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**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1260/2001
of 19 June 2001
on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector**

(OJ L 178, 30.6.2001, p. 1)

Amended by:

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	No	page	date
► M1 Commission Regulation (EC) No 680/2002 of 19 April 2002	L 104	26	20.4.2002
► M2 Commission Regulation (EC) No 2196/2003 of 16 December 2003	L 328	17	17.12.2003
► M3 Commission Regulation (EC) No 39/2004 of 9 January 2004	L 6	16	10.1.2004

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► A1 Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Czech Republic, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Slovenia and the Slovak Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties on which the European Union is founded	L 236	33	23.9.2003
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Corrected by:

► C1 Corrigendum, OJ L 233, 31.8.2001, p. 58 (1260/2001)



**COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1260/2001
of 19 June 2001**

on the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 36 and 37 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽³⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) In order to work properly, the common agricultural policy requires a common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector covering, in particular, sugar and isoglucose and ►**C1** inulin ◀ syrup, which are liquid substitutes for sugar.
- (2) In order to achieve the objectives of the common agricultural policy, and in particular to ensure that Community growers of sugar beet and sugar cane continue to benefit from the necessary guarantees in respect of employment and standards of living, the market in sugar should be stabilised. This objective can be attained by allowing intervention agencies to buy in sugar. For this purpose, an intervention price for white sugar should be fixed for areas having no deficit, as well as an intervention price for raw sugar, and, every year for each of the deficit areas, a derived intervention price for white sugar and, if necessary, for raw sugar. The intervention price must be fixed at a level which will ensure a fair income for sugar-beet and sugar-cane producers while taking account of the interests of consumers. Such price guarantees for sugar also benefit sugar syrups, isoglucose and ►**C1** inulin ◀ syrup, the prices of which are based on sugar prices. In view of the financial perspective and the budgetary rules adopted by the European Council in Berlin in March 1999, the support prices in the sugar sector should be fixed for the whole duration of the new arrangements.
- (3) The intervention price must be fixed for standard qualities of white sugar and raw sugar which should be defined. Such standard qualities should be average qualities representative of sugar produced in the Community and should be determined on the basis of criteria used by the sugar trade. It must also be possible to review the standard qualities to take account, in particular, of commercial requirements and developments in analysis techniques.
- (4) The geographical situation of the French overseas departments calls for appropriate measures for the sugar produced in those departments.
- (5) So as not to interfere with the prices referred to above, intervention agencies must sell sugar at a price higher than the intervention price unless it is to be exported either without further processing or in the form of processed products, or used as animal feed. One consequence of this rule is that sugar cannot be made available to charitable organisations for use for human consumption in the Community. It should nevertheless be possible to dispose of sugar in this fashion through individual emergency aid operations intended to ensure the availability of supplies and thus representing at the same time a humanitarian

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 29 E, 30.1.2001, p. 315.

⁽²⁾ Opinion delivered on 13 March 2001 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

⁽³⁾ OJ C 116, 20.4.2001, p. 113.

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operation. Such operations are effective only if rapidly implemented. The most appropriate procedure should therefore be used in such instances.

- (6) Like starch products, sugar is a commodity which can be used by the chemical industry for the manufacture of similar products. A harmonious development of the use of such commodities should be ensured. A system of production refunds should be adopted which makes it possible to expand sugar outlets beyond traditional quantities; to that end, it should henceforth be possible to make the products in question available to that industry at a reduced price.
- (7) These rules should ensure fair treatment for both manufacturers and producers of the basic products. In addition to the basic price derived from the intervention price for white sugar, undertakings' receipts from sales of molasses, which can be estimated at EUR 7,61 per 100 kg derived from the price of molasses estimated at EUR 8,21 per 100 kg, as well as the cost incurred in processing and delivering beet to factories, and on the basis of a yield which for the Community can be estimated at 130 kg of white sugar per tonne of standard-quality beet, minimum prices should therefore be fixed for A beet intended for processing into A sugar and for B beet intended for processing into B sugar, to be paid by sugar manufacturers buying beet.
- (8) Specific instruments are needed to ensure a fair balance of rights and obligations between manufacturers and growers, in particular standard Community provisions should be laid down to govern the contractual relations between buyers and sellers of beet and adequate measures adopted for the same purpose for sugar cane. The provisions relating to the normal duration and staggering of deliveries, collection centres and transport costs, reception points and the taking of samples, the return of pulp or the payment of equivalent compensation and time limits for advance payments all affect the actual price of beet received by the seller. The diversity of natural, economic and technical situations makes it very difficult to have uniform purchase terms for beet throughout the Community. Agreements within the trade exist between manufacturers or manufacturers' organisations and planters' organisations. Framework provisions should simply define the minimum guarantees required by both beet planters and the industry to ensure the smooth functioning of the sugar economy and the possibility of derogating from some rules referred to in Annex III should be kept for agreements within the trade.
- (9) The reasons which have hitherto led the Community to adopt a production quota system for sugar, isoglucose and ►**C1** inulin ◀ syrup currently remain valid. However, that system has been adjusted to take account of recent developments in production, to provide the Community with the instruments necessary to ensure, in a fair yet efficient way, that the producers themselves meet in full the cost of disposing of the surpluses of Community production over consumption and to comply with the Community's obligations under the Agreements resulting from the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, hereinafter referred to as 'GATT', approved by Decision 94/800/EC (1).
- (10) The agreement on agriculture concluded under the GATT agreements (hereinafter referred to as 'the Agreement') in particular requires the Community to gradually reduce its export support for agricultural products and in particular for sugar under guarantee of production quotas. The Agreement provides for export support to be reduced, in terms of both the quantities covered and the level of the subsidies involved, over a transitional period. As a first step in adjusting the guarantees, the difference recorded for a given marketing year between the Community's

(1) OJ L 336, 23.12.1994, p. 1.

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exportable volume and the amount set in the Agreement should be apportioned between sugar, isoglucose and ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup according to the percentages which the quotas of each represent in the total quota set for all three products for the Community. However, such a system should apply for a limited period only and should be regarded as transitional. In view, in particular, of the financial perspective and the budgetary rules adopted by the European Council in Berlin in March 1999 and the need to take account of the progress of negotiations under the WTO, the quota system should be maintained for the 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 marketing years.

- (11) The common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector is based, firstly, on the principle that producers should bear full financial responsibility for the losses incurred each marketing year from disposing of that part of Community production under quota which is surplus to the Community's internal consumption and, secondly, on a differentiation of price guarantees for disposal reflecting the production quota allocated to each undertaking. A sugar production quota is allocated to each undertaking on the basis of its actual production during a particular reference period.
- (12) Since commitments to reduce export support were implemented during the transitional period, the basic quantities of sugar and isoglucose and the quotas for ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup should be kept at their present levels, but it must be possible for the relevant guarantees to be adjusted as necessary to enable the Community to comply with its commitments under the Agreement, while taking account of the fundamental factors affecting the situation of its sugar sector. The sector's system of self-financing through production levies and the production quota regime should be maintained.
- (13) The producers should thus continue to assume financial responsibility by paying a basic production levy charged on all production of A and B sugar, which is however limited to 2 % of the intervention price for white sugar, and a B levy charged on the production of B sugar up to a limit of 37,5 % of that price. In certain circumstances, producers of isoglucose and ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup also pay a proportion of those contributions. Capping the levies in the manner described above means that in some marketing years sugar production is not fully self-financing. An additional levy should be charged in those cases.
- (14) In the interests of equal treatment, the additional levy should be calculated for each undertaking on the basis of its share in the revenue generated by the production levies which it has paid for the marketing year in question. A coefficient should therefore be fixed for the Community as a whole representing the ratio for that marketing year between the total loss recorded and the total revenue generated by the production levies concerned. It is necessary to specify the conditions under which beet and cane sellers are to contribute to eliminating the outstanding loss for the marketing year concerned.
- (15) In any given marketing year, the consumption, production, importation, stock and carryover levels, and the average loss likely to be borne under the self-financing scheme, may be such that the production quotas allocated to each undertaking in the sugar sector result in an export volume exceeding that set in the Agreement. The guarantees linked to the quotas should therefore be adjusted each marketing year so that the Community can meet its commitments.
- (16) The breakdown between sugar, isoglucose and ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup should be followed by a further breakdown between the Member States to take account of the guarantees linked to the quotas assigned to producing undertakings in each Member State so that those guarantees can be adjusted in a way that does not affect the existing balance of quotas and burden-sharing. A reduction coefficient for the A and B guarantees should therefore

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be fixed for each Member State based on the maximum contributions pertaining to those guarantees. Each Member State concerned should then make an allocation among undertakings which takes account of the guarantees arising for each undertaking from its own quotas.

- (17) The A and B quotas are affected, following a merger or transfer of undertakings, the transfer by an undertaking of one of its factories or the cessation of activities of an undertaking or of one of its factories. The conditions for adjustment by the Member States of the quotas of the undertakings in question should be established while ensuring that changes to the quotas of sugar-producing undertakings are not detrimental to the interests of the beet producers or cane producers concerned.
- (18) Given the need to allow for a certain structural adjustment of the processing industry and of beet and cane growing during the period in which these quotas are to be applied, Member States should be allowed to alter the quotas of undertakings by a maximum of 10 %. However, in view of the particular situation of the sugar sector in Spain, Italy and the French overseas departments, this limit should not be applied in those regions while restructuring plans are being implemented.
- (19) Since allocating production quotas to undertakings is a way of ensuring that producers are paid Community prices and have an outlet for their production, the interests of all the parties concerned, in particular beet and cane producers, should be taken into consideration when quotas are transferred inside production regions.
- (20) To expand the outlets for sugar and isoglucose on the Community's internal market, it should be possible to put all sugar or isoglucose intended for manufacture in the Community of products other than foodstuffs out of production, within the meaning of the quota system, under conditions to be laid down.
- (21) A Community market for sugar as for isoglucose and ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup requires a common trading system at the external frontiers of the Community. A trading system including import levies and export refunds will stabilise the Community market, in particular, by preventing prices inside the Community from being affected by price fluctuations on the world market. A levy should therefore be charged on imports from third countries and a refund paid on exports to such countries to compensate for the difference between prices on the sugar market inside and outside the Community when world market prices are lower than the Community prices, and to provide a certain measure of protection for the Community industry processing isoglucose and ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup.
- (22) To ensure that these trading arrangements can function properly, it must be possible to regulate or prohibit the use of inward-processing arrangements when the situation on the market so requires.
- (23) Should a shortage on the world market result in higher prices on the world market than in the Community, or should all or part of the Community be unable to obtain normal supplies, it must be possible to act in good time to avoid a situation where regional surpluses are exported to third countries while an abnormal rise in Community prices makes it impossible to continue to supply consumers at reasonable prices.
- (24) The competent authorities must be in a position to constantly monitor movements in trade with third countries so as to assess trends and apply such of the measures provided for in this Regulation as may prove necessary. To this end, there should be a system of import and export licences, to be issued only after a security has been lodged to ensure that the operation covered by a licence application is actually carried out.

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- (25) The system of customs duties makes it possible to dispense with all other forms of protection at the external frontiers of the Community. However, in exceptional circumstances the prices and customs duties machinery could break down. So as not to leave the Community market unprotected against disturbances which may ensue in such cases, the Community should be able to take whatever measures are necessary without delay. Such measures must comply with the Community's obligations under the GATT Agreements. Moreover, in order to avert problems of supply to the Community market, it must be possible to suspend customs duties on certain sugar products.
- (26) The Community has made an overall examination of its refining industry. This examination has shown that if a steadier and more even flow of supplies to refineries throughout the Community is to be achieved, a clear estimate is needed of the traditional presumed maximum requirements of raw sugar for refining into white sugar in each of the Member States concerned, namely Finland, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom, using objective reference data and taking into account the quantities of sugar going for direct consumption recorded for the 1994/1995 marketing year. A special preferential arrangement for access to the Community market should therefore be introduced, allowing the refining industry to import on special terms certain quantities of raw cane sugar originating in the ACP States party to Protocol No 3 to Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement and in India and other States under agreements with those States. Those quantities are to be determined within the limits of the traditional presumed maximum requirements referred to above on the basis of forecast supply balances once all available raw cane and beet sugar of Community origin and preferential raw sugar and raw sugar originating in countries benefiting from tariff quotas under trade concessions granted by the Community have been refined. In order to counterbalance the Community's commitments to reduce export support, the quantities imported to cover the traditional requirements of the refining industry should be reduced.
- (27) Under Article 1 of the said Protocol and Article 1 of the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of India on cane sugar, these preferential import arrangements must be implemented within the framework of the common organisation of the market in sugar.
- (28) It is necessary to create the means for ensuring that raw cane sugar imported under the said preferential arrangements is refined under the fairest possible conditions of competition.
- (29) Sugar refining is an important activity both at world level and in the Community, particularly in refineries converting raw sugar into white sugar. From a technical point of view, refining turns sugar cane into high-quality products that can meet market requirements. Moreover, these refineries are located in areas of high consumption. The Community's port-related refining industry is therefore a valuable complement to the beet-processing industry, especially in Finland, mainland Portugal, the United Kingdom and southern and western France.
- (30) Examination of supplies to port refineries throughout the Community, suggests that special priority access should be given to raw cane sugar originating in the ACP States party to Protocol No 3 and India, under special agreements negotiated between the Community and the countries referred to in Protocol No 3 and/or other countries and based on an estimate of the Community's requirements once all available raw cane and beet sugar in the Community, preferential raw sugar and raw sugar originating in countries benefiting from tariff quotas under trade concessions granted by the Community have been refined.
- (31) Until the 2000/2001 marketing year, the refining industry received Community adjustment aid for refining preferential raw cane sugar and raw sugar from cane and beet harvested in

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the Community. In the light of experience, this aid should continue and provision should be made for it to be adjusted to take account of economic trends in the sugar sector, particularly manufacturing and refining margins.

- (32) Some transitional measures may prove necessary and this need may arise at each changeover from one marketing year to the next or during a single marketing year. It should therefore be possible to adopt the appropriate measures.
- (33) To facilitate implementation of this Regulation, a procedure is needed for close cooperation between Member States and the Commission within a Management Committee for Sugar.
- (34) Owing to its specific characteristics and the size of agricultural holdings, the beet industry in the south of Italy faces persistent difficulties. Beet growing in that area is essential in order to regenerate soils with a particularly high level of clay and thus to avoid a return to single-crop farming; Italy should therefore be authorised to grant the southern regions national aid over the next five marketing years in respect of the same amount and under the same conditions as for the 2000/2001 marketing year. Sugar cane production in Spain is encountering specific problems in keeping up with other crops; to enable this particular production to be maintained, Spain should be authorised to grant national aid for sugar cane production over the next five marketing years in respect of the same amount and under the same conditions as for the 2000/2001 marketing year. Beet production in Portugal, having regard to the fact that this is a new industry, faces persistent difficulties; sugar beet producers need to be encouraged to increase production in view of these difficulties; Portugal should therefore be authorised to grant national aid for beet production over the next five marketing years in respect of the same amount and under the same conditions as for the 2000/2001 marketing year. Climatic conditions make it very difficult to grow beet in Finland, which leads to considerable variability in production; consequently, Finland should be authorised to grant a flat-rate reimbursement of storage costs for carried-over C sugar and the detailed rules for such reimbursement should be determined.
- (35) In order to take account of environmental objectives, Member States should draw up and implement suitable environmental measures they consider to be appropriate concerning the use of agricultural land for the production of the products referred to in Article 1. In future, Member States may introduce measures to promote production in accordance with objective environmental criteria and remind producers of the need to comply with the legislation in force. The Member States must submit a report on the impact of national environmental measures on the agricultural production sector of the sugar sector.
- (36) Under Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1258/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the financing of the common agricultural policy ⁽¹⁾, the expenses incurred by the Member States in meeting obligations arising from the application of this Regulation are to be borne by the Community.
- (37) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission ⁽²⁾.
- (38) The support arrangements introduced by this Regulation replace the arrangements provided for by Council Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 of 13 September 1999 on the common organisation

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 103.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

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of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, which must be repealed along with Regulations (EEC) No 206/68 ⁽²⁾, (EEC) No 431/68 ⁽³⁾, (EEC) No 447/68 ⁽⁴⁾, (EEC) No 2049/69 ⁽⁵⁾, (EEC) No 793/72 ⁽⁶⁾, (EEC) No 741/75 ⁽⁷⁾, (EEC) No 1358/77 ⁽⁸⁾, (EEC) No 1789/81 ⁽⁹⁾, (EEC) No 193/82 ⁽¹⁰⁾, (EEC) No 1010/86 ⁽¹¹⁾ and (EEC) No 2225/86 ⁽¹²⁾ laying down the general rules for its implementation.

- (39) Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 provided for a system for compensating storage costs. Since the regime to be introduced by this Regulation does not include such a system, transitional provisions should be adopted to ease the transition from the old system to the new one. To that end, firstly, the balance of the old compensation system for storage costs should be charged, if negative, or credited, if positive, to the system for financing the disposal of surplus Community production in the sugar sector and, secondly, the date of disposal for the purposes of paying the storage levy for sugar in storage at the date of entry into application of this Regulation should be deemed to be the last day of the 2000/2001 marketing year.
- (40) It should be possible to adopt transitional rules to ease the transition from the regime provided for by Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 to the new arrangements introduced by this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Scope and definitions

1. The common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector established by this Regulation shall cover the following products:

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 252, 25.9.1999, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 206/68 of 20 February 1968 laying down outline provisions for contracts and inter-trade agreements on the purchase of beet (OJ L 47, 23.2.1968, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 of 9 April 1968 determining the standard quality for raw sugar and fixing the Community frontier crossing point for calculating cif prices for sugar (OJ L 89, 10.4.1968, p. 3).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 447/68 of 9 April 1968 laying down general rules for intervention buying of sugar (OJ L 91, 12.4.1968, p. 5). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1359/77 (OJ L 156, 25.6.1977, p. 7).

⁽⁵⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2049/69 of 17 October 1969 laying down general rules on the denaturing of sugar for animal feed (OJ L 263, 21.10.1969, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/72 of 17 April 1972 fixing the standard quality for white sugar (OJ L 94, 21.4.1972, p. 1).

⁽⁷⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 741/75 of 18 March 1975 laying down special rules for the purchase of sugar beet (OJ L 74, 22.3.1975, p. 2).

⁽⁸⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1358/77 of 20 June 1977 laying down general rules for offsetting storage costs for sugar and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 750/68 (OJ L 156, 25.6.1977, p. 4).

⁽⁹⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1789/81 of 30 June 1981 laying down general rules concerning the system of minimum stocks in the sugar sector (OJ L 177, 1.7.1981, p. 39). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 725/97 (OJ L 108, 25.4.1997, p. 13).

⁽¹⁰⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 193/82 of 26 January 1982 laying down general rules for transfers of quotas in the sugar sector (OJ L 21, 29.1.1982, p. 3).

⁽¹¹⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1010/86 of 25 March 1986 laying down general rules for the production refund on certain sugar products used in the chemical industry (OJ L 94, 9.4.1986, p. 9).

⁽¹²⁾ Council Regulation (EEC) No 2225/86 of 15 July 1986 laying down measures for the marketing of sugar produced in the French overseas departments and for the equalisation of the price conditions with preferential raw sugar (OJ L 194, 17.7.1986, p. 7).

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CN Code	Description
(a) 1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form
(b) 1212 91 1212 92 00	Sugar beet Sugar cane
(c) 1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar
(d) 1702 20	Maple sugar and maple syrup
1702 60 95 1702 90 99	Other sugars in solid form and sugar syrups, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter, but not including lactose, glucose, maltodextrine and isoglucose
1702 90 60	Artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey
1702 90 71	Caramel containing 50 % or more by weight of sucrose in the dry matter
2106 90 59	Flavoured or coloured sugar syrups, other than isoglucose, lactose, glucose and maltodextrine syrups
(e) 2303 20	Beet pulp, bagasse and other waste of sugar manufacture
(f) 1702 30 10 1702 40 10 1702 60 10 1702 90 30	Isoglucose
(g) 2106 90 30	Flavoured or coloured isoglucose syrups
(h) 1702 60 80 1702 90 80	► C1 Inulin ◀ syrup

2. For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) ‘white sugars’ means sugars, not flavoured or coloured or containing any other added substances, containing, in the dry state, 99,5 % or more by weight of sucrose, determined by the polarimetric method;

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- (b) ‘raw sugars’ means sugars, not flavoured or coloured or containing any other added substances, containing, in the dry state, less than 99,5 % by weight of sucrose, determined by the polarimetric method;

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- (c) ‘isoglucose’ means the product obtained from glucose or its polymers with a content by weight in the dry state of at least 10 % fructose;
- (d) ‘► **C1** inulin ◀ syrup’ means the immediate product obtained by hydrolysis of ► **C1** inulin ◀ or oligofructoses, containing in the dry state at least 10 % fructose in free form or as sucrose;
- (e) ‘A sugar’ and ‘A isoglucose’ means any quantity of sugar or isoglucose production attributed to a specific marketing year under the A quota of the undertaking concerned;
- (f) ‘B sugar’ and ‘B isoglucose’ means any quantity of sugar or isoglucose production attributed to a specific marketing year in excess of the A quota but within the sum of the A and B quotas of the undertaking concerned;
- (g) ‘C sugar’ and ‘C isoglucose’ means any quantity of sugar or isoglucose production attributed to a specific marketing year either over and above the sum of the A and B quotas of the undertaking concerned or by an undertaking which has no quota;
- (h) ‘A beet’ means all beet processed into A sugar;
- (i) ‘B beet’ means all beet processed into B sugar;

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- (j) 'A ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup' means any quantity of ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup production, expressed as sugar/isoglucose equivalent, attributed to a specific marketing year under the A quota of the undertaking concerned;
- (k) 'B ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup' means any quantity of ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup production, expressed as sugar/isoglucose equivalent, attributed to a specific marketing year in excess of the A quota but within the sum of the A and B quotas of the undertaking concerned;
- (l) 'C ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup' means any quantity of ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup production, expressed as sugar/isoglucose equivalent, attributed to a specific marketing year either over and above the sum of the A and B quotas of the undertaking concerned or by an undertaking which has no quota;
- (m) for all the products listed in paragraph 1, 'marketing year' means the period beginning on 1 July and ending on 30 June of the following year.

TITLE I

INTERNAL MARKET

CHAPTER 1

Prices

Article 2

1. For the 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 marketing years, for white sugar:
 - (a) the intervention price shall be EUR 63,19/100 kg,
 - (b) a derived intervention price shall be fixed each year for each of the deficit areas.
2. For the 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 marketing years, the intervention price for raw sugar shall be EUR 52,37/100 kg.

Where it is necessary to market raw sugar produced in a deficit area, a derived intervention price may be fixed for such sugar.

3. The intervention prices referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply to unpacked sugar, ex-factory, loaded on to a means of transport chosen by the purchaser.

They shall be valid for white sugar and raw sugar of the standard quality described in Annex I.

4. Acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), the Commission shall fix derived intervention prices for white sugar each year, and for raw sugar when necessary.

Derived intervention prices shall be fixed taking account of the costs of transporting sugar from surplus areas to deficit areas.

The Commission may amend Annex I in accordance with the same procedure.

Article 3

1. For the 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 marketing years, the basic price for beet of the standard quality shall be EUR 47,67 per tonne delivered to the collection centre.

The standard quality for beet shall be as described in Annex II.

2. The Commission may amend Annex II in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 4

1. For the 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 marketing years:
 - (a) the minimum price for A beet shall be EUR 46,72 per tonne;

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(b) subject to Article 15(5), the minimum price for B beet shall be EUR 32,42 per tonne.

2. For areas for which a derived intervention price is fixed for white sugar, the minimum prices for A beet and B beet shall be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the derived intervention price for the area concerned and the intervention price, such amount being adjusted by the coefficient 1.30.

Article 5

1. Without prejudice to Article 21 and the provisions adopted under Article 14, sugar manufacturers buying beet:

(a) suitable for processing into sugar,
and

(b) intended for processing into sugar,

shall be required to pay at least a minimum price, adjusted by price increases or reductions to allow for deviations from the standard quality.

2. The minimum price referred to in paragraph 1 shall correspond:

(a) in non-deficit areas, to:

- the minimum price for A beet, in the case of beet to be processed into A sugar,
- the minimum price for B beet, in the case of beet to be processed into B sugar;

(b) in deficit areas:

- the minimum price for A beet adjusted in accordance with Article 4(2), in the case of beet to be processed into A sugar,
- the minimum price for B beet adjusted in accordance with Article 4(2), in the case of beet to be processed into B sugar.

3. Detailed rules for applying this Article, as well as the price increases and reductions, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 6

1. Agreements within the trade and contracts concluded between buyers and sellers of beet must conform to the standard provisions set out in Annex III hereto, in particular as regards the conditions governing the purchase, delivery, taking over and payment of beet.

2. The terms for buying sugar cane shall be governed by agreements within the trade concluded between Community sugar-cane producers and Community sugar manufacturers.

The terms for buying the agricultural raw materials for the manufacture of ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup shall be governed by agreements within the trade between Community growers of those raw materials and ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup producers.

3. If necessary, detailed rules for applying paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

4. If no agreements within the trade exist, the Member State concerned may take the necessary steps under this Regulation to protect the interests of the parties concerned.

The Member State concerned shall inform the Commission without delay of measures taken under the first subparagraph.

Article 7

1. Throughout the marketing year, and subject to conditions to be determined in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6, the intervention agency designated by each sugar-producing Member State shall be

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required to buy in any white and raw sugar produced under quota offered to it which has been manufactured from beet and cane harvested in the Community, provided a storage contract has first been concluded between the seller and the intervention agency for the sugar concerned.

Intervention agencies shall buy in at the intervention price or the derived intervention price, as the case may be, valid for the area in which the sugar is located at the time of buying in. If the quality of the sugar differs from the standard quality for which the intervention price was fixed, then this price shall be increased or reduced accordingly.

2. It may be decided to grant premiums for sugar in one of the situations referred to in Article 23(2) of the Treaty which is rendered unfit for human consumption.

3. It has been decided to grant production refunds on the products listed in Article 1(1)(a) and (f) and on the syrups listed in Article 1(1)(d), and on chemically pure fructose (levulose) falling within CN Code 1702 50 00 as an intermediate product, where these fall within one of the situations referred to in Article 23(2) of the Treaty and are used to manufacture certain products of the chemical industry.

The refund shall be fixed taking account in particular of the costs arising from the use of imported sugar which the chemical industry would have to bear in the event of supply on the world market.

4. Flat-rate Community aid shall be granted for the disposal, in the European regions of the Community, of sugar produced in the French overseas departments. This aid shall concern:

- the refining in refineries in the European regions of the Community of sugar produced in these departments, in particular in accordance with their yield;
- the transport of sugar produced in the French overseas departments to the European regions of the Community and where appropriate, its storage in these departments;

the flat-rate amounts for the transport costs from each department to the European regions of the Community shall include in particular:

- a flat-rate amount representing the transport costs ex-factory to FOB;
- a flat-rate amount representing the shipping costs from FOB to cif ship's hold European ports of the Community and the insurance costs involved.

If the supply of refineries so requires, raw sugar manufactured from beet harvested in the Community may qualify for measures as referred to in the first subparagraph.

For the purposes of this Article, 'refinery' means a production unit whose sole activity consists in refining either raw sugar or syrups produced prior to the crystallising stage.

5. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), covering in particular:

- the minimum quality and quantity requirements for intervention,
- the price increases and reductions applicable on intervention,
- the procedures and requirements for taking over by the intervention agencies,
- the conditions for granting premiums and the amounts of such premiums,
- the conditions for granting production refunds and the amounts of such refunds,
- the possibility, if necessary, of limiting the granting of production refunds for levulose to an overall quantity of that product, to be determined for the Community,
- the possibility of granting production refunds for the products referred to in Article 1(1)(h),

▼B

— the measures referred to in paragraph 4.

Article 8

Where Article 31 is applied to help ensure supplies to the Community or one of its regions, the Commission shall adopt special intervention measures in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Such measures may not result in Community sugar manufacturers being obliged to sell sugar to intervention agencies.

Article 9

1. Intervention agencies may sell sugar only at a price which is higher than the intervention price.

It may, however, be decided that intervention agencies may sell sugar at a price equal to or lower than the intervention price if the sugar is intended:

- for use as animal feed, or
- for export, either without further processing or after processing into the products listed in Annex I to the Treaty or into the goods listed in Annex V to this Regulation.

2. However, notwithstanding paragraph 1, it may be decided that intervention agencies are to make unprocessed sugar held by them available, for human consumption on the internal market of the Community, to charitable organisations — recognised by the Member State concerned or by the Commission in cases where a Member State has not recognised any such organisations — at a price which is lower than the intervention price, or free of charge, for free distribution as part of individual emergency aid operations.

3. Detailed rules for applying this Article and decisions to make sugar available under paragraph 2 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

CHAPTER 2

Quotas*Article 10*

1. Chapter 2 shall apply to the 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 marketing years.

2. The basic quantities for the production of A and B sugar, isoglucose and ►**C1** inulin ◀ syrup shall be those fixed in Article 11(2).

3. The guarantees for the disposal of sugar, isoglucose and ►**C1** inulin ◀ syrup produced under quota may be reduced for one or more marketing years in order to comply with the Community's commitments under the Agricultural Agreement concluded under Article 300(2) of the Treaty.

4. For the purposes of applying paragraph 3, the guaranteed quantity under quotas shall be fixed before 1 October for each marketing year on the basis of forecasts relating to production, imports, consumption, storage, carryovers, the exportable balance and the average loss likely to be borne by the self-financing scheme within the meaning of Article 15(1)(d). If these forecasts show that the exportable balance for the marketing year in question is greater than the maximum laid down in the Agreement, then the guaranteed quantity shall be reduced by the difference in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2). This difference shall be split between sugar, isoglucose and ►**C1** inulin ◀ syrup according to the percentage represented by the sum of each product's A and B quotas for the entire Community. It shall then be further broken down by Member State and by product by applying the relevant coefficient as set out in the table below:

Regions	Coefficient applicable to sugar expressed as white sugar		Coefficient applicable to isoglucose in dry matter		Coefficient applicable to inulin syrup as sugar/isoglucose equivalent	
	Sugar A	Sugar B	Isoglucose A	Isoglucose B	Inulin syrup A	Inulin syrup B
BLEU (1)	0,042563	0,009139	0,159218	0,043784	0,556265	0,130955
Czech Republic	0,010082	0,000312	—	—	—	—
Denmark	0,025064	0,007384	—	—	—	—
Germany	0,207111	0,063728	0,073589	0,017331	—	—
Estonia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece	0,011379	0,001138	0,026809	0,006314	—	—
Spain	0,024376	0,001015	0,117280	0,012510	—	—
France (metropolitan) (2)	0,196442	0,058260	0,043118	0,011223	0,058922	0,013847
France (overseas departments) (2)	0,017779	0,001901	—	—	—	—
Ireland	0,007142	0,000714	—	—	—	—
Italy	0,075996	0,014293	0,042216	0,009941	—	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latvia	0,001000	0,000002	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	0,001506	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	0,006192	0,000019	0,169295	0,013265	—	—
Malta	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	0,049189	0,012974	0,018921	0,004456	0,194365	0,045646
Austria	0,020888	0,004875	—	—	—	—
Poland	0,046920	0,002730	0,032301	0,002425	—	—
Portugal (mainland)	0,002140	0,000214	0,020622	0,004857	—	—
Portugal (the autonomous region of the Azores)	0,000357	0,000036	—	—	—	—
Slovakia	0,007207	0,000671	0,067725	0,009070	—	—
Slovenia	0,001904	0,000190	—	—	—	—
Finland	0,005236	0,000523	0,016343	0,001635	—	—
Sweden	0,013199	0,001320	—	—	—	—

Regions	Coefficient applicable to sugar expressed as white sugar		Coefficient applicable to isoglucose in dry matter		Coefficient applicable to inulin syrup as sugar/isoglucose equivalent	
	Sugar A	Sugar B	Isoglucose A	Isoglucose B	Inulin syrup A	Inulin syrup B
United Kingdom	0,040809	0,004081	0,059801	0,015951	—	—

(1) Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

(2) Under the second subparagraph of Article 12(3).

▼ **A1**

The table with the relevant coefficients in the preceding subparagraph shall be adapted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), taking into account the basic quantities laid down in Article 11(2).

▼ **B**

5. The Member State shall then allocate the difference corresponding to it among the producer undertakings established in its territory on the basis of the ratio between their A and B quotas for the product in question and the basic quantity A and the basic quantity B for the Member State for that product.

Sugar, isoglucose and ► **C1** inulin ◀ syrup produced in excess of the quantity guaranteed shall be treated as C sugar, C isoglucose and C ► **C1** inulin ◀ syrup.

6. Detailed rules for applying this Article, in particular for reducing the guaranteed quantity and, where applicable, adjusting that quantity with a view to fixing the guaranteed quantity for the following marketing year, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 11

1. Under the terms of this Chapter, the Member States shall allocate an A and B quota to each undertaking producing sugar, each undertaking producing isoglucose and each undertaking producing ► **C1** inulin ◀ syrup established in its territory and provided with an A and B quota during the 2000/2001 marketing year. ► **A1** For the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, the marketing year shall be that of 2003-2004. ◀

2. For the purposes of allocating the A and B quotas referred to in paragraph 1, the basic quantities shall be fixed as follows:

1. **Basic quantities A**

Regions	(a) Basic quantity A for sugar ⁽¹⁾	(b) Basic quantity A for isoglucose ⁽²⁾	(c) Basic quantity A for ► C1 inulin ◀ syrup ⁽³⁾
► A1 Czech Republic ◀	► A1 441 209 ◀	► A1 — ◀	► A1 — ◀
Denmark	325 000,0	—	—
Germany	2 612 913,3	28 643,3	—
Greece	288 638,0	10 435,0	—
Spain	957 082,4	74 619,6	—
France (metropolitan)	2 506 487,4	15 747,1	19 847,1
French overseas departments	463 872,0	—	—
Ireland	181 145,2	—	—
Italy	1 310 903,9	16 432,1	—
► A1 Latvia ◀	► A1 66 400 ◀	► A1 — ◀	► A1 — ◀
► A1 Lithuania ◀	► A1 103 010 ◀	► A1 — ◀	► A1 — ◀
► A1 Hungary ◀	► A1 400 454 ◀	► A1 127 627 ◀	► A1 — ◀
Netherlands	684 112,4	7 364,6	65 519,4
Austria	314 028,9	—	—
► A1 Poland ◀	► A1 1 580 000 ◀	► A1 24 911 ◀	► A1 — ◀
Portugal (mainland)	63 380,2	8 027,0	—
The autonomous region of the Azores	9 048,2	—	—
► A1 Slovenia ◀	► A1 48 157 ◀	► A1 — ◀	► A1 — ◀
► A1 Slovakia ◀	► A1 189 760 ◀	► A1 37 522 ◀	► A1 — ◀
Finland	132 806,3	10 792,0	—
Sweden	334 784,2	—	—
Belgium/Luxembourg Economic Union	674 905,5	56 150,6	174 218,6

▼B

Regions	(a) Basic quantity A for sugar ⁽¹⁾	(b) Basic quantity A for isoglucose ⁽²⁾	(c) Basic quantity A for ► <u>C1</u> inulin ◀ syrup ⁽³⁾
United Kingdom	1 035 115,4	21 502,0	—

⁽¹⁾ In tonnes of white sugar.

⁽²⁾ In tonnes of dry matter.

⁽³⁾ In tonnes of dry matter white sugar/isoglucose equivalent.

2. **Basic quantities B**

Regions	(a) Basic quantity B for sugar ⁽¹⁾	(b) Basic quantity B for isoglucose ⁽²⁾	(c) Basic quantity B for ► <u>C1</u> inulin ◀ syrup ⁽³⁾
► <u>A1</u> Czech Republic ◀	► <u>A1</u> 13 653 ◀	► <u>A1</u> — ◀	► <u>A1</u> — ◀
Denmark	95 745,5	—	—
Germany	803 982,2	6 745,5	—
Greece	28 863,8	2 457,5	—
Spain	39 878,5	7 959,4	—
France	752 259,5	4 098,6	4 674,2
France overseas departments	46 372,5	—	—
Ireland	18 114,5	—	—
Italy	246 539,3	3 869,8	—
► <u>A1</u> Latvia ◀	► <u>A1</u> 105 ◀	► <u>A1</u> — ◀	► <u>A1</u> — ◀
► <u>A1</u> Hungary ◀	► <u>A1</u> 1 230 ◀	► <u>A1</u> 10 000 ◀	► <u>A1</u> — ◀
Netherlands	180 447,1	1 734,5	15 430,5
Austria	73 297,5	—	—
► <u>A1</u> Poland ◀	► <u>A1</u> 91 926 ◀	► <u>A1</u> 1 870 ◀	► <u>A1</u> — ◀
Portugal (mainland)	6 338,0	1 890,3	—
The autonomous region of the Azores	904,8	—	—
► <u>A1</u> Slovenia ◀	► <u>A1</u> 4 816 ◀	► <u>A1</u> — ◀	► <u>A1</u> — ◀
► <u>A1</u> Slovakia ◀	► <u>A1</u> 17 672 ◀	► <u>A1</u> 5 025 ◀	► <u>A1</u> — ◀
Finland	13 280,4	1 079,7	—
Sweden	33 478,0	—	—
Belgium/Luxembourg Economic Union	144 906,1	15 441,0	41 028,2
United Kingdom	103 511,5	5 735,3	—

⁽¹⁾ In tonnes of white sugar.

⁽²⁾ In tonnes of dry matter.

⁽³⁾ In tonnes of dry matter white sugar/isoglucose equivalent.

3. Without prejudice to Article 10(3), (4), (5) and (6) and Article 12, the A and B quotas of undertakings producing sugar, undertakings producing isoglucose and undertakings producing ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup shall be those assigned by the Member States for the 2000/2001 marketing year before application of Article 26(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999, adjusted according to the basic quantities fixed in paragraph 2 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 10(5). ►A1 For the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, the marketing year shall be that of 2003-2004. ◀

4. Detailed rules for implementing this Article shall be adopted, as the need arises, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

▼B*Article 12*

1. Member States may transfer A and B quotas between undertakings in accordance with this Article and taking into consideration the interests of each of the parties concerned, particularly sugar beet and cane producers.

The first subparagraph shall not apply to ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup.

2. Member States may reduce the A and B quotas of each sugar-producing undertaking or isoglucose-producing undertaking established in their territories by no more than 10 % of the A quota or the B quota, as the case may be, fixed for each undertaking under Article 11.

The 10 % limit referred to in the first subparagraph shall not apply in Italy, Spain and the French overseas departments in cases where quotas are transferred under restructuring plans in the beet, cane and sugar sectors in the region concerned and to the extent necessary to permit such plans to be implemented.

Restructuring plans and the ensuing measures affecting the A and B quotas shall be communicated to the Commission without delay.

3. The quantities of A quotas and B quotas thus withdrawn shall be allocated by the Member States to one or more other undertakings, whether or not in possession of a quota, situated in the same region, within the meaning of Article 11(2), as the undertakings from which those quantities were withdrawn.

Nevertheless, France may reduce the A quotas of undertakings established in its overseas departments, as fixed under Article 11, by not more than 30 000 tonnes of white sugar and may reallocate the quantities thus withdrawn to one or more other undertakings established in metropolitan France. The A quota of each undertaking concerned may not be less after reduction than the average quantity of sugar it produced under its quota as recorded in each of the 1977/1978, 1978/1979 and 1979/1980 marketing years.

4. Annex IV lays down detailed rules on adjusting quotas in the event of mergers and transfers of undertakings.

5. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 13

1. C sugar not carried forward under Article 14, C isoglucose and C ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup may not be disposed of on the Community's internal market and must be exported without further processing before 1 January following the end of the marketing year concerned.

Articles 7, 27 and 33 shall not apply to C sugar, C isoglucose and C ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup.

2. Exceptionally, and to the extent necessary to guarantee the Community's sugar supplies, it may be decided that Article 33 shall apply to C sugar. In that event, it shall be decided at the same time that the entire quantity of C sugar concerned may be definitively disposed of on the internal market without the amount provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article being levied.

3. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

These rules shall provide in particular for a charge to be levied on C sugar, C isoglucose and C ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup as referred to in paragraph 1 for which no proof has been supplied, by a date to be determined, that it has been exported without further processing within the time laid down.

Article 14

1. Each undertaking may decide to carry forward all or part of the sugar it has produced in excess of its quota to the next marketing year

▼B

to be treated as part of that year's production. That decision shall be irrevocable.

Each undertaking may decide to carry forward all or part of its production of A sugar and B sugar which has become C sugar after application of Article 10(3), (4), (5) and (6) to the next marketing year to be treated as part of that year's production. That decision shall also be irrevocable. Furthermore, it shall not be subject to any limit that may be laid down under paragraph 4 of this Article.

2. Undertakings which take the decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall:

- inform the Member State concerned, before 1 February, of the quantity or quantities of sugar being carried forward, and
- undertake to store such quantity or quantities for a period of 12 consecutive months from a date to be determined.

However, the date of 1 February referred to in the first indent of the first subparagraph shall be replaced:

- (a) for undertakings established in Spain, by 15 April in the case of beet-sugar production and 20 June in the case of cane-sugar production;
- (b) for undertakings established in the United Kingdom, by 15 February.
- (c) for undertakings established in the French overseas departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique, by 1 May.

If an undertaking's definitive production in the marketing year concerned was less than the estimate made when the decision to carry forward was taken, then the quantity carried forward may be adjusted retroactively before 1 August of the following marketing year.

3. Should a natural disaster such as drought or flooding strike a Community region, it may be decided, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), to reduce the period of compulsory storage referred to in the second indent of the first subparagraph of paragraph 2 for a quantity of sugar sufficient to ensure the normal supply of the affected region.

4. Detailed rules for applying this Article, which may restrict the quantities of sugar which may be carried forward, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

These rules shall provide, in particular, for a charge to be levied on any sugar from the quantity to be stored under the second indent of the first subparagraph of paragraph 2 which is disposed of during the compulsory storage period.

Article 15

1. Before the end of each marketing year, the following shall be recorded:

- (a) a forecast of the production of A and B sugar, A and B isoglucose and A and B ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup attributable to the marketing year concerned;
- (b) a forecast of the quantities of sugar, isoglucose and ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup disposed of for consumption within the Community during the marketing year concerned;
- (c) the exportable surplus obtained by subtracting the quantity referred to in (b) from the quantity referred to in (a);
- (d) an estimate of the average loss or revenue per tonne of sugar for export obligations to be fulfilled during the current marketing year.

This average loss or revenue shall be equal to the difference between the total amount of refunds and the total amount of levies on the total tonnage of export obligations in question;

▼B

(e) an estimate of overall loss or revenue, obtained by multiplying the surplus referred to in (c) by the average loss or revenue referred to in (d).

2. Before the end of the 2005/2006 marketing year and without prejudice to Article 10(3), (4), (5) and (6), the following shall be recorded cumulatively for the 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 marketing years:

- (a) the exportable surplus established on the basis of the definitive production of A and B sugar, A and B isoglucose and A and B ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup and the definitive quantity of sugar, isoglucose and ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup disposed of for consumption within the Community;
- (b) the average loss or revenue per tonne of sugar resulting from the total export obligations concerned, calculated using the method described in the second subparagraph of paragraph 1(d) above;
- (c) the overall loss or revenue, obtained by multiplying the surplus referred to in (a) by the average loss or revenue referred to in (b);
- (d) the sum total of the basic production levies and the B levies charged.

The estimate of overall loss or revenue referred to in paragraph 1(e) shall be adjusted by the difference between the amounts referred to in (c) and (d).

3. Without prejudice to Article 18(1), should the figures recorded under paragraph 1 and adjusted under paragraph 2 result in a foreseeable overall loss, then that loss shall be divided by the estimated production of A and B sugar, A and B isoglucose and A and B ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup attributable to the current marketing year. The resulting amount shall be charged to manufacturers as a basic production levy on their production of A and B sugar, A and B isoglucose and A and B ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup.

However, this levy shall not exceed:

- for sugar, 2 % of the intervention price for white sugar,
- for ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup, expressed as sugar/isoglucose equivalent by applying a coefficient of 1,9, the maximum amount payable on white sugar, and
- for isoglucose, the share of the basic production levy borne by sugar manufacturers.

4. Should the maximum permitted basic production levy not fully cover the overall loss referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 3, the balance not covered shall be divided by the estimated production of B sugar, B isoglucose and B ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup attributable to the marketing year in question. The resulting amount shall be charged to manufacturers as a B levy on their production of B sugar, B isoglucose and B ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup.

However, subject to paragraph 5, this levy shall not exceed:

- for B sugar, 30 % of the intervention price for white sugar,
- for B ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup, expressed as sugar/isoglucose equivalent by applying a coefficient of 1,9, the maximum amount payable on B white sugar, and
- for B isoglucose, the share of the B levy borne by sugar manufacturers.

5. Where the figures recorded under paragraph 1 suggest that the foreseeable overall loss for the current marketing year is unlikely to be covered by the expected proceeds from the levies because of the ceilings on the basic production levy and the B levy fixed in paragraphs 3 and 4, then the maximum percentage referred to in the first indent of paragraph 4 shall be adjusted to the extent necessary to cover the overall loss, without exceeding 37,5 %.

The revised maximum percentage for the B levy shall be fixed for the current marketing year before 15 September. The minimum price for B beet referred to in Article 4(1)(b) shall be adjusted accordingly.

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6. All the losses resulting from the grant of production refunds under Article 7(3) shall be taken into account when calculating the overall loss referred to in paragraph 1(e).

7. The levies referred to in this Article shall be collected by the Member States.

8. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), and shall cover in particular:

- the amounts of the levies to be collected,
- the revised maximum percentage for the B levy,
- the adjusted minimum price for B beet corresponding to the revised maximum percentage for the B levy.

Article 16

1. Where the overall loss recorded for a particular marketing year under Article 15(1) and (2) is not fully covered by the proceeds from the production levies for that marketing year after application of Article 15(3), (4) and (5), an additional levy shall be charged to manufacturers, without prejudice to Article 4, to cover the outstanding balance of the overall loss.

2. The additional levy shall be determined for each sugar-producing undertaking, each isoglucose-producing undertaking and each ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup-producing undertaking by multiplying the total sum due from the undertaking by way of production levies for the marketing year concerned by a coefficient to be determined. That coefficient shall be the ratio for the entire Community, reduced by 1, between the overall loss recorded under Article 15(1) and (2) for the marketing year concerned and the proceeds from the basic production levies and B levies due from manufacturers of sugar, isoglucose and ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup, respectively, for that marketing year.

3. The manufacturers concerned shall pay the additional levy before 15 December following the marketing year for which it is due.

Sugar manufacturers may recover part of the additional levy thus charged to them from sellers of Community-produced cane or beet, as the case may be. The amount thus recovered may not exceed the maximum amount contributed by the beet and cane sellers towards the basic production levy and the B levy, provided for in Article 15, for the marketing year in question multiplied by the coefficient referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

The amount referred to in the second subparagraph shall be recovered on beet delivered during the marketing year in question. However, the parties concerned may agree that the refund shall be recovered on beet delivered during the following marketing year.

4. The proceeds from the additional levy referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be included for the purposes of the information recorded under Article 15(2).

5. Detailed rules for applying this Article, in particular the coefficient referred to in paragraph 2, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 17

1. Manufacturers of ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup may recover part of the basic production levies, B levies and additional levies charged to them from the sellers of the agricultural raw material used to manufacture such ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup. The amount thus recovered may not exceed the amount borne by the beet growers for the marketing year concerned; it shall be fixed by agreements within the trade or by contracts on the basis of the purchase price of the agricultural raw material delivered for the manufacture of ►C1 inulin ◀ syrup during the marketing year in question.

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2. Detailed rules for applying paragraph 1 shall be adopted as necessary, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 18

1. If, after Articles 15 and 16 have been applied to the 2000/2001 marketing year, it is found that the actual overall loss for that marketing year:

- (a) is not fully covered by the proceeds of the production levy and, if applicable, the additional levy, the resulting financial burden shall be added to the estimate of overall loss referred to in Article 15(1)(e) for the marketing year concerned;
- (b) is less than the proceeds of the production levies and, if applicable, the additional levy, the difference shall be deducted from the estimate of overall loss or added to the estimate of overall revenue, as the case may be, resulting from applying Articles 15 and 16 to the marketing year concerned.

2. When the basic production levy is lower than the maximum amount referred to in Article 15(3) or when the B levy is lower than the maximum amount referred to in Article 14(4), adjusted, where necessary, in accordance with Article 15(4), sugar manufacturers shall be required to pay the beet sellers 60 % of the difference between the maximum amount of the levy concerned and the amount actually charged.

The amount to be paid per tonne of beet shall be fixed for the standard quality.

The price increases and reductions referred to in Article 5 shall apply to this amount.

3. Community sugar manufacturers may recover 60 % of the levy concerned from the sellers of cane produced in the Community on the quantity of sugar for which the levy was charged.

4. Member States shall ensure from the information provided by the sugar manufacturers that the payment for the beet complies with the relevant Community rules.

5. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 19

1. In contracts for the delivery of beet for the manufacture of sugar, a distinction shall be made according to whether the quantities of sugar to be manufactured from the beet are:

- (a) A sugar,
- (b) B sugar,
- (c) sugar other than A and B sugar.

Each sugar-manufacturing undertaking shall provide the Member State in which it produces sugar with the following information:

- the quantities of beet referred to at (a) for which they have concluded pre-sowing contracts and the sugar content on which those contracts are based, and
- the corresponding estimated yield.

The Member States may require additional information.

2. Notwithstanding Article 5(2)(b), sugar manufacturers who have not signed pre-sowing delivery contracts for a quantity of beet equal to their A quota at the minimum price for A beet shall be required to pay at least this minimum price for all the beet they process into sugar.

3. Agreements within the trade may derogate from paragraphs 1 and 2 provided the Member State concerned agrees.

4. The general rules for applying this Article are set out in Annex III.

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5. Detailed rules for applying this Article and, if necessary, the criteria to be applied by manufacturers when allocating among beet sellers the quantities of beet to be covered by pre-sowing contracts within the meaning of paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 20

1. It may be decided that sugar or isoglucose used for the manufacture of certain products shall not be considered as production within the meaning of this Chapter.

2. Detailed rules for applying this Article, in particular the exceptions referred to in paragraph 1, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 21

1. Sugar manufacturers may buy beet with which to manufacture C sugar or the sugar referred to in Article 20 at a price lower than the minimum prices for beet fixed in Article 4(1).

2. For the quantity of beet purchased corresponding to the quantity of sugar:

- disposed of on the internal market under Article 13(3), or
- carried forward to the following marketing year under Article 14,

the sugar manufacturers concerned shall, where appropriate, adjust the purchase price so that it is at least equal to the minimum price for A beet.

3. Detailed rules for applying this Article shall be adopted as necessary in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

TITLE II

TRADE WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

CHAPTER 1

General rules*Article 22*

1. Imports into and exports from the Community of any of the products listed in Article 1(1)(a),(b),(c),(d),(f),(g) and (h) shall be subject to presentation of an import or export licence.

The Member States shall issue licences to all applicants, irrespective of where they are established in the Community and without prejudice to measures taken to apply Articles 26 and 27, and Article 6(5) of Regulation (EC) No 2820/98 ⁽¹⁾.

Import and export licences shall be valid throughout the Community. Such licences shall be issued provided a security is lodged to guarantee that the products are imported or exported during the term of validity of the licence; except in cases of force majeure, the security shall be forfeit in whole or in part if import or export is not carried out, or is carried out only partially, within that period.

2. In accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2):

- (a) the arrangements provided for in paragraph 1 may be extended to cover the products listed in Article 1(1)(e);
- (b) detailed rules shall be adopted for applying this Article, including in particular the term of validity of licences and, if necessary, a time limit for the issue of licences.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 357, 30.12.1998. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 416/2001 (OJ L 60, 1.3.2001, p. 43).

▼B*Article 23*

1. Unless this Regulation provides otherwise, the rates of duty in the common customs tariff shall apply to the products listed in Article 1.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, to ensure that the Community market is adequately supplied with raw sugar for refining falling within CN codes 1701 11 10 and 1701 12 10 molasses falling within CN code 1703 by means of imports from third countries, the Commission may suspend in whole or in part the application of import duties on these products and lay down the detailed rules for any such suspension in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 42(2).

Suspension may apply during periods when the price on the world market plus the import duty in the common customs tariff:

- is higher than the intervention price for the product, in the case of raw sugar,
- in the case of molasses, is higher than the price of molasses used to calculate revenue from sales of molasses by sugar manufacturers for the purposes of fixing the basic price for beet for the marketing year concerned.

Article 24

1. In order to prevent or counteract any adverse effects on the Community market caused by imports of certain agricultural products, imports of one or more of such products at the rate of duty laid down in the common customs tariff shall be subject to payment of an additional import duty if the conditions in Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture concluded under Article 300 of the Treaty in the framework of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations are met, unless such imports are unlikely to disturb the Community market, or where the effects would be disproportionate to the intended objective.

2. The trigger prices below which an additional duty may be imposed shall be those forwarded by the Community to the World Trade Organisation.

The trigger volumes which must be exceeded in order for an additional import duty to be imposed shall be determined in particular on the basis of imports into the Community during the three years preceding the year in which the adverse effects referred to in paragraph 1 arise or are likely to arise.

3. The import prices to be taken into consideration for imposing an additional import duty shall be determined on the basis of the cif import prices of the consignment concerned.

The cif import prices shall be checked for this purpose against the representative prices for the product in question on the world market or on the Community import market for the product.

4. The Commission shall adopt detailed rules for applying this Article in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2). Such detailed rules shall specify in particular:

- (a) the products to which additional import duties may be applied under the terms of Article 5 of the Agreement on Agriculture;
- (b) the other trigger criteria necessary to ensure that paragraph 1 is correctly applied in accordance with Article 5 of that Agreement.

Article 25

For molasses:

- the world market price referred to in Article 23(2), and
- and
- the representative price referred to in Article 24(3),

shall apply to a standard quality.

The standard quality may be laid down in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

▼**B***Article 26*

1. Tariff quotas for the products listed in Article 1 resulting from agreements concluded in the framework of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations shall be opened and administered under detailed rules adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

2. Quotas shall be administered by one or more of the following methods:

- a method based on the chronological order in which applications are lodged ('first come, first served'),
- a method of distribution in proportion to the quantities requested when the applications are lodged (the 'simultaneous examination' method),
- a method whereby traditional trade patterns are taken into account (the 'traditional/new arrivals' method).

Other appropriate methods may be adopted.

They must avoid any discrimination between the importers concerned.

3. Whichever administration method is adopted shall give due weight to the Community's supply requirements and the need to safeguard market equilibrium, but may also draw on methods used to administer quotas in the past such as those referred to in paragraph 1, without prejudice to the rights arising from agreements concluded in the framework of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

4. The detailed rules referred to in paragraph 1 shall provide for annual quotas, if necessary suitably staggered over the year, shall specify the administrative method to be used and, where appropriate, shall include:

- (a) guarantees covering the nature, provenance and origin of the product,
- (b) recognition of the document used for verifying the guarantees referred to in (a), and
- (c) the conditions under which import licences are issued and their term of validity.

Article 27

1. To the extent necessary to enable the products listed in Article 1(1)(a),(c) and (d) to be exported without further processing or in the form of goods listed in Annex V, on the basis of world market quotations or prices in the case of products listed in Article 1(1)(a), (c) and (d), and within the limits resulting from agreements concluded in accordance with Article 300 of the Treaty, the difference between such quotations or prices and prices in the Community may be covered by export refunds.

The export refund for raw sugar may not exceed that granted for white sugar.

2. Provision may be made for export refunds to be granted on the products listed in Article 1(1)(f), (g) and (h) and exported without further processing or in the form of goods listed in Annex V.

The amount of the refund per 100 kg of dry matter shall be fixed taking particular account of:

- (a) the refund applicable to exports of products falling within CN code 1702 30 91,
- (b) the refund applicable to exports of the products listed in Article 1(1)(d),
- (c) the economic aspects of the planned exports.

3. Refunds on the products listed in Article 1 exported in the form of goods listed in Annex V may not be higher than those applicable to the same products exported without further processing.

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4. The method adopted for allocating the quantities which may be exported with a refund shall be the one which:

- (a) is most suited to the type of product and market situation concerned, allowing the most efficient possible use of the resources available in view of the efficiency and structure of Community exports but without discriminating between large and small exporters;
- (b) is least cumbersome administratively for exporters without neglecting administrative requirements;
- (c) does not discriminate between exporters.

5. Refunds shall be the same for the whole Community. They may vary according to destination, where the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets make this necessary.

Refunds shall be fixed in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2). Refunds may be fixed:

- (a) at regular intervals;
- (b) by tendering procedure for products for which that procedure has been used in the past.

Refunds fixed at regular intervals may, where necessary, be adjusted in the intervening period by the Commission at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative.

Tenders submitted in response to an invitation shall not be considered unless a security is lodged. Except in cases of force majeure, the securities shall be forfeit in whole or in part if tenderers have not fulfilled, or have only partially fulfilled, their obligations under the tendering procedure.

In the case of undenatured products listed in Article 1(1)(a),(c) and (d) exported without further processing, Articles 28, 29 and 30 shall also apply.

6. When fixing the amount of the refund, account shall be taken in particular of the need to strike a balance between the use of Community basic products for export as processed goods to third countries and the use of products from these countries admitted for inward processing.

7. Refunds shall be granted on the products referred to in paragraph 1 exported without further processing only on application and on presentation of the relevant export licence.

8. The refund applicable to exports of products listed in Article 1 exported without further processing shall be that applicable on the day the licence application is lodged and, in the case of a differentiated refund, that applicable on the same day:

- (a) for the destination indicated on the licence,
- or
- (b) for the actual destination, if it differs from the destination indicated on the licence. In that case the amount applicable may not exceed the amount applicable to the destination indicated on the licence.

Appropriate measures may be taken to prevent abuse of the flexibility provided for in this paragraph.

9. Paragraphs 7 and 8 may be extended to cover products listed in Article 1 and exported in the form of goods listed in Annex V in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 3448/93.

10. Paragraphs 7 and 8 may be waived in the case of products listed in Article 1 on which refunds are paid under food-aid operations, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

11. The refund shall be paid upon proof that:

- the products have been exported from the Community,

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and

- in the case of a differentiated refund, the products have reached the destination indicated on the licence or another destination for which a refund has been fixed, without prejudice to point (b) in the first subparagraph of paragraph 8. Exceptions may be made to this rule in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), provided conditions are laid down which offer equivalent guarantees.

Additional rules may be laid down in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

12. No refund shall be granted on undenatured products as referred to in Article 1(1)(a) exported without further processing unless, as the case may be, they have been:

- (a) obtained from sugar beet or sugar cane harvested within the Community,
- (b) imported into the Community under Article 35,
- (c) obtained from one of the products imported under Article 35.

13. No refund shall be granted on undenatured products as referred to in Article 1(c) and (d) exported without further processing which are not of Community origin or which have not been obtained from sugar imported into the Community under paragraph 12(b) or from the products referred to in paragraph 12(c).

14. Compliance with the restrictions on volume resulting from agreements concluded under Article 300 of the Treaty shall be ensured by means of export licences issued for the reference periods provided for in such agreements and applying to the products concerned.

15. The detailed rules for applying this Article, including the arrangements for redistributing unallocated or unused exportable quantities and for amending Annex V, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2). However, the detailed rules for applying paragraph 6 in the case of products as referred to in Article 1 exported in the form of goods listed in Annex V shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 16 of Regulation (EC) No 3448/93.

Article 28

1. This Article shall apply to the fixing of refunds on undenatured products as referred to in Article 1(1)(a) exported without further processing.

2. Where refunds for products as referred to in Article 1(1)(a) are fixed at regular intervals:

- (a) the refunds shall be fixed every two weeks.

However, such fixing may be discontinued in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2) if it is found that no surplus sugar is available in the Community for export at world market prices. In that event, no refund shall be granted;

- (b) when fixing the refund, account shall be taken of the situation on the Community and world markets in sugar, and in particular the following:

- the intervention price for white sugar for the Community area with the largest surplus or the intervention price for raw sugar for the Community area which is considered to be representative for the exportation of such sugar,
- the costs of transporting sugar from the areas referred to in the first indent to ports or other points of export in the Community,
- trade expenses and any transshipment, transport and packaging charges incurred in marketing sugar on the world market,
- quotations or prices recorded for sugar on the world market,
- the economic aspect of the proposed exports and

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— limits resulting from agreements concluded under Article 300 of the Treaty.

3. Where the refund for the products referred to in Article 1(1)(a) is fixed by tendering procedure:

- (a) the purpose of the tender shall be to determine the amount of the refund;
- (b) the competent authorities of the Member States shall invite tenders in accordance with an instrument legally binding in all Member States. This instrument shall lay down the terms of the tendering procedure, which must guarantee equal access for all persons established within the Community;
- (c) the terms of the tendering procedure shall include a time limit for the submission of tenders. Within three working days following the expiry of the time limit, the maximum amount of the refund to which the tendering procedure relates shall be fixed in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2) in the light of the tenders received. When calculating the maximum amount, account shall be taken of the supply situation and prices within the Community, prices and potential outlets on the world market and the costs incurred in exporting sugar.

A maximum tonnage may be fixed in accordance with the same procedure;

- (d) where exports can be effected with a refund which is lower than that which would result from taking account of the difference between prices within the Community and prices on the world market and where exports are for a specific destination, the competent authorities of the Member States may be required to issue a special invitation to tender stipulating:
 - that tenders may be submitted at any time until the tendering procedure is terminated, and
 - a maximum amount of the refund, calculated in the light of requirements for the exports in question;
- (e) if the amount of the refund offered in a tender:
 - exceeds the maximum fixed, the competent authorities of the Member States shall reject that tender,
 - does not exceed the maximum, those authorities shall fix the refund at an amount equal to the refund offered in the tender concerned.

4. In the case of raw sugar:

- (a) the refund shall be fixed for the standard quality defined in Annex I;
- (b) refunds fixed at regular intervals under paragraph 2(a):
 - may not exceed 92 % of the refund for white sugar for the same period. However, this limit shall not apply to refunds to be fixed for candy sugar,
 - shall be multiplied, for each exporting operation concerned, by a conversion factor obtained by dividing the yield of the raw sugar exported, calculated in accordance with Annex I, by 92;
- (c) the maximum amount as provided for in paragraph 3(c) fixed under a tendering procedure may not exceed 92 % of the maximum amount fixed at the same time for white sugar under that paragraph.

Article 29

1. The refund on undenatured products as listed in Article 1(1)(c) exported without further processing shall be fixed each month taking account of:

- (a) the price of molasses used to calculate revenue from sales of molasses by sugar manufacturers for the purpose of fixing the basic price for beet for the marketing year concerned;

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- (b) prices and potential outlets for molasses on the Community market;
- (c) quotations or prices recorded for molasses on the world market, and
- (d) the economic aspect of the proposed exports.

However, fixing at regular intervals may be discontinued in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2) if it is found that no surplus molasses is available within the Community for export at world market prices. In this event, no refund shall be granted.

2. In special circumstances the amount of the refund may be fixed by tendering procedure for specific quantities and specific areas of the Community. The purpose of the tendering procedure shall be to determine the amount of the refund.

The competent authorities of the Member States concerned shall organise a tendering procedure under an authorisation laying down the rules to be followed, which must guarantee equal access for all persons established within the Community.

Article 30

1. The basic amount of the refund shall be fixed each month for undenatured products as listed in Article 1(1)(d) exported without further processing. However, fixing at regular intervals may be discontinued in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2) if the regular fixing of the refund on white sugar without further processing is suspended. In this event, no refund shall be granted.

2. The basic amount of the refund on the products referred to in paragraph 1, with the exception of sorbose, shall be equal to one-hundredth of an amount obtained by taking account of:

- (a) the difference between the intervention price for white sugar for the Community area with the largest surplus for the month for which the basic amount is fixed, and the quotations or prices for white sugar recorded on the world market;
- (b) the need to strike a balance between:
 - the use of Community basic products in the manufacture of processed goods for export to third countries, and
 - the use of third-country products brought in under inward-processing arrangements.

3. In the case of sorbose, the basic amount of the refund shall be equal to the basic amount of the refund less one-hundredth of the production refund in force.

4. Application of the basic amount of the refund may be restricted to specific products listed in Article 1(1)(d).

Article 31

To the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the common organisation of the markets in the sugar sector, the Commission may fully or partially prohibit the use of inward-processing arrangements for the products listed in Article 1(1) in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 32

1. The general rules for interpreting the combined nomenclature and the special rules for its application shall apply to the tariff classification of products covered by this Regulation; the tariff nomenclature resulting from applying this Regulation shall be included in the common customs tariff.

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2. Save as otherwise provided for in this Regulation or by a rule adopted pursuant thereto, the following shall be prohibited in trade with third countries:

- (a) the levying of any charge having equivalent effect to a customs duty;
- (b) the application of any quantitative restriction or measure having equivalent effect.

Article 33

1. Where the price of sugar on the world market is higher than the intervention price, an export levy may be applied to the sugar concerned. Such a levy shall be compulsory when the cif price of white or raw sugar is higher than the intervention price plus 10 %.

The export levy may be determined by tendering procedure. Otherwise, the levy to be charged shall be that applicable on the day of export.

2. Where the cif price of white or raw sugar is higher than the intervention price plus 10 %, the Council may decide, acting on a proposal from the Commission in accordance with the voting procedure laid down in Article 37(2) of the Treaty, to grant an import subsidy for the product in question.

Where it is established that supplies available within the Community are not sufficient to:

- (a) meet requirements within the Community
- or
- (b) meet the requirements of a major consumption region in the Community,

then the Council shall decide, acting on a proposal from the Commission in accordance with the voting procedure laid down in Article 37(2) of the Treaty, to grant the import subsidy and lay down rules for implementing it. Those rules shall determine in particular the quantity of white or raw sugar to be covered by the subsidy, the duration of the subsidy and, where appropriate, the importing regions.

3. The following shall be laid down in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2):

- (a) the cif prices referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2,
- (b) export levies fixed by tendering procedure,
- (c) the other detailed rules for applying this Article.

In the case of the products referred to in Article 1(1)(b),(c),(d),(f),(g) and (h), provisions similar to those in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

4. The amounts, other than those referred to in paragraph 3, resulting from the application of this Article shall be fixed by the Commission.

Article 34

1. If imports or exports create or threaten to create a serious disturbance on the Community market in one or more of the products listed in Article 1 which is likely to jeopardise the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 33 of the Treaty, appropriate measures may be applied in trade with third countries until such disturbance or threat of disturbance has ceased.

The Council, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 37(2) of the Treaty, shall adopt the general rules for implementing this paragraph and shall define the cases and limits within which the Member States may take protective measures.

2. Should the situation referred to in paragraph 1 arise, the Commission shall decide upon the necessary measures, either at the request of a Member State or on its own initiative; the Member States shall be noti-

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fied of the measures, which shall be immediately applicable. The Commission shall take a decision on any request from a Member State within three working days of receiving it.

3. Measures decided upon by the Commission may be referred to the Council by any Member State within three working days of the day on which they were notified. The Council shall meet without delay. Acting by a qualified majority, it may amend or repeal the measures in question.

4. This Article shall be applied in compliance with the Community's obligations resulting from agreements concluded under Article 300(2) of the Treaty.

CHAPTER 2

Preferential import arrangements*Article 35*

Articles 36, 37 and 38 shall apply to cane sugar, hereinafter called 'preferential sugar', falling within CN code 1701, originating in the States listed in Annex VI and imported into the Community under:

- (a) Protocol 3 to Annex IV to the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement;
- (b) the Agreement on sugar cane between the European Community and the Republic of India.

Article 36

Where the quality of preferential sugar imported under Article 35 and purchased by intervention agencies or other agents appointed by the Community deviates from the standard quality, the guaranteed prices shall be adjusted by means of price increases and reductions.

Article 37

1. No import duty shall apply to imports of preferential sugar under Article 35.
2. Preferential sugar shall enjoy no derogations from the prohibitions referred to in Article 32(2).

Article 38

1. For the 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 marketing years, adjustment aid shall be granted as an intervention measure to the industry refining preferential raw cane sugar imported into the Community for that purpose under Article 35.
2. The aid referred to in paragraph 1 may be granted only for quantities eligible under Article 35, which are refined into white sugar at refineries as referred to in Article 7(4). The aid for producing the white sugar concerned shall be EUR 0,10 per 100 kilograms, expressed in white sugar.
3. During the period specified in paragraph 1, additional basic aid of EUR 0,10 per 100 kilograms, expressed as white sugar, shall be granted to enable refineries as referred to in Article 7(4) to refine raw cane sugar produced in the French overseas departments, with a view to restoring the price balance between that sugar and preferential sugar.
4. The adjustment aid and the additional aid may be adjusted to take account of economic trends in the sugar sector, particularly manufacturing and refining margins.
5. Under the second subparagraph of Article 7(4) and on terms to be determined, the aid scheme provided for in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article may be extended to raw sugar produced from beet harvested in the Community and refined in refineries as referred to in Article 7.

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6. Detailed rules for applying this Article, in particular the adjustments referred to in paragraph 4, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 39

1. During the period referred to in Article 38(1), in order to ensure adequate supplies to Community refineries as referred to in Article 7(4), a reduced rate of duty, hereinafter called 'special duty', shall be levied on imports of raw cane sugar, hereinafter called 'special preferential sugar', originating in the States referred to in Article 35 and other States with whom agreements have been concluded, and subject to the conditions laid down therein, in particular the minimum purchase price to be paid by refiners.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 and without prejudice to paragraph 5, the presumed maximum supply needs per marketing year, expressed in white sugar, of the refining industries in:

(a) Finland	shall be 59 925 tonnes,
(b) metropolitan France,	shall be 296 627 tonnes,
(c) mainland Portugal,	shall be 291 633 tonnes,
(d) the United Kingdom	shall be 1 128 581 tonnes.

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By way of derogation from Article 7(4), the presumed maximum supply need for the sugar-producing undertaking in Slovenia shall be 19 585 tonnes.

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3. Without prejudice to paragraph 5, the quantities of raw cane sugar and raw beet sugar harvested in the Community available to the refining industry, with or without distinction of origin, shall be determined on the basis of an exhaustive Community forecast supply balance for raw sugar for each marketing year or part of a marketing year. This balance may be revised during the marketing year.

For the purposes of determining these quantities, the quantities of sugar from the French overseas departments and preferential sugar intended for direct consumption to be included in each balance shall be those determined for the 1994/1995 marketing year, less forecast local consumption in the French overseas departments during the marketing year concerned. If the balance shows that the amounts available will be insufficient to meet the maximum needs laid down in paragraph 2, the necessary measures shall be laid down to enable the Member States concerned to import the shortfall as special preferential sugar under the arrangements for imports at a special rate of duty provided for in the agreements referred to in paragraph 1.

4. Except in cases of *force majeure*, where the presumed maximum needs for a Member State as laid down in paragraph 2 or after revision under paragraph 5 are exceeded, an amount corresponding to the full rate of duty in force for the marketing year concerned shall be charged on a quantity equivalent to the excess, increased by the aid referred to in Article 38 and, where appropriate, by the highest additional rate of duty recorded during that marketing year.

However, in the case of preferential raw sugar and where a review has been carried out under paragraph 5, the quantities in excess of the revised presumed maximum needs, within the limit of the quantities laid down in paragraph 2, may be sold to intervention agencies on the terms stipulated in Article 36 if they cannot be marketed in the Community.

5. Where Article 10(3), (4), (5) and (6) apply, the sum of the presumed maximum needs referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be reduced for the marketing year concerned by a quantity equal to the sum of the special preferential sugars needed to cover the presumed maximum needs determined under paragraph 3 of this Article, and reduced by the same percentage reduction as was applied

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to the sum of the basic quantities A for Community sugar under Article 10(5).

This reduction in the maximum needs shall be apportioned between the Member States concerned to reflect the ratio between the quantity fixed for each in paragraph 2 and the sum of the quantities fixed in that paragraph.

6. Detailed rules for applying this Article, in particular for implementing and administering the agreements referred to in paragraph 1, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 40

Any measures needed to prevent the market in sugar being disturbed by changes in price levels at the changeover from one marketing year to the next or during a single marketing year may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 41

Member States and the Commission shall communicate to each other the information necessary for implementing this Regulation.

Rules for the communication and dissemination of such information shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

Article 42

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Management Committee for Sugar (hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee').

2. Where reference is made to this Article, Articles 4 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply. The period laid down in Article 4(3) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at one month.

3. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Article 43

The Committee may consider any other question referred to it by its chair on his or her own initiative or at the request of the representative of a Member State.

Article 44

Goods listed in Article 1(1) which are manufactured or obtained from products not covered by Article 23(2) and Article 24 of the Treaty shall not be admitted to free circulation within the Community.

Article 45

Save as otherwise provided in this Regulation, Articles 87, 88 and 89 of the Treaty shall apply to the production of and trade in the products listed in Article 1(1).

Article 46

1. Italy shall be authorised to grant adjustment aid, which may not exceed EUR 5,43 per 100 kilogrammes of white sugar to sugar beet producers and, where appropriate, to sugar producers for the production of the corresponding quantity of sugar effected within the A and B quotas of each sugar-producing undertaking, in the following regions: Abruzzi, Molise, Apulia, Sardinia, Campania, Basilicata, Calabria and Sicily.

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2. However, where this is necessitated by exceptional requirements connected with the sugar industry restructuring plans under way in these regions, Italy may, according to the marketing year in question, adjust the aid referred to in paragraph 1. In the application of Articles 87, 88 and 89 of the Treaty, the Commission shall in particular determine whether such aid is in conformity with the restructuring plans.

3. Spain shall be authorised to grant adjustment aid, which may not exceed EUR 7,25 per 100 kilogrammes of white sugar to sugar cane producers located in its territory for the production of the corresponding quantity of sugar effected within the A and B quotas of each undertaking producing sugar from cane.

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4. Portugal shall be authorised to grant adjustment aid. Which may not exceed EUR 3,11 per 100 kilograms of white sugar to sugar beet producers located in its mainland territory for the production of the corresponding quantity of sugar effected within the A and B quotas of each sugar-producing undertaking.

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5. Finland shall be authorised to grant a flat-rate reimbursement of storage costs for C sugar carried over in accordance with Article 14. The detailed rules for implementing this paragraph shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2).

6. The Member States concerned shall submit to the Commission the measures taken for each marketing year pursuant to paragraphs 1 to 5.

7. This Article shall apply for the marketing years 2001/2002 to 2005/2006.

Article 47

1. Where agricultural activity within the scope of this Regulation is concerned, Member States shall adopt the environmental measures they consider to be appropriate in view of the situation of the agricultural land used and which reflect the potential environmental effects of those activities. Such measures shall be laid down in accordance with environmental requirements taking account of the topographical and soil and climate conditions in the areas in question, the management of irrigation water and rotation systems and cultivation methods likely to improve the environment. If necessary, Member States shall, while respecting Articles 87, 88 and 89 of the Treaty, support agricultural producers in the sugar sector by means of research programmes intended to develop more environment-friendly cultivation methods, and by means of the publication of the results of such research programmes.

2. Member States shall lay down suitable penalties proportionate to the gravity of the environmental consequences of failure to comply with the environmental requirements referred to in paragraph 1.

3. Member States shall submit to the Commission, by 30 June 2002, a report on the environmental situation of agricultural production in the sugar sector and the impact of national measures adopted under paragraphs 1 and 2.

TITLE IV

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS*Article 48*

The balance remaining from the compensation system for storage costs applied during the 2000/2001 marketing year under Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999 shall be charged, if negative, or credited, if positive, under the system referred to in Articles 15 and 16 of this Regulation for the 2001/2002 marketing year.

In the case of sugar in storage at 30 June 2001 under the compensation system for storage costs provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2038/99,

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the date of disposal for the purposes of collecting the storage levy shall be 30 June 2001.

Article 49

Regulations (EC) No 2038/1999, (EEC) No 206/68, (EEC) No 431/68, (EEC) No 447/68, (EEC) No 2049/69, (EEC) No 793/72, (EEC) No 741/75, (EEC) No 1358/77, (EEC) No 1789/81, (EEC) No 193/82, (EEC) No 1010/86 and (EEC) No 2225/86 are hereby repealed.

References to Regulations (EC) No 2038/1999, (EEC) No 206/68, (EEC) No 431/68, (EEC) No 793/72, (EEC) No 741/75 and (EEC) No 193/82 shall be understood as references to this Regulation and are to be read in conjunction with the correlation table in Annex VII.

Article 50

1. The Commission may adopt any transitional measures required to ensure a smooth changeover from the arrangements in force for the 2000/2001 marketing year to those introduced by this Regulation in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2). Such measures may derogate from this Regulation.

2. On the basis of Commission studies on the market situation, all aspects of the quota system, prices, relations within the trade and an analysis of the increase in competition resulting from the European Union's international commitments, the Commission shall submit a report at the beginning of 2003, together with any appropriate proposals.

Article 51

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

It shall apply from the 2001/2002 marketing year.

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

*ANNEX I***Point I****STANDARD QUALITY FOR WHITE SUGAR**

1. White sugar of the standard quality shall have the following characteristics:
 - (a) be of sound, genuine and merchantable quality; dry, in homogeneous granulated crystals, free-flowing,
 - (b) minimum polarisation 99,7°,
 - (c) maximum moisture content 0,06 %,
 - (d) maximum invert sugar content: 0,04 %,
 - (e) the number of points determined under paragraph 2 shall not exceed a total of 22, nor:
 - 15 for the ash content,
 - 9 for the colour type, determined using the method of the Brunswick Institute of Agricultural Technology, hereinafter called the 'Brunswick method',
 - 6 for the colouring of the solution, determined using the method of the International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis, hereinafter called the 'ICUMSA method'.
2. One point shall correspond to:
 - (a) 0,0018 % of ash content determined using the ICUMSA method at 28° Brix,
 - (b) 0,5 units of colour type determined using the Brunswick method,
 - (c) 7,5 units of colouring of the solution determined using the ICUMSA method.
3. The methods for determining the factors referred to in paragraph 1 shall be those used for determining those factors under the intervention measures.

Point II**STANDARD QUALITY FOR RAW SUGAR**

1. Raw sugar of the standard quality shall be sugar with a yield of 92 %.
2. The yield of raw beet sugar shall be calculated by subtracting from the degree of polarisation of that sugar:
 - (a) its percentage ash content multiplied by four,
 - (b) its percentage invert sugar content multiplied by two,
 - (c) the number 1.
3. The yield of raw cane sugar shall be calculated by subtracting 100 from the degree of polarisation of that sugar multiplied by two.

▼B

ANNEX II

STANDARD QUALITY FOR SUGAR BEET

Standard quality beet shall:

- (a) be of sound and fair merchantable quality;
- (b) have a sugar content of 16 % at the reception point.



ANNEX III

PURCHASE TERMS FOR BEET

Point I

For the purposes of this Annex:

1. Contracting Parties means:
 - (a) sugar manufacturers, hereinafter called 'manufacturers',
 - (b) beet sellers, hereinafter called 'sellers';
2. contract means a contract concluded between a seller and a manufacturer for the delivery of beet for the manufacture of sugar;
3. agreement within the trade means:
 - (a) an agreement concluded at Community level, prior to the conclusion of any contract, between a group of national manufacturers' organisations on the one hand and a group of national sellers' organisations on the other;
 - (b) an agreement concluded, prior to the conclusion of any contract, between manufacturers or a manufacturers' organisation recognised by the Member State concerned on the one hand and a sellers' association recognised by the Member State concerned on the other;
 - (c) the law on companies and the law on cooperatives, in so far as they govern the delivery of sugar beet by the share holders or members of a company or cooperative manufacturing sugar;
 - (d) in the absence of any agreement as referred to in (a) or (b), the arrangements existing before the conclusion of any contract between manufacturers and sellers, provided the sellers accepting the arrangement supply at least 60 % of the total beet bought by the manufacturer for the manufacture of sugar in one or more factories.

Point II

1. Contracts shall be made in writing for a specified quantity of beet.
2. Contracts shall specify whether an additional quantity of beet may be supplied, and under what terms.

Point III

1. This Point shall apply only where Article 19 of this Regulation applies.
2. Contracts shall indicate the purchase prices for the quantities of beet referred to in the first part of Article 19(1) of this Regulation. In the case of the quantities referred to at (a) and (b) of Article 19(1), those prices may not be lower than the minimum price for beet referred to in Article 4 of this Regulation applicable in the production area concerned.
3. Contracts shall lay down a fixed sugar content for beet. They shall include a conversion scale showing the different sugar contents and factors for converting the quantities of beet supplied into quantities corresponding to the sugar content shown in the contract.

The scale shall be based on the yields corresponding to the different sugar contents.

4. Where a seller has signed a contract with a manufacturer for the delivery of beet as referred to in the first part of Article 19(1) of this Regulation and in (a) thereof, all deliveries by that seller, converted under paragraph 3 above, shall be considered to be deliveries within the meaning of the first part of the abovementioned Article 19(1) and (a) thereof up to the quantity of beet specified in the contract.
5. Manufacturers producing a quantity of sugar lower than their basic quota from beet for which they have signed pre-sowing delivery contracts under the first part of Article 19(1) and (a) thereof shall distribute the quantity of beet corresponding to any additional production up to the amount of their basic quota among the sellers with whom they have signed pre-sowing delivery contracts within the meaning of the first part of the abovementioned Article 19(1) and (a) and (b) thereof.

Agreements within the trade may derogate from this provision.

6. In no case may a manufacturer require a seller to reimburse the production levy for beet delivered by the seller under a contract concluded under the first part of Article 19(1) of this Regulation and (a) thereof.

▼B**Point IV**

1. Contracts shall contain provisions concerning the staggering and normal duration of beet deliveries.
2. Such provisions shall be those applicable during the 2000/2001 marketing year, taking account of the level of actual production; agreements within the trade may derogate therefrom. ►**A1** For the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, the relevant marketing year shall be that of 2003-2004. ◀

Point V

1. Contracts shall provide for beet collection centres.
2. Where sellers and manufacturers have already signed a contract for the 2000/2001 marketing year, the collection centres agreed upon by them for deliveries during that marketing year shall remain in operation; agreements within the trade may derogate from this provision. ►**A1** For the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, the relevant marketing year shall be that of 2003-2004. ◀
3. Contracts shall provide that transport costs from the collection centres are to be borne by the manufacturer subject to special agreements based on local rules or usages in operation before the 2001/2002 marketing year. ►**A1** For the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, the relevant marketing year shall be that of 2003-2004. ◀
4. However, in Denmark, Spain, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom, where beet is delivered free-at-factory, contracts shall require manufacturers to contribute to transport costs and shall stipulate the percentage or amounts.

Point VI

1. Contracts shall provide for reception points for beet.
2. Where sellers and manufacturers have already signed a contract for the 2000/2001 marketing year, the reception points agreed upon by them for deliveries during that marketing year shall remain in operation; agreements within the trade may derogate from this provision. ►**A1** For the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, the relevant marketing year shall be that of 2003-2004. ◀

Point VII

1. Contracts shall provide for the sugar content to be determined using the polarimetric method. A sample of the beet shall be drawn at the time of reception.
2. Agreements within the trade may provide for samples to be drawn at another stage.

In such cases, the contract shall provide for a correction to compensate for any drop in the sugar content between the reception and the drawing of the sample.

Point VIII

Contracts shall provide for gross weight, tare and sugar content to be determined using one of the following procedures:

- (a) jointly, by the manufacturer and the beet producers' trade organisation, if an agreement within the trade so provides;
- (b) by the manufacturer, under the supervision of the beet producers' trade organisation;
- (c) by the manufacturer, under the supervision of an expert recognised by the Member State concerned, provided the seller defrays the costs thereof;
- (d) by the manufacturer, if local rules or usages in force before the 2000/2001 marketing year so provide. ►**A1** For the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, the relevant marketing year shall be that of 2003-2004. ◀

Point IX

1. Contracts shall provide for an additional price to be paid to the seller where:
 - (a) there is an increase in the price for beet at the changeover from one marketing year to the next, and

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- (b) the increase in the intervention price for sugar resulting from the increase in the price for beet is not made subject to a levy for stocks held at the time of the changeover.

The additional price shall be calculated per 100 kilograms of white sugar by multiplying the increase referred to in the first subparagraph under (b) by a coefficient equal to the ratio of

- the quantities of sugar produced within the A and B quota not carried forward under Article 14 of this Regulation in stock at the time of transition
- and
- the quantities of sugar produced by manufacturer during the previous marketing year within their maximum quota not carried forward under Article 14 of this Regulation.

2. Agreements within the trade may derogate from paragraph 1.

Contracts shall mention the possibility of such derogation.

Point X

1. Contracts shall require manufacturers to do one or more of the following for the whole quantity of beet delivered; when parts of that quantity are subject to different treatment, the contract shall impose more than one such obligation:
- (a) to return the fresh pulp from the tonnage of beet delivered free of charge to the seller, ex factory;
 - (b) to return part of that pulp dried or dried and molassed, free of charge to the seller, ex factory;
 - (c) to return the pulp, dried, to the seller, ex factory; in this case, the manufacturer may require the seller to pay the drying costs;
 - (d) to pay the seller compensation which takes account of the possibilities of selling the pulp concerned.
2. Agreements within the trade may provide for pulp to be delivered at a stage other than that referred to in paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c).

Point XI

1. Contracts shall fix the time limits for any advance payments and for payment of the purchase price for beet.
2. Such time limits shall be those valid during the 2000/2001 marketing year; agreements within the trade may derogate from this provision. ► **A1** For the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia, the relevant marketing year shall be that of 2003-2004. ◀

Point XII

Where contracts lay down rules covering matters which are dealt with in this Annex, or where they contain provisions governing other matters, their provisions and effects must not conflict with this Annex.

Point XIII

1. Agreements within the trade as described in Point I(3)(b) shall contain arbitration clauses.
2. Where agreements within the trade at Community, regional or local level lay down rules covering matters which are dealt with in this Regulation, or where they contain provisions governing other matters, their provisions and effects must not conflict with this Annex.
3. Such agreements may lay down, in particular:
- (a) rules on the distribution to sellers of quantities of beet which the manufacturer decides to buy prior to sowing, for the manufacture of sugar within the limits of the basic quota;
 - (b) rules on distribution as referred to in Point III(5);
 - (c) the conversion scale referred to in Point III(3);
 - (d) rules on the choice and supply of seeds of the varieties of beet to be produced;
 - (e) the minimum sugar content of beet to be delivered;
 - (f) a requirement for consultation between the manufacturer and the sellers' representatives before the starting date of beet deliveries is fixed;

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- (g) the payment of premiums to sellers for early or late deliveries;
- (h) details of:
 - the part of the pulp referred to in Point X(1)(b),
 - the costs referred to in Point X(1)(c),
 - the compensation referred to in Point X(1)(d);
- (i) the removal of pulp by the seller;
- (j) rules on how any difference between the intervention price and the actual selling price of the sugar is to be allocated between the manufacturer and sellers.

Point XIV

Where there is no set agreement within the trade as to how the quantities of beet intended for the manufacture of sugar within the basic quota limits which the manufacturer offers to buy before sowing should be allocated among the sellers, the Member State concerned may itself lay down rules for such allocation.

These rules may also grant to traditional sellers of beet to cooperatives delivery rights other than those which they would enjoy if they belonged to such cooperatives.



ANNEX IV

DETAILED RULES ON TRANSFERS OF QUOTAS BETWEEN FIRMS

Point I

Member States shall adopt such measures as they deem necessary to take account of the interests of sugar beet and cane producers when quotas are allocated to a sugar-producing undertaking which has more than one factory.

Point II

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2, in the event of the merger or transfer of sugar-producing undertakings or the transfer of sugar factories, the A and B quotas shall be adjusted as follows:
 - (a) in the event of the merger of sugar-producing undertakings, the Member States shall allocate to the undertaking resulting from the merger an A quota and a B quota equal respectively to the sum of the A quotas and the sum of the B quotas allocated prior to the merger to the sugar-producing undertakings concerned;
 - (b) in the event of the transfer of a sugar-producing undertaking, the Member State shall allocate the A quota and the B quota of the transferred undertaking to the transferee undertaking for the production of sugar or, if there is more than one transferee undertaking, the allocation shall be made in proportion to the sugar production absorbed by each of them;
 - (c) in the event of the transfer of a sugar factory, the Member State shall reduce the A quota and the B quota of the undertaking transferring ownership of the factory and shall increase the A quota and the B quota of the sugar-producing undertaking or undertakings purchasing the factory in question by the quantity deducted in proportion to the production absorbed.
2. Where a number of the sugar-beet or cane producers directly affected by one of the operations referred to in paragraph 1 expressly show their willingness to supply their beet or cane to a sugar-producing undertaking which is not party to those operations, the Member State may make the allocation on the basis of the production absorbed by the undertaking to which they intend to supply their beet or cane.
3. In the event of closure, in circumstances other than those referred to in paragraph 1, of:
 - (a) a sugar-producing undertaking,
 - (b) one or more factories of a sugar-producing undertaking,

the Member State may allocate the part of the quotas involved in such closure to one or more sugar-producing undertakings.

Also in the case referred to in (b) in the preceding subparagraph, where some of the producers concerned expressly show their willingness to supply their beet or cane to a given sugar-producing undertaking, the Member State may allocate the proportion of the quotas corresponding to the beet or cane concerned to the undertaking which they intend to supply with those products.
4. Where the derogation referred to in Article 19(3) of this Regulation is invoked, the Member State concerned may require the beet producers and sugar manufacturers concerned by that derogation to include in their agreements within the trade special clauses enabling the Member State to apply paragraphs 2 and 3, where applicable.
5. In the event of the lease of a factory belonging to a sugar-producing undertaking, the Member State may reduce the quotas of the undertaking offering the factory for rent and allocate the portion by which the quota was reduced to the undertaking which rents the factory in order to produce sugar in it.

If the lease is terminated during the period of three marketing years referred to in Point V(d), the adjustment of quotas under the preceding subparagraph shall be cancelled retroactively by the Member State as at the date on which the lease took effect. However, if the lease is terminated by reason of force majeure, the Member State shall not be bound to cancel the adjustment.
6. Where a sugar-producing undertaking can no longer ensure that it meets its obligations under Community regulations towards the sugar-beet or cane producers concerned, and where that situation has been ascertained by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned, the latter may allocate

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for one or more marketing years the part of the quotas involved to one or more sugar-producing undertakings in proportion to the production absorbed.

7. Where a Member State grants a sugar-producing undertaking price and outlet guarantees for processing sugar beet into ethyl alcohol, the Member State may, in agreement with that undertaking and the beet producers concerned, allocate all or part of the sugar-production quotas to one or more other undertakings for one or more marketing years.

Point III

In the event of the merger or transfer of isoglucose-producing undertakings, the transfer of an isoglucose-producing factory or the closure of one or more isoglucose-producing undertakings or one or more factories belonging to such an undertaking, the Member State may allocate the quotas involved for the production of isoglucose to one or more other undertakings, whether or not they have a production quota.

Point IV

The measures taken pursuant to Points II and III may take effect only if:

- (a) the interests of each of the parties concerned are taken into consideration and
- (b) the Member State concerned considers that they are likely to improve the structure of the beet, cane and sugar-manufacturing sectors and
- (c) they concern undertakings established in the same region within the meaning of Article 11(2) of this Regulation.

Point V

For the purposes of this Annex:

- (a) 'merger of undertakings' means the consolidation of two or more undertakings into a single undertaking;
- (b) 'transfer of an undertaking' means the transfer or absorption of the assets of an undertaking having quotas to one or more undertakings;
- (c) 'transfer of a factory' means the transfer of ownership of a technical unit, including all the plant required to manufacture the product concerned, to one or more undertakings, resulting in the partial or total absorption of the production of the undertaking making the transfer;
- (d) 'lease of a factory' means the leasehold contract of a technical unit including all the plant required for the manufacture of sugar, with a view to its operation, concluded for a period of at least three consecutive marketing years, which the parties agree not to terminate before the end of the third marketing year, with an undertaking which is established in the same region, within the meaning of Article 11(2) of this Regulation, as the factory concerned, if, after the lease takes effect, the undertaking which rents the factory can be considered a solely sugar-producing undertaking for its entire production.

Point VI

The measures referred to in Points II and III shall take effect when the closure of the undertaking or factory, the merger or transfer occurs:

- (a) between 1 July and 31 January of the following year, for the marketing year current during that period;
- (b) between 1 February and 30 June of the same year, for the marketing year following that period.

Point VII

Where a Member State applies Article 12(2) of this Regulation, it shall allocate the adjusted quotas before 1 March with a view to applying them in the following marketing year.

Point VIII

Where Points II and III are applied, Member States shall inform the Commission of the adjusted A and B quotas not later than 15 days after expiry of the periods referred to in Point VI.

▼B**Point IX**

For the purposes of transfers of quotas in Italy, Spain and the French overseas departments under restructuring plans as referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 12(2) of this Regulation, a group of sugar-producing undertakings having technical, economic and structural links and jointly and severally liable for their obligations under Community rules, particularly in respect of beet or cane growers, may be regarded as a sugar-producing undertaking.



ANNEX V

CN Code	Description
ex 0403	Buttermilk, curdled milk and cream, yoghurt, kephir and other fermented or acidified milk and cream, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa:
0403 10	– Yoghurt;
0403 10 51 to 0403 10 99	Flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa
0403 90	– Other;
0403 90 71 to 0403 90 99	– – Flavoured or containing added fruit, nuts or cocoa
ex 0710	– Vegetables (uncooked or cooked by steaming or by boiling in water), frozen:
0710 40 00	– Sweetcorn
ex 0711	– Vegetables provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:
0711 90	– Other vegetables; mixtures of vegetables: – – Vegetables:
0711 90 30	– Sweetcorn
1702 50 00	Chemically pure fructose
ex 1704	Sugar confectionery (including white chocolate), not containing cocoa, except liquorice extract of subheading No 1704 90 10
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
ex 1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, meal, starch or malt extract, not containing cocoa or containing less than 40 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included; food preparations of goods of heading Nos 0401 to 0404, not containing cocoa or containing less than 5 % by weight of cocoa calculated on a totally defatted basis, not elsewhere specified or included:
1901 10 00	– Preparations for infant use, put up for retail sale
1901 20 00	– Mixes and doughs for the preparations of bakers' wares of heading No 1905
1901 90	– Other: – – Other:
1901 90 99	– – – Other
ex 1902	Pasta, whether or not cooked or stuffed (with meat or other substances) or otherwise prepared, such as spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, lasagne, gnocchi, ravioli, cannelloni; couscous, whether or not prepared:
1902 20	– Stuffed pasta, (whether or not cooked or otherwise prepared): – – Other
1902 20 91	– – – Cooked
1902 20 99	– – – Other
1902 30	– Other pasta
1902 40	– Couscous:
1902 40 90	– – Other

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CN Code	Description
1904	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (for example, cornflakes); cereals (other than maize (corn)) in grain form or in the form of flakes or other worked grains (except flour and meal), pre-cooked, or otherwise prepared, not elsewhere specified or included:
ex 1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products:
1905 10 00	– Crispbread
1905 20	– Gingerbread and the like
	– Sweet biscuits; waffles and wafers:
1905 31	– – Sweet biscuits
1905 32	– – Waffles and wafers
	– Rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products
1905 90	– Other:
	– – Other:
1905 90 40	– – – Waffles and wafers with a water content exceeding 10 %
1905 90 45	– – – Biscuits
1905 90 55	– – – Extruded or expanded products, savoury or salted
1905 90 60	– – – – With added sweetening matter
1905 90 90	– – – – Other
ex 2001	Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid:
2001 90	– Other:
2001 90 30	– – Sweetcorn (<i>Zea mays var. saccharata</i>)
2001 90 40	– – Yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants containing 5 % or more by weight of starch
ex 2004	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, frozen, other than products of heading No 2006):
2004 10	– Potatoes:
	– – Other:
2004 10 91	– – – In the form of flour, meal or flakes
2004 90	– Other vegetables and mixtures of vegetables:
2004 90 10	– – Sweetcorn (<i>Zea mays var. saccharata</i>)
ex 2005	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid, not frozen, other than products of heading No 2006):
2005 20	– Potatoes:
2005 20 10	– – In the form of flour, meal or flakes
2005 80 00	– Sweetcorn (<i>Zea mays var. Saccharata</i>)
ex 2101	Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee, tea or maté and preparations with a basis of these products or with a basis of coffee, tea or maté; roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof:
	– Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee and preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of coffee:
	– – Preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of coffee:
2101 12 98	– – – Other:

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CN Code	Description
	– Extracts, essences and concentrates, of tea or maté, and preparations with a basis of these extracts, essences or concentrates, or with a basis of tea or maté:
	– – Preparations
2101 20 98	– – – Other
	– Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, and extracts, essences and concentrates thereof:
	– – Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes:
2101 30 19	– – – Other
	– – Extracts, essences and concentrates of roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes:
2101 30 99	– – – Other

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2105 00	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or not containing cocoa:
ex 2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:
2106 90	– Other:
2106 90 10	– – Cheese fondues
	– – Other:
2106 90 92	– – – – Containing no milk fats, sucrose, isoglucose, glucose or starch or containing, by weight, less than 1,5 % milk fat, 5 % sucrose or isoglucose, 5 % glucose or starch
2106 90 98	– – – – Other
2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices of heading No 2009
2205	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants or aromatic substances:
ex 2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol.; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages:
2208 20	– Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc:
2208 50 91 to 2208 50 99	Geneva
2208 70	Liqueurs and cordials:
2208 90 41 to 2208 90 78	– Other spirits and spirituous beverages:
2905 43 00	Mannitol
2905 44	D-glucitol (sorbitol)
ex 3302	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions) with a basis of one or more of these substances, of a kind used as raw materials in industry; other preparations based on odoriferous substances, of a kind used for the manufacture of beverages:
3302 10	– Of a kind used in the food or drink industries:
	– – Of a kind used in the drink industries:
	– – – Preparations containing all flavouring agents characterising a beverage:
	– – – – Other (of an actual alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 0,5 %):
3302 10 29	Other

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CN Code	Description
ex Chapter 38	Miscellaneous chemical products:
3824 60	Sorbitol other than that of subheading 2905 44

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ANNEX VI

**STATES, COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES REFERRED TO IN
ARTICLE 35**

Barbados
Belize
Côte d'Ivoire
Fiji
Guyana
Mauritius
India
Jamaica
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Uganda
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Saint Kitts and Nevis — Anguilla
Suriname
Swaziland
Tanzania
Trinidad and Tobago
Zambia
Zimbabwe



ANNEX VII

CORRELATION TABLE

Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999	This Regulation
Article 1	Article 1
Article 2(1)	Article 1(2)(m)
Article 2(2) and (3)	Deleted
Article 3	Article 2
Article 4	Article 3
Article 5	Article 4
Article 6	Article 5
Article 7	Article 6
Article 8	Deleted
Article 9	Article 7
Article 10	Article 8
Article 11	Article 9
Article 12	Deleted
Article 13	Article 22
Article 14	Article 23
Article 15	Article 24
Article 16	Article 25
Article 17	Article 26
Article 18	Article 27
Article 19	Article 28
Article 20	Article 29
Article 21	Article 30
1st indent of Article 22(1)	Article 31
Article 22(2) and (3)	Deleted
Article 23	Article 32
Article 24	Article 33
Article 25	Article 34
Article 26(1)	Article 10(1)
Article 26(2)	Article 11(3)
Article 26(3)	Article 10(2)
Article 26(4)	Article 11(3)

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Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999	This Regulation
1st subparagraph of Article 26(5)	Article 10(3)
2nd subparagraph of Article 26(5)	Article 10(4)
3rd subparagraph of Article 26(5)	Article 10(5)
5th subparagraph of Article 26(5)	Article 10(6)
Article 26(6)	Deleted
1st indent of Article 27(1)	Article 11(1)
Article 27(2)	Deleted
Article 27(3)	Article 11(2)
Article 27(4)	Deleted
Article 27(5)	Deleted
Article 27(6)	Article 11(4)
Article 28	Deleted
Article 29	Deleted
Article 30	Article 12
Article 31	Article 13
Article 32	Article 14
Article 33	Article 15
Article 34	Article 16
Article 35	Article 17
Article 36	Article 18
Article 37	Article 19
Article 38	Article 20
Article 39	Article 21
Article 40	Article 35
Article 41	Article 36
Article 42	Article 37
Article 43	Article 38
Article 44	Article 39
Article 45	Article 40
Article 46	Article 41
Article 47	Article 42(1)
Article 48	Article 42(2) and (3)
Article 49	Article 43

▼B

Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999	This Regulation
Article 50	Article 44
Article 51	Article 45
Article 52	Deleted
Article 53	Article 46
Article 54	Deleted
Article 55	Article 49
Article 56	Article 51
Regulation (EEC) No 793/72	This Regulation
Article 1	Annex I, Point I
Regulation (EEC) No 431/68	This Regulation
Article 1	Annex I, Point II
Regulation (EEC) No 206/68	This Regulation
Article 1	Annex III, Point I
Article 2	Annex III, Point II
Article 3	Annex III, Point III
Article 4	Annex III, Point IV
Article 5	Annex III, Point V
Article 6(1)	Annex III, Point VI
Article 6(2)	Deleted
Article 7	Annex III, Point VII
Article 8	Annex III, Point VIII
Article 8a	Deleted
Article 8b	Annex III, Point IX
Article 9	Annex III, Point X
Article 10	Annex III, Point XI
Article 11	Deleted
Article 12	Annex III, Point XII
Article 13	Annex III, Point XIII
Regulation (EEC) No 741/75	This Regulation
Article 1	Annex III, Point XIV
Regulation (EEC) No 193/82	This Regulation
Article 1	Annex IV, Point I
Article 2	Annex IV, Point II

▼B

Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999	This Regulation
Article 3	Annex IV, Point III
Article 4	Annex IV, Point IV
Article 5	Annex IV, Point V
Article 6	Annex IV, Point VI
Article 7	Annex IV, Point VII
Article 8	Annex IV, Point VIII
Article 9	Annex IV, Point IX
Annex I	Annex V
Annex II	Annex VI
Annex III	Annex VII