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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 322/2002
of 18 February 2002
amending Regulation (EC) No 772/1999 imposing definitive anti-dumping and countervailing duties
on imports of farmed Atlantic salmon originating in Norway**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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 Article 11(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2026/97 of 6 October 1997 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Community ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 19(1) thereof,

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

Whereas:

Norway and to provide the Commission, within due deadlines, periodic reports of their sales to the Community.

- (3) However, due to the late receipt by the Commission of one such sales report from the Norwegian exporter Gje-Vi AS, a breach of the terms of the company's undertaking was deemed to have occurred. Acceptance of this company's undertaking was withdrawn by the Commission by Regulation (EC) No 651/98 ⁽⁷⁾, with definitive anti-dumping and countervailing duties imposed in its place by Council Regulation (EC) No 772/98 ⁽⁸⁾.

A. PROCEDURE

- (1) Definitive anti-dumping and countervailing duties were imposed on farmed Atlantic salmon originating in Norway by Regulations (EC) No 1890/97 ⁽³⁾ and (EC) No 1891/97 ⁽⁴⁾. The form of the duties set out in these two Regulations was, however, later reviewed, with both Regulations being replaced by Regulation (EC) No 772/1999 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) At the same time as definitive duties were imposed, individual price undertakings were also accepted from 190 Norwegian exporters by Commission Decision 97/634/EC ⁽⁶⁾. By offering undertakings, the companies all agreed to respect certain minimum import prices for their sales of farmed Atlantic salmon originating in

B. REQUEST FOR A REVIEW

- (4) Gje-Vi AS (hereafter referred to as the 'Applicant'), subsequently made a satisfactory request for a partial interim review pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96 and Article 19(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2026/97.
- (5) The request contained sufficient evidence of a significant change in circumstances which had occurred since the imposition of duties against its exports to the Community. The company therefore wished to offer again a price undertaking and submitted that, in view of these changes, such an undertaking would be both effective and practicable.
- (6) A Notice of initiation of a partial interim review was published accordingly ⁽⁹⁾. It should be noted in this regard that the review was limited in scope to an examination of whether a new undertaking can be accepted from the Applicant.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2238/2000 (OJ L 257, 11.10.2000, p. 2).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 288, 21.10.1997, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 267, 30.9.1997, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 267, 30.9.1997, p. 19.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 101, 16.4.1999, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1677/2001 (OJ L 227, 23.8.2001, p. 15).

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 267, 30.9.1997, p. 81. Decision as last amended by Decision 2001/644/EC (OJ L 227, 23.8.2001, p. 49).

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 88, 24.3.1998, p. 31.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 111, 9.4.1998, p. 10.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ C 188, 4.7.2001, p. 11.

C. REVIEW INVESTIGATION**1.1. Product concerned**

- (7) The product concerned is farmed Atlantic salmon originating in Norway currently classifiable within CN codes ex 0302 12 00 (TARIC codes 0302 12 00*21, 0302 12 00*22, 0302 12 00*23 and 0302 12 00*29), ex 0303 22 00 (TARIC codes 0303 22 00*21, 0302 22 00*22, 0303 22 00*23 and 0302 22 00*29), ex 0304 10 13 (TARIC codes 0304 10 13*21 and 0304 10 13*29) and ex 0304 20 13 (TARIC codes 0304 20 13*21 and 0304 20 13*29).

1.2. Parties concerned by the investigation

- (8) The Applicant, the representative associations of producers in Norway and the Community, importers in the Community and the authorities in Norway were officially advised of the initiation of the review. All the parties directly concerned were given the opportunity to make their views known in writing and to request a hearing.
- (9) The Applicant was sent a questionnaire and submitted a reply within the time limits specified. A verification visit was subsequently carried out at its premises in Norway.

D. FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- (10) The investigation showed that the Applicant has a different management structure and is now better organised than it was in 1998 when poor internal coordination and lack of personnel who were able to deal with the obligations imposed by the undertaking were the reason for the breach.
- (11) The company's accounting staff are aware of the type and level of information that would be required for the quarterly sales reports as well as the need to submit the reports in due time, and there are no reasons for supposing that the same error would occur again.
- (12) Furthermore, the company now has a good computerised accounting system which can accommodate the software necessary for the quarterly sales reports to the Commission.
- (13) Importantly, also, the personnel who are now involved in selling the product concerned to the Community are aware that a strict system of minimum import prices applies and also know the price levels below which farmed Atlantic salmon cannot be sold. There are no

indications or grounds for believing that the company would not observe the terms of the undertaking vis-à-vis the applicable minimum import prices.

- (14) In view of the foregoing and the changed circumstances which have occurred since the imposition of definitive anti-dumping and countervailing duties against the company, the offer of an undertaking from Gje-Vi AS is considered acceptable.
- (15) In this regard, the undertaking has been formally accepted by Commission Decision 2002/157/EC⁽¹⁾.

E. CORRIGENDUM TO REGULATION (EC) No 1677/2001

- (16) During publication of Regulation (EC) No 1677/2001⁽²⁾, the name of the Norwegian company, Janas A/S (UT No 1/75, TARIC Additional Code 8177) was inadvertently omitted from the list of companies from which undertakings are accepted and thus exempted from the definitive anti-dumping and countervailing duties.
- (17) Accordingly, the name of this company should be inserted into the aforementioned list.

F. AMENDMENT OF THE ANNEX TO REGULATION (EC) No 772/1999

- (18) In view of all the above, the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 772/1999 should be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Regulation (EC) No 772/1999 shall be replaced by the text in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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

Article 3

The insertion of Janas A/S into the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 772/1999 shall apply with effect from 24 August 2001.

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

Done at Brussels, 18 February 2002.

For the Council

The President

J. PIQUÉ I CAMPS

⁽¹⁾ See page 32 of this Official Journal.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 227, 23.8.2001, p. 15.

ANNEX

ANNEX

LIST OF COMPANIES FROM WHICH UNDERTAKINGS ARE ACCEPTED AND THUS EXEMPTED FROM THE
DEFINITIVE ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES

UT No	Company name	TARIC additional code
3	Rosfjord Seafood AS	8325
7	Aqua Export A/S	8100
8	Aqua Partner A/S	8101
11	Arctic Group International	8109
13	Artic Superior A/S	8111
15	A/S Aalesundfisk	8113
16	Austevoll Eiendom AS	8114
17	A/S Keco	8115
20	A/S Refsnes Fiskeindustri	8118
21	A/S West Fish Ltd	8119
22	Astor A/S	8120
24	Atlantic Seafood A/S	8122
26	Borkowski & Rosnes A/S	8124
27	Brødrene Aasjord A/S	8125
31	Christiansen Partner A/S	8129
32	Clipper Seafood A/S	8130
33	Coast Seafood A/S	8131
35	Dafjord Laks A/S	8133
39	Domstein Fish A/S	8136
41	Ecco Fisk & Delikatesse	8138
42	Edvard Johnsen A/S	8139
43	Fjord Seafood ASA	8140
44	Euronor AS	8141
46	Fiskeforsyningen AS	8143
47	Fjord Aqua Group AS	8144
48	Fjord Trading Ltd AS	8145
50	Fossen AS	8147
51	Fresh Atlantic AS	8148

UT No	Company name	TARIC additional code
52	Fresh Marine Company AS	8149
56	Gje-Vi AS	8153
58	Grieg Seafood AS	8300
61	Hallvard Lerøy AS	8303
62	Fjord Seafood Måløy A/S	8304
66	Marine Harvest Norway AS	8159
67	Hydrotech-gruppen AS	8428
72	Inter Sea AS	8174
75	Janas A/S	8177
76	Joh. H. Pettersen AS	8178
77	Johan J. Helland AS	8179
79	Karsten J. Ellingsen AS	8181
80	Kr Kleiven & Co. AS	8182
82	Labeyrie Norge AS	8184
83	Lafjord Group AS	8185
85	Leica Fiskeprodukter	8187
87	Lofoten Seafood Export AS	8188
92	Marine Seafood AS	8196
96	Memo Food AS	8200
98	Misundfisk AS	8202
100	Naco Trading AS	8206
101	Fjord Seafood Midt-Norge A/S	8207
104	Nergård AS	8210
105	Nils Williksen AS	8211
107	Nisja Trading AS	8213
108	Nor-Food AS	8214
111	Nordic Group ASA	8217
112	Nordreisa Laks AS	8218
113	Norexport AS	8223
114	Norfi Produkter AS	8227
115	Norfood Group AS	8228

UT No	Company name	TARIC additional code
116	Norfra Eksport AS	8229
119	Norsk Akvakultur AS	8232
120	Norsk Sjømat AS	8233
121	Northern Seafood AS	8307
122	Nortrade AS	8308
123	Norway Royal Salmon Sales AS	8309
124	Norway Royal Salmon AS	8312
126	Frionor AS	8314
128	Norwell AS	8316
137	Pan Fish Sales AS	8242
140	Polar Salmon AS	8247
141	Prilam Norvège AS	8248
142	Pundslett Fisk	8251
144	Olsen Seafood AS	8254
145	Marine Harvest Rogaland AS	8256
146	Rørvik Fisk- og fiskematforretning AS	8257
147	Saga Lax Norge AS	8258
148	Prima Nor AS	8259
151	Sangoltgruppa AS	8262
153	Scanfood AS	8264
154	Sea Eagle Group AS	8265
155	Sea Star International AS	8266
156	Sea-Bell AS	8267
157	Seaco AS	8268
158	Seacom AS	8269
160	Seafood Farmers of Norway Ltd AS	8271
161	Seanor AS	8272
162	Sekkingstad AS	8273
164	Sirena Norway AS	8275
165	Kinn Salmon AS	8276
167	Fjord Seafood Sales AS	8278

UT No	Company name	TARIC additional code
168	SMP Marine Produkter AS	8279
172	Stjernelaks AS	8283
174	Stolt Sea Farm AS	8285
175	Storm Company AS	8286
176	Superior AS	8287
178	Terra Seafood AS	8289
180	Timar Seafood AS	8294
182	Torris Products Ltd AS	8298
183	Troll Salmon AS	8317
188	Vikenco AS	8322
189	Wannebo International AS	8323
190	West Fish Norwegian Salmon AS	8324
191	Nor-Fa Fish AS	8102
193	F. Uhrenholt Seafood Norway AS	A033
194	Mesan Holding AS	A034
195	Polaris Seafood AS	A035
196	Scanfish AS	A036
197	Normarine AS	A049
198	Oskar Einar Rydbeck	A050
199	Emborg Foods Norge AS	A157
200	Helle Mat AS	A158
201	Norsea Food AS	A159
202	Salmon Company Fjord Norway AS	A160
203	Stella Polaris AS	A161
204	First Salmon AS	A205
205	Norlaks A/S	A206
206	Atlantis AS	A257
207	Cape Fish AS	A258'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 323/2002
of 21 February 2002
establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Whereas:

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

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2002.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24.12.1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 198, 15.7.1998, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 2002 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	052	119,9
	204	117,0
	212	187,4
	624	203,0
	999	156,8
0707 00 05	052	193,6
	068	130,1
	220	175,4
	624	237,7
	628	178,0
0709 10 00	999	183,0
	220	242,2
0709 90 70	999	242,2
	052	178,2
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	204	72,5
	999	125,3
	052	50,7
	204	49,1
	212	45,9
	220	41,2
	508	22,3
	600	63,2
0805 20 10	624	70,6
	999	49,0
	052	83,4
	204	68,7
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	999	76,1
	052	62,0
	204	104,5
	220	59,3
	464	114,9
	600	111,1
	624	87,0
	999	89,8
0805 50 10	052	55,2
	600	46,8
	999	51,0
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	060	39,9
	388	126,2
	400	126,5
	404	93,9
	508	112,1
	528	96,5
	720	124,4
	728	130,0
	999	106,2
	388	105,0
0808 20 50	400	107,3
	512	87,9
	528	80,7
	720	117,0
	999	99,6

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 324/2002**of 21 February 2002****fixing the maximum export refund for white sugar for the 28th partial invitation to tender issued within the framework of the standing invitation to tender provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1430/2001**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 27(5) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1430/2001 of 13 July 2001 on a standing invitation to tender to determine levies and/or refunds on exports of white sugar ⁽²⁾ for the 2001/2002 marketing year, requires partial invitations to tender to be issued for the export of this sugar.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 9(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1430/2001 a maximum export refund shall be fixed, as the case may be, account being taken in particular of the state and foreseeable development of the Community and world markets in sugar, for the partial invitation to tender in question.

- (3) Following an examination of the tenders submitted in response to the 28th partial invitation to tender, the provisions set out in Article 1 should be adopted.

- (4) 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 28th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1430/2001 the maximum amount of the export refund is fixed at 43,984 EUR/100 kg.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 192, 14.7.2001, p. 3.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 325/2002**of 21 February 2002****fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for molasses in the sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the market in sugar ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed rules of application for imports of molasses in the sugar sector and amending Regulation (EEC) No 785/68 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 1(2) and Article 3(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 stipulates that the cif import price for molasses, hereinafter referred to as the 'representative price', should be set in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 785/68 ⁽³⁾. That price should be fixed for the standard quality defined in Article 1 of the above Regulation.
- (2) The representative price for molasses is calculated at the frontier crossing point into the Community, in this case Amsterdam; that price must be based on the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market established on the basis of the quotations or prices on that market adjusted for any deviations from the standard quality. The standard quality for molasses is defined in Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.
- (3) When the most favourable purchasing opportunities on the world market are being established, account must be taken of all available information on offers on the world market, on the prices recorded on important third-country markets and on sales concluded in international trade of which the Commission is aware, either directly or through the Member States. Under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68, the Commission may for this purpose take an average of several prices as a basis, provided that this average is representative of actual market trends.
- (4) The information must be disregarded if the goods concerned are not of sound and fair marketable quality or if the price quoted in the offer relates only to a small

quantity that is not representative of the market. Offer prices which can be regarded as not representative of actual market trends must also be disregarded.

- (5) If information on molasses of the standard quality is to be comparable, prices must, depending on the quality of the molasses offered, be increased or reduced in the light of the results achieved by applying Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.
- (6) A representative price may be left unchanged by way of exception for a limited period if the offer price which served as a basis for the previous calculation of the representative price is not available to the Commission and if the offer prices which are available and which appear not to be sufficiently representative of actual market trends would entail sudden and considerable changes in the representative price.
- (7) Where there is a difference between the trigger price for the product in question and the representative price, additional import duties should be fixed under the conditions set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95. Should the import duties be suspended pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, specific amounts for these duties should be fixed.
- (8) Application of these provisions will have the effect of fixing the representative prices and the additional import duties for the products in question as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (9) 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

The representative prices and the additional duties applying to imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 2002.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 141, 24.6.1995, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 145, 27.6.1968, p. 12.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 2002 fixing the representative prices and additional import duties to imports of molasses in the sugar sector

(in EUR)

CN code	Amount of the representative price in 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the additional duty in 100 kg net of the product in question	Amount of the duty to be applied to imports in 100 kg net of the product in question because of suspension as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95 ⁽²⁾
1703 10 00 ⁽¹⁾	8,60	—	0
1703 90 00 ⁽¹⁾	13,50	—	0

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of amended Regulation (EEC) No 785/68.

⁽²⁾ This amount replaces, in accordance with Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1422/95, the rate of the Common Customs Tariff duty fixed for these products.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 326/2002**of 21 February 2002****fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 of 19 June 2001 on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27(5) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Article 27 of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1(1)(a) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund.

(2) Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 provides that when refunds on white and raw sugar, undenatured and exported in its unaltered state, are being fixed account must be taken of the situation on the Community and world markets in sugar and in particular of the price and cost factors set out in Article 28 of that Regulation. The same Article provides that the economic aspect of the proposed exports should also be taken into account.

(3) The refund on raw sugar must be fixed in respect of the standard quality. The latter is defined in Annex I, point II, to Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001. Furthermore, this refund should be fixed in accordance with Article 28(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001. Candy sugar is defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2135/95 of 7 September 1995 laying down detailed rules of application for the grant of export refunds in the sugar sector ⁽²⁾. The refund thus calculated for sugar containing added flavouring or colouring matter must apply to their sucrose content and, accordingly, be fixed per 1 % of the said content.

(4) The world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for sugar according to destination.

(5) In special cases, the amount of the refund may be fixed by other legal instruments.

(6) The refund must be fixed every two weeks. It may be altered in the intervening period.

(7) It follows from applying the rules set out above to the present situation on the market in sugar and in particular to quotations or prices for sugar within the Community and on the world market that the refund should be as set out in the Annex hereto.

(8) Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001 does not make provision to continue the compensation system for storage costs from 1 July 2001. This should accordingly be taken into account when fixing the refunds granted when the export occurs after 30 September 2001.

(9) 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

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001, undenatured and exported in the natural state, are hereby fixed to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 2002.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 214, 8.9.1995, p. 16.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2002.

For the Commission
Franz FISCHLER
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 21 February 2002 fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in its unaltered state

Product code	Destination	Unit of measurement	Amount of refund
1701 11 90 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	37,53 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 9910	A00	EUR/100 kg	37,67 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90 9950	A00	EUR/100 kg	⁽²⁾
1701 12 90 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	37,53 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9910	A00	EUR/100 kg	37,67 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90 9950	A00	EUR/100 kg	⁽²⁾
1701 91 00 9000	A00	EUR/1 % of sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,4080
1701 99 10 9100	A00	EUR/100 kg	40,80
1701 99 10 9910	A00	EUR/100 kg	40,95
1701 99 10 9950	A00	EUR/100 kg	40,95
1701 99 90 9100	A00	EUR/1 % of sucrose × net 100 kg of product	0,4080

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 %; if the yield is other than 92 %, the refund applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 19(4) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/2001.

⁽²⁾ Fixing suspended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2689/85 (OJ L 255, 26.9.1985, p. 12), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3251/85 (OJ L 309, 21.11.1985, p. 14).

NB: The product codes and the 'A' series destination codes are set out in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ L 366, 24.12.1987, p. 1) as amended.

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 327/2002**of 21 February 2002****amending Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 of 17 May 1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1038/2001 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1157/2001 ⁽⁴⁾, lays down detailed rules for applying Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 with respect to the conditions for granting area payments for certain arable crops.

(2) Article 5a(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 lays down that Member States are to check at least 30 % of the areas under hemp grown for fibre for which area payment applications have been made and at least 20 % of areas if a Member State introduces a system of prior approval for such crops. Experience gained in the 2001/02 marketing year shows that the requirements for these checks as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 should be specified in greater detail.

(3) In the interests of consistency and simplification, the specific provisions relating to the use of colza seed obtained from seed produced on the same farm should be deleted.

(4) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3887/92 of 23 December 1992 laying down detailed rules for applying the integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2721/2000 ⁽⁶⁾, has been consolidated and replaced by Regulation (EC) No 2419/2001 ⁽⁷⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2550/2001 ⁽⁸⁾. During that exercise, it was decided to transfer the specific provisions defining determined areas to the implementing rules for the schemes concerned.

(5) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1/2002 of 28 December 2001 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1259/1999 as regards the simplified scheme for payments to farmers under certain support schemes ⁽⁹⁾ introduces a simplified scheme for certain producers. That Regulation provides for the specific applications under the simplified scheme to be taken into account for calculating any overrun on the base area and for calculating the overrun on the reference yield as referred to in Article 3(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999.

(6) In order to qualify for area payments producers are required to set aside part of the area of their holding. In order to ensure that the scheme is effective, producers should not be allowed to put set-aside land to any agricultural use.

(7) Austria has notified new names for certain regions eligible for the additional area payment for durum wheat.

(8) In response to applications by Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, new base areas should be fixed in accordance with the regionalisation plans of those Member States without altering the total base area.

(9) Under Council Regulation (EC) No 1017/94 of 26 April 1994 concerning the conversion of land currently under arable crops to extensive livestock farming in Portugal ⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2582/2001 ⁽¹¹⁾, applications have been submitted for conversion of an area equivalent to 16 185 hectares. The base area should therefore be adjusted accordingly.

(10) The Member States have notified the results of the tests to determine the tetrahydrocannabinol levels in the hemp varieties sown in 2001. Those results should be taken into account when drawing up the list of hemp varieties qualifying for area payments in the coming marketing years and the list of varieties temporarily accepted for 2002/03 which will require further testing during that marketing year.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 145, 31.5.2001, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 280, 30.10.1999, p. 43.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 157, 14.6.2001, p. 8.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 391, 31.12.1992, p. 36.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 314, 14.12.2000, p. 8.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 327, 12.12.2001, p. 11.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 341, 22.12.2001, p. 105.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 1, 3.1.2002, p. 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 112, 3.5.1994, p. 2.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ L 345, 29.12.2001, p. 5.

- (11) Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (12) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 2316/1999 is hereby amended as follows:

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

‘(c) on which the crop is maintained until at least the beginning of flowering under normal growing conditions in accordance with local practice.

Crops of oilseeds, protein plants, linseed, fibre flax and durum wheat must continue to be cultivated under normal growing conditions in accordance with local practice at least until 30 June prior to the marketing year in question, unless they are harvested at full maturity before that date. Protein plants may not be harvested until after the stage of lactic ripeness.

In the case of hemp grown for fibre, so that the checks provided for in Article 5a(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 can be made, crops must continue to be cultivated under normal growing conditions in accordance with local practice at least until 10 days after the end of flowering. However, the Member State may authorise hemp grown for fibre to be harvested after flowering has begun but before the end of the 10-day period after flowering, provided the inspectors indicate which representative parts of each plot concerned must continue to be cultivated until ten days after flowering for inspection purposes, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Annex XIII.’

2. Article 4(2)(b) is replaced by the following:

‘(b) seed harvested from certified seed of double zero varieties grown on the same holding;’.

3. Article 4(3) is deleted.

4. The following is added at the end of Article 6(5):

‘Where a discrepancy is found between the minimum quantity of certified seed fixed by the Member State and the quantity actually used, the area shall be calculated by dividing the total quantity of certified seed for which the producer has furnished proof of use by the minimum quantity per hectare laid down by the Member State for the region of the producer in question. The area thus determined shall be used, after the abovementioned reductions have been made, for calculating the entitlement to the supplement or the special aid.’

5. The last subparagraph of Article 7b(1) is replaced by the following:

‘The varieties of hemp grown for fibre listed in point 2(b) of Annex XII to this Regulation shall be subject to procedure B during the 2002/03 marketing year in all Member States growing those varieties.’

6. Article 19(3) is replaced by the following:

‘3. Set-aside areas may not be used for any agricultural production, other than that provided for in Article 6(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999, nor put to any agricultural or lucrative use which would be incompatible with growing an arable crop.’

7. Annex IV is replaced by Annex I to this Regulation.

8. In Annex VI, the details given under the headings ‘Italy’, ‘Netherlands’, ‘Portugal’ and ‘United Kingdom’ shall be replaced by the details given in Annex II to this Regulation.

9. Annex VII is replaced by Annex III to this Regulation.

10. Annex XII is replaced by Annex IV to this Regulation.

11. Annex XIII is replaced by Annex V to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply for the 2002/03 and following marketing years.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

'ANNEX IV

(second subparagraph of Article 6(1))

ZONES ELIGIBLE FOR THE SUPPLEMENT FOR DURUM WHEAT IN AUSTRIA

PANNONIA:

1. *Gebiete der Bezirksbauernkammern*

2046 Tullnerfeld-Klosterneuburg
2054 Baden
2062 Bruck/Leitha-Schwechat
2089 Baden
2101 Gänserndorf
2241 Hollabrunn
2275 Tullnerfeld-Klosterneuburg
2305 Korneuburg
2321 Mistelbach
2330 Krems/Donau
2364 Gänserndorf
2399 Mistelbach
2402 Mödling
2470 Mistelbach
2500 Hollabrunn
2518 Hollabrunn
2551 Bruck/Leitha-Schwechat
2577 Korneuburg
2585 Tullnerfeld-Klosterneuburg
2623 Wr. Neustadt
2631 Mistelbach
2658 Gänserndorf

2. *Gebiete der Bezirkeferate*

3018 Neusiedl/See
3026 Eisenstadt
3034 Mattersburg
3042 Oberpullendorf

3. *Gebiete der Landwirtschaftskammer*

1007 Wien'

ANNEX II

(1 000 ha)		
Region	All crops	of which maize
ITALY	5 801,2	400,8
NETHERLANDS	441,7	208,3
PORTUGAL		
Azores	9,7	
Madeira		
— Irrigated	0,31	0,29
— Other	0,30	
Mainland		
— Irrigated	293,4	221,4
— Other	687,9	
UNITED KINGDOM		
England	3 794,6	33,2 ⁽¹⁾
Scotland	551,6	
Northern Ireland	52,9	
Wales	61,4	1,2 ⁽¹⁾

ANNEX III

‘ANNEX VII

(Article 10(4))

CALCULATION OF OVERRUN ON BASE AREA ON .. / .. / ...

Member State:		Product:	All crops	
Base area:			Irrigated	
Set-aside rate:			Non-irrigated	
			Maize	
			Crops other than maize	
			Silage grass	

Area actually found — small producers within the meaning of Article 6(7) of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999	Cereals	1		ha
	Oilseeds	2		ha
	Protein plants	3		ha
	Linseed	4		ha
	Flax grown for fibre	5		ha
	Hemp grown for fibre	6		ha
	Silage grass	7		ha
	Voluntary set-aside	8		ha
	Total = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8	9		ha

other producers	Cereals	10		ha
	Oilseeds	11		ha
	Protein plants	12		ha
	Linseed	13		ha
	Flax grown for fibre	14		ha
	Hemp grown for fibre	15		ha
	Silage grass	16		ha
	Total crops = 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16	17		ha
	Voluntary set-aside	18		ha
	Compulsory set-aside	19		ha
	Total set-aside = 18 + 19	20		ha
Total (crops + set-aside) = 17 + 20	21		ha	

**forage (bovine animals-
sheep)**

Total for products concerned

22 ha

Total for applications = 9 + 21 + 22

23 ha

BASE AREA (*)

24 ha

Any balance from another base area

25 ha

Total base area applicable = 24 + 25

26 ha

Overrun or deficit = 23 - 26

27 ha

Overrun as percentage = $(23/26 - 1,00)$

28 %

(*) After reduction where Regulation (EC) No 1/2002 is applied.

ANNEX IV

'ANNEX XII

(Article 7a(1))

Varieties of flax and hemp grown for fibre eligible for the support system**1. Flax grown for fibre**

Adelie
Agatha
Angelin
Argos
Ariane
Aurore
Belinka
Ceasar Augustus
Diane
Diva
Electra
Elise
Escalina
Evelin
Exel
Hermes
Ilona
Laura
Liflax
Liviola
Marina
Marylin
Nike
Opaline
Rosalin
Venus
Veralin
Viking
Viola

2a. Hemp grown for fibre

Carmagnola
Beniko
Cs
Delta-Ilosa
Delta 405
Dioica 88
Epsilon 68
Fedora 17
Fédrina 74
Felina 32
Felina 34 — Féline 34
Ferimon-Férimon
Fibranova
Fibrimon 24
Fibrimon 56
Futura
Futura 75
Juso 14
Santhica 23
Uso 31

2b. Hemp grown for fibre authorised in the 2002/03 marketing year

Bialobrzeskie
Fasamo
Fedora 19
Santhica 27'

ANNEX V

'ANNEX XIII
(Article 7b(1))**COMMUNITY METHOD FOR THE QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF Δ^9 -THC (TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL) CONTENT IN HEMP VARIETIES****1. Subject matter and scope**

This method seeks to determine the Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content of varieties of hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.). As appropriate, the method involves applying procedure A or B herein described.

The method is based on the quantitative determination of Δ^9 -THC by gas chromatography (GC) after extraction with a suitable solvent.

1.1. Procedure A

Procedure A is used for checks on production as provided for in Article 5a(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999.

1.2. Procedure B

Procedure B is used in cases as referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 7b(1) of this Regulation and for checking that the conditions laid down in the second subparagraph of Article 5a(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 are fulfilled with a view to inclusion on the list of varieties of hemp eligible for aid from the 2001/02 marketing year.

2. Sampling

Where a Member State uses the possibility provided for in the third paragraph of Article 3(1)(c), at least three distinct parts of the plot, comprising at least 4 000 plants, must be left in the field on the inspector's instructions until at least ten days after flowering has finished so that a sample can be taken.

2.1. Samples

— Procedure A: in a standing crop of a given variety of hemp, take a 30 cm part containing at least one female inflorescence of each plant selected. Sampling is to be carried out during the period running from 20 days after the start of flowering to 10 days after the end of flowering, during the day, following a systematic pattern to ensure that the sample is representative of the field but excluding the edges of the crop.

Member States may authorise sampling to be carried out during the period from the start of flowering to 20 days after the start of flowering provided that, for each variety grown, other representative samples are taken in accordance with the above rules during the period from 20 days after the start of flowering to 10 days after the end of flowering,

— Procedure B: in a standing crop of a given variety of hemp, take the upper third of each plant selected. Sampling is to be carried out during the 10 days following the end of flowering, during the day, following a systematic pattern to ensure that the sample is representative of the field but excluding the edges of the crop. In the case of dioecious varieties, only female plants must be taken.

2.2. Sample size

— Procedure A: the sample is to comprise parts of 50 plants per field,

— Procedure B: the sample is to comprise parts of 200 plants per field.

Each sample is to be placed in a fabric or paper bag, without crushing it, and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

The Member State may provide for a second sample to be collected for counteranalysis, if required, to be kept either by the producer or by the body responsible for the analysis.

2.3. Drying and storage of the sample

Drying of the samples must begin as soon as possible and, in any case, within 48 hours using any method below 70 °C. Samples should be dried to a constant weight and to a moisture content of between 8 % and 13 %.

After drying, store the samples without crushing them at below 25 °C in a dark place.

3. Determination of THC content

3.1. Preparation of the test sample

Remove stems and seeds over 2 mm in size from the dried samples.

Grind the dried samples to obtain a semi-fine powder (passing through a 1 mm mesh sieve).

The powder may be stored for 10 weeks at below 25 °C in a dark, dry place.

3.2. Reagents and extraction solution

Reagents

— Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol, pure for chromatographic purposes,

— squalane, pure for chromatographic purposes, as an internal standard.

Extraction solution

— 35 mg of squalane per 100 ml hexane.

3.3. Extraction of Δ^9 -THC

Weigh 100 mg of the powdered test sample, place in a centrifuge tube and add 5 ml of extraction solution containing the internal standard.

Place in an ultrasound bath and leave for 20 minutes. Centrifuge for five minutes at 3 000 r.p.m. and then remove the supernatant THC solution. Inject the solution into the chromatograph and carry out a quantitative analysis.

3.4. Gas chromatography

(a) Apparatus

— gas chromatograph with a flame ionisation detector and a split/splitless injector,

— column allowing good separation of cannabinoids, for example a glass capillary column 25 m long and 0,22 mm in diameter impregnated with a 5 % non-polar phenyl-methyl-siloxane phase.

(b) Calibration ranges

At least three points for procedure A and five points for procedure B, including points 0,04 and 0,50 mg/ml Δ^9 -THC in extraction solution.

(c) Experimental conditions

The following conditions are given as an example for the column referred to in (a):

oven temperature: 260 °C

injector temperature: 300 °C

detector temperature: 300 °C

(d) Injection volume: 1 µl

4. Results

The findings are to be expressed to two decimal places in grams of Δ^9 -THC per 100 grams of analytical sample dried to constant weight. A tolerance of 0,03 g per 100 g applies.

— Procedure A: one determination per test sample.

However, where the result obtained is above the limit laid down in the second subparagraph of Article 5a(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999, a second determination must be carried out per analysis sample and the mean value of the two determinations will be taken as the result,

— Procedure B: the result corresponds to the mean value of two determinations per test sample.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 328/2002**of 21 February 2002****fixing the maximum export refund on common wheat in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 943/2001**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 602/2001 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund on exportation of common wheat to all third countries with the exclusion of Poland was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 943/2001 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix

a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95. In that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For tenders notified from 15 to 21 February 2002, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 943/2001, the maximum refund on exportation of common wheat shall be EUR 0,00/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 89, 29.3.2001, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 133, 16.5.2001, p. 3.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 329/2002
of 21 February 2002
fixing the maximum export refund on rye in connection with the invitation to tender issued in
Regulation (EC) No 1005/2001

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 602/2001 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the refund for the export of rye to all third countries was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1005/2001 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (2) Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 provides that the Commission may, on the basis of the tenders notified, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, decide to fix

a maximum export refund taking account of the criteria referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95. In that case a contract is awarded to any tenderer whose bid is equal to or lower than the maximum refund.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum export refund being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For tenders notified from 15 to 21 February 2002, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 1005/2001, the maximum refund on exportation of rye shall be EUR 37,97/t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 147, 30.6.1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 89, 29.3.2001, p. 16.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 140, 24.5.2001, p. 10.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 330/2002**of 21 February 2002****fixing the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 9/2002**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported into Spain was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 9/2002⁽³⁾.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1839/95⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2235/2000⁽⁵⁾, the Commission, acting under the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, may decide to fix maximum reduction in the import duty. In fixing this maximum the criteria provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1839/95 must be taken into account. A contract is awarded to any tenderer whose tender is equal to or less than the maximum reduction in the duty.

(3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum reduction in the import duty being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For tenders notified from 15 to 21 February 2002, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 9/2002, the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported shall be 26,52 EUR/t and be valid for a total maximum quantity of 204 600 tonnes.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 3, 5.1.2002, p. 29.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 177, 28.7.1995, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 256, 10.10.2000, p. 13.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 331/2002**of 21 February 2002****fixing the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported in connection with the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 30/2002**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organisation of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1666/2000⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) An invitation to tender for the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported into Portugal was opened pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 30/2002⁽³⁾.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 5 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1839/95⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2235/2000⁽⁵⁾, the Commission, acting under the procedure laid down in Article 23 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, may decide to fix maximum reduction in the import duty. In fixing this maximum the criteria provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1839/95 must be taken into account. A contract is

awarded to any tenderer whose tender is equal to or less than the maximum reduction in the duty.

- (3) The application of the abovementioned criteria to the current market situation for the cereal in question results in the maximum reduction in the import duty being fixed at the amount specified in Article 1.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For tenders notified from 15 to 21 February 2002, pursuant to the invitation to tender issued in Regulation (EC) No 30/2002, the maximum reduction in the duty on maize imported shall be 15,96 EUR/t and be valid for a total maximum quantity of 5 000 t.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 22 February 2002.

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

Done at Brussels, 21 February 2002.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 193, 29.7.2000, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 6, 10.1.2002, p. 35.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 177, 28.7.1995, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 256, 10.10.2000, p. 13.

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2002/16/EC
of 20 February 2002
on the use of certain epoxy derivatives in materials and articles intended to come into contact with
foodstuffs
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 89/109/EEC of 21 December 1988 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

After consulting the Scientific Committee on Food,

Whereas:

- (1) The use and/or presence of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl) ether ('BADGE'), bis(hydroxyphenyl)methane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)ethers ('BFDGE') and novolac glycidyl ethers ('NOGE') in materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs has led to questions about their safety, mainly when they are used as an additive.
- (2) Test results have shown significant levels of these substances and certain derivatives thereof in some foodstuffs.
- (3) The Scientific Committee on Food has given an opinion that the specific migration limit for BADGE and some of its derivatives can be extended for another three years pending the submission of further toxicological data for evaluation.
- (4) Acceptance of the use and/or presence of BADGE may therefore be provisionally extended.
- (5) The Scientific Committee on Food has examined the data available on BFDGE, which are very similar to the corresponding data obtained for BADGE.
- (6) Acceptance of the use and/or presence of BFDGE and some of its derivatives may therefore also be continued pending the submission and evaluation of further toxicological data, under certain conditions.
- (7) The Scientific Committee on Food has stated that, in the absence of information about the potential exposure and toxicological profile of NOGE components with more than two aromatic rings and their derivatives, it is not in a position to evaluate the safety of use and/or the presence of corresponding products. The Committee is therefore of the opinion that at present, it is not appropriate to use NOGE as an additive in materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs due to its tendency to migrate in this application.
- (8) The use and/or presence of NOGE components with more than two aromatic rings and their derivatives in plastic materials and articles, surface coatings and adhesives intended to come into contact with foodstuffs should be regulated through the establishment of a strict limit, which should, in practice, provisionally rule out their use as additives. This provisional limit should apply pending the submission of adequate data for a more complete scientific risk assessment, in accordance with Article 5(7) of the World Trade Organisation Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, and the development of adequate methods for the determination of their levels in foodstuffs.
- (9) The use and/or presence of NOGE and BFDGE as starting substances for the preparation of special coatings used to cover the surfaces of very big containers should provisionally be allowed to continue, pending the submission of further technical data. The large volume/surface area ratio of these containers, their repeated use over their long lifetime which reduces migration, and their contact with foodstuffs at ambient temperature in the majority of the applications suggest that it is not necessary to set a migration limit for NOGE and BFDGE in such containers.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 40, 11.2.1989, p. 38.

- (10) Member States which have not yet authorised the use and/or the presence of BADGE and/or BFDGE and/or NOGE in materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs should be able to maintain their prohibition.
- (11) The use and/or presence of BADGE, BFDGE and NOGE in plastic materials and articles, surface coatings such as varnishes, lacquers and paints, as well as adhesives, should be regulated at Community level to avoid risks to human health and barriers to the free movement of goods.
- (12) Errors due to the presence of other chemical substances may occur during analysis. Validated methods of analysis are, therefore, necessary for correct verification of compliance with the restrictions set out in the Directive.
- (13) A transitional period should be provided for in respect of materials and articles which are brought into contact with foodstuffs before the deadline for implementation of this Directive.
- (14) This transitional period should also take into account the requirements of Directive 2000/13/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 March 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Commission Directive 2001/101/EC ⁽²⁾.
- (15) In view of the new technical requirements, Commission Directive 2001/61/EC of 8 August 2001 on the use of certain epoxy derivatives in materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs ⁽³⁾ should be repealed for reasons of clarity.
- (16) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Foodstuffs,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

1. This Directive shall apply to materials and articles which, in the finished product state, are intended to come into contact or are brought into contact with foodstuffs and are intended for that purpose and which are manufactured with or contain one or more of the following substances:

- (a) 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl) ether (hereinafter 'BADGE'), and some of its derivatives;
- (b) bis(hydroxyphenyl)methane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)ethers (hereinafter 'BFDGE'), and some of their derivatives;
- (c) other novolac glycidyl ethers (hereinafter 'NOGE'), and some of their derivatives.

For the purposes of this Directive, 'materials and articles' are:

- (a) materials and articles made of any type of plastics;
- (b) materials and articles covered by surface coatings;
- (c) adhesives.

2. This Directive shall not apply to containers or storage tanks having a capacity greater than 10 000 litres or to pipelines belonging to or connected with them, covered by special coatings called 'heavy-duty coatings'.

Article 2

The materials and articles referred to in Article 1(1) shall not release the substances listed in Annex I in a quantity exceeding the limit laid down in that Annex.

The use and/or presence of BADGE in the manufacture of those materials and articles may only be continued until 31 December 2004.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 109, 6.5.2000, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 310, 28.11.2001, p. 19.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 215, 9.8.2001, p. 26.

Article 3

The materials and articles referred to in Article 1(1) shall not release the substances listed in Annex II in a quantity which, when added, to the sum of BADGE and its derivatives listed in Annex I, exceeds the limit laid down in Annex II.

The use and/or presence of BFDGE in the manufacture of those materials and articles may only be continued until 31 December 2004.

Article 4

As from 1 March 2003, the quantity of NOGE components with more than two aromatic rings and at least one epoxy group as well as their derivatives containing chlorohydrin functions and having a molecular mass less than 1 000 daltons shall not be detectable in the materials and articles referred to in Article 1(1) at the detection limit of 0,2 mg/6 dm², including analytical tolerance.

For the purpose of this Directive, the detection limit specified in the first paragraph should be verified by a validated method of analysis. If such a method does not exist, an analytical method with appropriate performance characteristics may be used, pending the development of a validated method.

The use and/or presence of NOGE in the manufacture of those materials and articles may only be continued until 31 December 2004.

Article 5

The requirements of this Directive shall not apply to materials and articles covered by surface coatings, and adhesives, referred to in points (b) and (c) of the second subparagraph of Article 1(1), which are brought into contact with foodstuffs before 1 March 2003. These materials and articles may continue to be placed on the market provided that the date of filling appears on the materials and articles, taking into account the requirements of Directive 2000/13/EC.

Article 6

Directive 2001/61/EC is hereby repealed.

References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex III.

Article 7

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 28 February 2003 at latest. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

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

Article 8

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

Article 9

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 February 2002.

For the Commission

David BYRNE

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Specific migration limit for BADGE and certain of its derivatives

1. The sum of the migration levels of the following substances:
 - (a) BADGE (= 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl) ether;
 - (b) BADGE.H₂O;
 - (c) BADGE.HCl;
 - (d) BADGE.2HCl;
 - (e) BADGE.H₂O.HClshall not exceed the following limits:
 - 1 mg/kg in foodstuffs or in food simulants (analytical tolerance excluded), or
 - 1 mg/6 dm² in accordance with the cases provided by Article 4 of Commission Directive 90/128/EEC ⁽¹⁾.
2. The migration testing shall be carried out in accordance to the rules established in Council Directive 82/711/EEC ⁽²⁾, as well as in Directive 90/128/EEC. However in aqueous food simulants, this value should also include BADGE.2H₂O unless the material or article is labelled for use in contact only with those foods and/or beverages for which it has been demonstrated that the sum of the migration levels of the five substances listed in paragraph 1(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) cannot exceed the limits provided in paragraph 1.
3. For the purpose of this Directive, the specific migration of the substances listed in paragraph 1(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) should be determined by a validated method of analysis. If such a method does not exist, an analytical method with appropriate performance characteristics may be used, pending the development of a validated method.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 75, 21.3.1990, p. 19.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 297, 23.10.1982, p. 26.

ANNEX II

Specific migration limit for BFDGE and certain of its derivatives

1. The sum of the migration levels of the following substances:
 - (a) BFDGE (= bis(hydroxyphenyl)methane bis(2,3-epoxypropyl)ethers);
 - (b) BFDGE.H₂O;
 - (c) BFDGE.HCl;
 - (d) BFDGE.2HCl;
 - (e) BFDGE.H₂O.HCl
 added to the sum of those listed in Annex I, shall not exceed the following limits:
 - 1 mg/kg in foodstuffs or in food simulants (analytical tolerance excluded), or
 - 1 mg/6 dm² in accordance with the cases provided by Article 4 of Directive 90/128/EEC.
2. The migration testing shall be carried out in accordance to the rules established in Directive 82/711/EEC, as well as in Directive 90/128/EEC. However in aqueous food simulants, this value should also include BFDGE.2H₂O unless the material or article is labelled for use in contact only with those foods and/or beverages for which it has been demonstrated that the sum of the migration levels of the five substances listed in paragraph 1(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), added to those listed in Annex I, cannot exceed the limits provided in paragraph 1.
3. For the purpose of this Directive, the specific migration of the substances listed in paragraph 1(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) should be determined by a validated method of analysis. If such a method does not exist, an analytical method with appropriate performance characteristics may be used, pending the development of a validated method.

ANNEX III

Correlation table

Directive 2001/61/EC	This Directive
Article 1	Article 1
Article 2	Article 2
Article 3	Article 3
Article 4	Article 4
Article 5	Article 5
—	Article 6
Article 6	Article 7
Article 7	Article 8
Article 8	Article 9
Annex I	Annex I
Annex II	Annex II
—	Annex III

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 5 February 2002

amending Decision 97/634/EC accepting undertakings offered in connection with the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy proceedings concerning imports of farmed Atlantic salmon originating in Norway

(notified under document number C(2002) 389)

(2002/157/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2238/2000 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 and Article 11(3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2026/97 of 6 October 1997 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of the European Community ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 13 and Article 19(1) thereof,

After consulting the Advisory Committee,

Whereas:

A. PREVIOUS PROCEDURE

- (1) Definitive anti-dumping and countervailing duties were imposed on farmed Atlantic salmon originating in Norway by Council Regulations (EC) No 1890/97 ⁽⁴⁾ and (EC) No 1891/97 ⁽⁵⁾. The form of the duties set out in these two Regulations was, however, later reviewed, with both regulations being replaced by Council Regulation (EC) No 772/1999 ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1677/2001 ⁽⁷⁾.
- (2) At the same time as definitive duties were imposed, individual price undertakings were also accepted from 190 Norwegian exporters by Commission Decision 97/

634/EC ⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Decision 2001/644/EC ⁽⁹⁾. By offering undertakings, the companies all agreed to respect certain minimum import prices for their sales of farmed Atlantic salmon originating in Norway and to provide the Commission, within due deadlines, periodic reports of their sales to the Community.

- (3) However, due to the late receipt by the Commission of one such sales report from the Norwegian exporter Gje-Vi AS, a breach of the terms of the company's undertaking was deemed to have occurred. Acceptance of this company's undertaking was withdrawn by the Commission by Regulation (EC) No 651/98 ⁽¹⁰⁾, with definitive anti-dumping and countervailing duties imposed in its place by Council Regulation (EC) No 772/98 ⁽¹¹⁾.

B. REQUEST FOR A REVIEW

- (4) Gje-Vi AS subsequently made a satisfactory request for a partial interim review pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EC) No 384/96 and Article 19(1) of Regulation (EC) No 2026/97.
- (5) The request contained sufficient evidence of a significant change in circumstances which had occurred since the imposition of duties against its exports to the Community. The company therefore wished to offer again a price undertaking and submitted that, in view of these changes, such an undertaking would be both effective and practicable.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 6.3.1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 257, 11.10.2000, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 288, 21.10.1997, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 267, 30.9.1997, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 267, 30.9.1997, p. 19.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 101, 16.4.1999, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 227, 23.8.2001, p. 15.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 267, 30.9.1997, p. 81.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ L 227, 23.8.2001, p. 49.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 88, 24.3.1998, p. 31.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ L 111, 9.4.1998, p. 10.

- (6) A Notice of initiation of a partial interim review was published accordingly ⁽¹⁾. It should be noted in this regard that the review was limited in scope to an examination of whether a new undertaking can be accepted from the company concerned.

C. ACCEPTANCE OF THE UNDERTAKING

- (7) Details of the procedural aspects and findings of the review investigation are set out fully in Council Regulation (EC) No 322/2002 ⁽²⁾.
- (8) It is the conclusion of the investigation that the circumstances of Gje-Vi AS have indeed changed since the imposition of anti-dumping and countervailing duties against it and that the new undertaking offered by the company can be accepted.
- (9) In this regard, the undertaking now offered by Gje-Vi AS is identical to those previously accepted from Norwegian companies exporting farmed Atlantic salmon originating in Norway. The company has agreed to respect the minimum import prices laid down therein and to provide the Commission with regular and detailed information concerning its exports to the Community, within specified time limits.
- (10) As the undertaking can be monitored effectively by the Commission, and it eliminates the injurious effects of dumping and subsidisation, the offer is considered acceptable. The company has been informed of the essential facts, considerations and obligations upon which this acceptance is based.
- (11) The name of Gje-Vi AS should therefore be added to the list of companies from which undertakings are accepted in the Annex to Decision 97/634/EC.
- (12) The Advisory Committee has been consulted in this regard and has raised no objections.

D. CORRIGENDUM TO DECISION 2001/644/EC

- (13) During publication of Commission Decision 2001/644/EC ⁽³⁾, the last amendment to Decision 97/634/EC, the name of the Norwegian company, Janas A/S (UT No 1/75, TARIC Additional Code 8177) was inadvertently

omitted from the list of companies from which undertakings are accepted.

- (14) Accordingly, the name of this company should be added back into the aforementioned list.

E. AMENDMENT OF THE ANNEX TO DECISION 97/634/EC

- (15) In view of all the above and for the sake of clarity, an updated version of the Annex to Decision 97/634/EC is published herewith, showing all the exporters whose undertakings are currently in force.
- (16) In parallel to this Decision, the Council, by Regulation (EC) No 322/2002 has extended the exemption to the anti-dumping and countervailing duties to Gje-Vi AS and corrected the error concerning Janas A/S by amending the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 772/1999,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Annex to Decision 97/634/EC is replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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

Article 3

The insertion of Janas A/S into the Annex to Decision 97/634/EC shall apply with effect from 24 August 2001.

Done at Brussels, 5 February 2002.

For the Commission

Pascal LAMY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 188, 4.7.2001, p. 11.

⁽²⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 227, 23.8.2001, p. 49.

ANNEX

LIST OF COMPANIES FROM WHICH UNDERTAKINGS ARE ACCEPTED

UT No	Company name	TARIC additional code
3	Rosfjord Seafood AS	8325
7	Aqua Export A/S	8100
8	Aqua Partner A/S	8101
11	Arctic Group International	8109
13	Artic Superior A/S	8111
15	A/S Aalesundfisk	8113
16	Austevoll Eiendom AS	8114
17	A/S Keco	8115
20	A/S Refsnes Fiskeindustri	8118
21	A/S West Fish Ltd	8119
22	Astor A/S	8120
24	Atlantic Seafood A/S	8122
26	Borkowski & Rosnes A/S	8124
27	Brødrene Aasjord A/S	8125
31	Christiansen Partner A/S	8129
32	Clipper Seafood A/S	8130
33	Coast Seafood A/S	8131
35	Dafjord Laks A/S	8133
39	Domstein Fish A/S	8136
41	Ecco Fisk & Delikatesse	8138
42	Edvard Johnsen A/S	8139
43	Fjord Seafood ASA	8140
44	Euronor AS	8141
46	Fiskeforsyningen AS	8143
47	Fjord Aqua Group AS	8144
48	Fjord Trading Ltd AS	8145
50	Fossen AS	8147
51	Fresh Atlantic AS	8148

UT No	Company name	TARIC additional code
52	Fresh Marine Company AS	8149
56	Gje-Vi AS	8153
58	Grieg Seafood AS	8300
61	Hallvard Lerøy AS	8303
62	Fjord Seafood Måløy A/S	8304
66	Marine Harvest Norway AS	8159
67	Hydrotech-gruppen AS	8428
72	Inter Sea AS	8174
75	Janas A/S	8177
76	Joh. H. Pettersen AS	8178
77	Johan J. Helland AS	8179
79	Karsten J. Ellingsen AS	8181
80	Kr Kleiven & Co. AS	8182
82	Labeyrie Norge AS	8184
83	Lafjord Group AS	8185
85	Leica Fiskeprodukter	8187
87	Lofoten Seafood Export AS	8188
92	Marine Seafood AS	8196
96	Memo Food AS	8200
98	Misundfisk AS	8202
100	Naco Trading AS	8206
101	Fjord Seafood Midt-Norge A/S	8207
104	Nergård AS	8210
105	Nils Williksen AS	8211
107	Nisja Trading AS	8213
108	Nor-Food AS	8214
111	Nordic Group ASA	8217
112	Nordreisa Laks AS	8218
113	Norexport AS	8223
114	Norfi Produkter AS	8227
115	Norfood Group AS	8228

UT No	Company name	TARIC additional code
116	Norfra Eksport AS	8229
119	Norsk Akvakultur AS	8232
120	Norsk Sjømat AS	8233
121	Northern Seafood AS	8307
122	Nortrade AS	8308
123	Norway Royal Salmon Sales AS	8309
124	Norway Royal Salmon AS	8312
126	Frionor AS	8314
128	Norwell AS	8316
137	Pan Fish Sales AS	8242
140	Polar Salmon AS	8247
141	Prilam Norvège AS	8248
142	Pundslett Fisk	8251
144	Olsen Seafood AS	8254
145	Marine Harvest Rogaland AS	8256
146	Rørvik Fisk- og fiskematforretning AS	8257
147	Saga Lax Norge AS	8258
148	Prima Nor AS	8259
151	Sangoltgruppa AS	8262
153	Scanfood AS	8264
154	Sea Eagle Group AS	8265
155	Sea Star International AS	8266
156	Sea-Bell AS	8267
157	Seaco AS	8268
158	Seacom AS	8269
160	Seafood Farmers of Norway Ltd AS	8271
161	Seanor AS	8272
162	Sekkingstad AS	8273
164	Sirena Norway AS	8275
165	Kinn Salmon AS	8276
167	Fjord Seafood Sales AS	8278

UT No	Company name	TARIC additional code
168	SMP Marine Produkter AS	8279
172	Stjernelaks AS	8283
174	Stolt Sea Farm AS	8285
175	Storm Company AS	8286
176	Superior AS	8287
178	Terra Seafood AS	8289
180	Timar Seafood AS	8294
182	Torris Products Ltd AS	8298
183	Troll Salmon AS	8317
188	Vikenco AS	8322
189	Wannebo International AS	8323
190	West Fish Norwegian Salmon AS	8324
191	Nor-Fa Fish AS	8102
193	F. Uhrenholt Seafood Norway AS	A033
194	Mesan Holding AS	A034
195	Polaris Seafood AS	A035
196	Scanfish AS	A036
197	Normarine AS	A049
198	Oskar Einar Rydbeck	A050
199	Emborg Foods Norge AS	A157
200	Helle Mat AS	A158
201	Norsea Food AS	A159
202	Salmon Company Fjord Norway AS	A160
203	Stella Polaris AS	A161
204	First Salmon AS	A205
205	Norlaks A/S	A206
206	Atlantis AS	A257
207	Cape Fish AS	A258