		1 096	457 (—)
18-22.5	14.00	572	1 158		1 172	457 (—)

⁽¹⁾ Tyres in Radial construction are identified by the letter 'R' in place of '-' (e.g. 8R19.5).⁽²⁾ Coefficient 'b' for the calculation of Dmax: 1,05.

Category of use: Normal Service tyres: (a) Highway tread (b) Heavy tread

⁽³⁾ Overall width may exceed this value up to +6 per cent

(—) Overall width may exceed this value up to +5 per cent.

ANNEX VI

Method of measuring pneumatic tyres

1. The tyre is mounted on the measuring rim specified by the manufacturer pursuant to paragraph 4.1.11 of this Regulation and is inflated to a pressure specified by the manufacturer pursuant to paragraph 4.1.12 of this Regulation.
 2. The tyre fitted on its rim is conditioned to the ambient temperature of the laboratory for at least 24 hours.
 3. The pressure is readjusted to the value specified in paragraph 1 above.
 4. The overall width is measured by caliper at six equally spaced points, account being taken of the thickness of the protective ribs or bands. The highest measurement so obtained is taken as the overall width.
 5. The outer diameter is calculated from the maximum circumference.
-

ANNEX VII

Procedure for load/speed endurance tests**1. PREPARING THE TYRE**

- 1.1. Mount a new tyre on the test rim specified by the manufacturer pursuant to paragraph 4.1.11. of this Regulation.
- 1.2. Use a new inner tube or combination of inner tube, valve and flap (as required) when testing tyres with inner tubes.
- 1.3. Inflate the tyre to the pressure corresponding to the pressure index specified by the manufacturer pursuant to paragraph 4.1.12. of this Regulation.
- 1.4. Condition the tyre-and-wheel assembly at test-room temperature for not less than three hours.
- 1.5. Readjust the tyre pressure to that specified in paragraph 1.3. above.

2. TEST PROCEDURE

- 2.1. Mount the tyre-and-wheel assembly on the test axle and press it against the outer face of a smooth power-driven test drum $1,70\text{ m} \pm 1$ per cent in diameter having a surface at least as wide as the tyre tread.
- 2.2. Apply to the test axle a series of test loads expressed in per cent of the load indicated, in annex IV to this Regulation, opposite the load index engraved on the sidewall of the tyre, in accordance with the test programme below. Where the tyre has load-capacity indices for both single and twinned utilization, the reference load for single utilization shall be taken as the basis for the test loads.
 - 2.2.1. In the case of tyres with a speed category symbol above P, test procedures are as specified in paragraph 3.
 - 2.2.2. For all other tyre types, the endurance test programme is shown in appendix 1 to this annex.
- 2.3. The tyre pressure must not be corrected throughout the test and the test load must be kept constant throughout each of the three test stages.
- 2.4. During the test the temperature in the test-room must be maintained at between $20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or at a higher temperature if the manufacturer so agrees.
- 2.5. The endurance-test programme shall be carried out without interruption.

3. LOAD/SPEED TEST PROGRAMME FOR TYRE WITH SPEED CATEGORY SYMBOL Q AND ABOVE

- 3.1. This programme applies to:
 - 3.1.1. all tyres marked with load capacity index in single 121 or less.
 - 3.1.2. tyres marked with load capacity index in single 122 and above and with the additional marking 'C', or 'LT', referred to in paragraph 3.1.13. of this Regulation.
- 3.2. Load placed on the wheel as a percentage of the load corresponding to the load index:
 - 3.2.1. 90 % when tested on a test drum $1,70\text{ m} \pm 1$ per cent in diameter;
 - 3.2.2. 92 % when tested on a test drum $2,0\text{ m} \pm 1$ per cent in diameter.
- 3.3. Initial test speed: speed corresponding to the speed category symbol less 20 km/h;
 - 3.3.1. Time to reach the initial test speed 10 min.
 - 3.3.2. Duration of the first step = 10 min.

3.4. Second test speed: speed corresponding to the speed category symbol less 10 km/h;

3.4.1. Duration of the second step = 10 min.

3.5. Final test speed: speed corresponding to the speed category symbol:

3.5.1. Duration of the final step = 30 min.

3.6. Total test duration: 1 h.

4. EQUIVALENT TEST METHODS

If a method other than that described in paragraph 2. above is used, its equivalence must be demonstrated.

Appendix 1

Endurance-test programme

Load index	Tyre speed category	Test-drum speed		Load placed on the wheel as a percentage of the load corresponding to the load index		
		Radial-ply min ⁻¹	Diagonal (bias-ply) min ⁻¹	7 h.	16 h.	24 h.
122 or more	F	100	100	66 %	84 %	101 %
	G	125	100			
	J	150	125			
	K	175	150			
	L	200	—			
	M	225	—			
121 or less	F	100	100			
	G	125	125			
	J	150	150			
	K	175	175			
	L	200	175	70 % 4 h.	88 % 6 h.	106 %
	M	250	200	75 %	97 %	114 %
	N	275	—	75 %	97 %	114 %
	P	300	—	75 %	97 %	114 %

Notes:

- (1) 'Special-use' tyres (see paragraph 2.1.3 of the Regulation) should be tested at a speed equal to 85 per cent of the speed prescribed for equivalent normal tyres.
- (2) Tyres with load index 122 or more, speed categories N or P and the additional marking 'LT', or 'C', referred to in paragraph 3.1.13 of this Regulation, shall be tested with the same programme as specified in the above table for tyres with load index 121 or less.

Appendix 2

Relation between the pressure index and the units of pressure

Pressure Index ('PSI')	Bar	kPa
20	1,4	140
25	1,7	170
30	2,1	210
35	2,4	240
40	2,8	280
45	3,1	310
50	3,4	340
55	3,8	380
60	4,1	410
65	4,5	450
70	4,8	480
75	5,2	520
80	5,5	550
85	5,9	590
90	6,2	620
95	6,6	660
100	6,9	690
105	7,2	720
110	7,6	760
115	7,9	790
120	8,3	830
125	8,6	860
130	9,0	900
135	9,3	930
140	9,7	970
145	10,0	1 000
150	10,3	1 030
...

ANNEX VIII

Variation of load capacity with speed commercial vehicles tyres radial and diagonal

(See paras 2.27 and 2.29)

Variation of load capacity (per cent)										
Speed (km/h)	All load indices				Load indices ≥ 122 ⁽¹⁾		Load indices ≤ 121 ⁽¹⁾			
	Speed category symbol				Speed category symbol		Speed category symbol			
	F	G	J	K	L	M	L	M	N	P ⁽²⁾
0	+ 150	+ 150	+ 150	+ 150	+ 150	+ 150	+ 110	+ 110	+ 110	+ 110
5	+ 110	+ 110	+ 110	+ 110	+ 110	+ 110	+ 90	+ 90	+ 90	+ 90
10	+ 80	+ 80	+ 80	+ 80	+ 80	+ 80	+ 75	+ 75	+ 75	+ 75
15	+ 65	+ 65	+ 65	+ 65	+ 65	+ 65	+ 60	+ 60	+ 60	+ 60
20	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50
25	+ 35	+ 35	+ 35	+ 35	+ 35	+ 35	+ 42	+ 42	+ 42	+ 42
30	+ 25	+ 25	+ 25	+ 25	+ 25	+ 25	+ 35	+ 35	+ 35	+ 35
35	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 29	+ 29	+ 29	+ 29
40	+ 15	+ 15	+ 15	+ 15	+ 15	+ 15	+ 25	+ 25	+ 25	+ 25
45	+ 13	+ 13	+ 13	+ 13	+ 13	+ 13	+ 22	+ 22	+ 22	+ 22
50	+ 12	+ 12	+ 12	+ 12	+ 12	+ 12	+ 20	+ 20	+ 20	+ 20
55	+ 11	+ 11	+ 11	+ 11	+ 11	+ 11	+ 17,5	+ 17,5	+ 17,5	+ 17,5
60	+ 10	+ 10	+ 10	+ 10	+ 10	+ 10	+ 15,0	+ 15,0	+ 15,0	+ 15,0
65	+ 7,5	+ 8,5	+ 8,5	+ 8,5	+ 8,5	+ 8,5	+ 13,5	+ 13,5	+ 13,5	+ 13,5
70	+ 5,0	+ 7,0	+ 7,0	+ 7,0	+ 7,0	+ 7,0	+ 12,5	+ 12,5	+ 12,5	+ 12,5
75	+ 2,5	+ 5,5	+ 5,5	+ 5,5	+ 5,5	+ 5,5	+ 11,0	+ 11,0	+ 11,0	+ 11,0
80	0	+ 4,0	+ 4,0	+ 4,0	+ 4,0	+ 4,0	+ 10,0	+ 10,0	+ 10,0	+ 10,0
85	- 3	+ 2,0	+ 3,0	+ 3,0	+ 3,0	+ 3,0	+ 8,5	+ 8,5	+ 8,5	+ 8,5
90	- 6	0	+ 2,0	+ 2,0	+ 2,0	+ 2,0	+ 7,5	+ 7,5	+ 7,5	+ 7,5
95	- 10	- 2,5	+ 1,0	+ 1,0	+ 1,0	+ 1,0	+ 6,5	+ 6,5	+ 6,5	+ 6,5
100	- 15	- 5	0	0	0	0	+ 5,0	+ 5,0	+ 5,0	+ 5,0
105		- 8	- 2	0	0	0	+ 3,75	+ 3,75	+ 3,75	+ 3,75
110		- 13	- 4	0	0	0	+ 2,5	+ 2,5	+ 2,5	+ 2,5
115			- 7	- 3	0	0	+ 1,25	+ 1,25	+ 1,25	+ 1,25
120			- 12	- 7	0	0	0	0	0	0
125						0	- 2,5	0	0	0
130						0	- 5,0	0	0	0
135							- 7,5	- 2,5	0	0
140							- 10	- 5	0	0
145								- 7,5	- 2,5	0
150								- 10,0	- 5,0	0
155									- 7,5	- 2,5
160									- 10,0	- 5,0

⁽¹⁾ The load capacity indices refer to a single operation.⁽²⁾ Load variations are not allowed for speeds above 160 km/h. For speed category symbols 'Q' and above the speed category corresponding to the speed category symbol (see paragraph 2.28.2) specifies the maximum speed permitted for the tyre.

ANNEX IX

COMMUNICATION

Upgrade of Service Description for the purposes of retreading in accordance with Regulation No 109

(Maximum format: A4 (210 × 297 mm))

Issued by (Name and Address of Tyre Manufacturer):

Declaration:

The tyre corresponding to the following details has been approved to operate at a higher service description than that of the tyre originally approved. It is therefore permitted, subject to any limitations given in paragraph 4.1.1 below, for a tyre bearing the original service description and approval number, to be retreaded to the upgraded service description.

It is also agreed that this information may be released by an approval authority to any retreading production unit that is approved in accordance with Regulation No 109.

1. Manufacturer's name or trademark on the tyre:

2. Manufacturer's tyre type, model or design designation:

3. Tyre size designation:

3.1. Category of use (Normal, Snow or Special):

4. Service description

4.1. Original tyre:

Approval No Pursuant to Regulation No 54

Granted by:

4.1.1. Where applicable, the production plant in which tyres suitable for upgrading were produced, the production periods concerned, and the means of identifying either or both of these issues:

4.2. Upgraded tyre:

Approval No pursuant to Regulation No 54:

Granted by:

5. Authorised by (tyre manufacturer's representative):

5.1. Name (Block capitals):

5.2. Department:

5.3. Signature:
