COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 20.11.2008
COM(2008) 697 final

2008/0204 (CNS)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness (codified version)

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. In the context of a people's Europe, the Commission attaches great importance to simplifying and clarifying Community law so as to make it clearer and more accessible to the ordinary citizen, thus giving him new opportunities and the chance to make use of the specific rights it gives him.

   This aim cannot be achieved so long as numerous provisions that have been amended several times, often quite substantially, remain scattered, so that they must be sought partly in the original instrument and partly in later amending ones. Considerable research work, comparing many different instruments, is thus needed to identify the current rules.

   For this reason a codification of rules that have frequently been amended is also essential if Community law is to be clear and transparent.

2. On 1 April 1987 the Commission therefore decided[1] to instruct its staff that all legislative acts should be codified after no more than ten amendments, stressing that this is a minimum requirement and that departments should endeavour to codify at even shorter intervals the texts for which they are responsible, to ensure that the Community rules are clear and readily understandable.

3. The Conclusions of the Presidency of the Edinburgh European Council (December 1992) confirmed this[2], stressing the importance of codification as it offers certainty as to the law applicable to a given matter at a given time.

   Codification must be undertaken in full compliance with the normal Community legislative procedure.

   Given that no changes of substance may be made to the instruments affected by codification, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission have agreed, by an interinstitutional agreement dated 20 December 1994, that an accelerated procedure may be used for the fast-track adoption of codification instruments.

4. The purpose of this proposal is to undertake a codification of Council Directive 92/35/EEC of 29 April 1992 laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness[3]. The new Directive will supersede the various acts incorporated in it[4]; this proposal fully preserves the content of the acts being codified and hence does no more than bringing them together with only such formal amendments as are required by the codification exercise itself.

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1 COM(87) 868 PV.

2 See Annex 3 to Part A of the Conclusions.

3 Carried out pursuant to the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council – Codification of the Acquis communautaire, COM(2001) 645 final.

4 Annex V, Part A of this proposal.

5. The codification proposal was drawn up on the basis of a preliminary consolidation, in all official languages, of Directive 92/35/EEC and the instruments amending it, carried out by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, by means of a data-processing system. Where the Articles have been given new numbers, the correlation between the old and the new numbers is shown in a table contained in Annex VI to the codified Directive.

↓ 92/35/EEC (adapted)

2008/0204 (CNS)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE …/…/EC

of […]

laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness (codified version)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community and in particular Article ⌦ 37 ⌫ thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament[5],

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee[6],

Whereas:

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(1) Council Directive 92/35/EEC of 29 April 1992 laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness[7] has been substantially amended several times[8]. In the interests of clarity and rationality the said Directive should be codified.

↓ 92/35/EEC Recital 1 (adapted)

(2) Council Directive 90/426/EEC of 26 June 1990 on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae[9] seeks to liberalise the movement of equidae on Community territory. Community measures should be introduced to harmonise rules for controlling and measures to combat African horse sickness.

5 OJ C […], […], p. […].
6 OJ C […], […], p. […].
7 OJ L 157, 10.6.1992, p. 19.
8 See Annex V, Part A.
9 OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 42.

↓ 92/35/EEC Recital 2

(3) Such measures should make it possible to ensure rational development of the farming sector and contribute to the protection of animal health in the Community.

↓ 92/35/EEC Recital 3

(4) An outbreak of this disease can quickly assume epizootic proportions, causing mortality and disturbance which may severely reduce the profitability of livestock production.

↓ 92/35/EEC Recital 4

(5) Control measures should be taken as soon as the presence of the disease is suspected and immediate and effective action should be implemented as soon as it is confirmed in order to guarantee animal health protection in the Community.

↓ 92/35/EEC Recital 5

(6) The measures to be taken should aim at preventing the spread of African horse sickness. The movement of animals liable to transmit the infection should be strictly controlled and insects should be eradicated from infected holdings.

↓ 92/35/EEC Recital 6

(7) The conditions under which vaccination against African horse sickness may be carried out and the rules governing such vaccination should be specified.

↓ 92/35/EEC Recital 7

(8) In order to ensure more effective control of the disease, action should be taken to establish protection and surveillance zones, taking into account geographical, administrative, ecological and epizootiological factors.

↓ 92/35/EEC Recital 8

(9) A thorough epizootiological inquiry is essential in order to prevent any spread of the disease.

↓ 92/35/EEC Recital 9

(10) Article 3 of Council Decision [90/424/EEC of 26 June 1990] on expenditure in the veterinary field[10] applies in the event of the occurrence of African horse sickness.

[10] OJ L 224, 18.8.1990, p. 19.

↓

(11) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Directive 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[11].

(12) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex V, Part B,

↓ 92/35/EEC

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

This Directive lays down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Directive, the definitions given in Article 2 of Directive 90/426/EEC shall apply as and where necessary.

However, *holding* means holding within the meaning of Directive 90/426/EEC and nature reserves in which equidae live in freedom.

Furthermore:

(a) *owner or keeper* means any natural or legal person(s) having ownership of the equidae or charged with their keep, whether or not for financial reward;

↓ 92/35/EEC (adapted)

(b) *vector* means an insect of the *Culicoides imicola* species or any other Culicoides insect liable to transmit African horse sickness, identifiable under the procedure referred to in Article 19(2), following the opinion of the ⌦ European Food Safety Authority ⌫;

↓ 92/35/EEC

(c) *confirmation* means the declaration, by the competent authority, of the presence of African horse sickness, based on laboratory results; however, in the event of an epidemic the competent authority may also confirm the disease on the basis of clinical and/or epidemiological results;

[11] OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

(d) *competent authority* means the central authority of a Member State responsible for carrying out veterinary checks or any veterinary authority to which it has delegated that responsibility;

(e) *official veterinarian* means the veterinarian appointed by the competent authority.

Article 3

Member States shall ensure that the occurrence or suspicion of African horse sickness is subject to compulsory and immediate notification to the competent authority.

Article 4

1. Where a holding contains one or more equidae suspected of being infected with African horse sickness, Member States shall ensure that the official veterinarian immediately sets in motion official means of investigation to confirm or rule out the presence of the said sickness.

2. From the moment when the suspected infection is notified, the official veterinarian shall:

(a) have the suspect holding(s) placed under official surveillance;

(b) initiate:

(i) an official census of the species of equidae, stating in the case of each species the number of equidae already dead, infected or liable to be infected, and the updating of that census to take account of equidae born or dying during the period of suspicion; the information in the census must be produced on request and may be checked at each inspection;

(ii) a census of places likely to facilitate the survival of the vector or to accommodate it and the use of appropriate means of eradicating insects in such places;

(iii) an epizootiological inquiry in accordance with Article 7;

(c) regularly visit the holding(s), when he shall:

(i) examine each equid kept there;

(ii) carry out a detailed clinical examination or an autopsy on the suspect or dead animals and take the samples necessary for laboratory examinations;

(d) ensure that:

(i) all equidae on the holding(s) are kept in their living quarters or in other places protected against the vector;

(ii) all movement of equidae to or from the holding(s) is prohibited;

(iii) appropriate means of eradicating insects are employed in and around the buildings housing the equidae;

↓ 92/35/EEC (adapted)

(iv) the carcases of equidae which have died on the holding are destroyed, disposed of, burnt or buried in accordance with ⌦ Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⌫[12].

↓ 92/35/EEC

3. Pending the introduction of the official measures referred to in paragraph 2, the owner or keeper of any animals suspected of having the disease shall take all the necessary precautionary action to ensure compliance with paragraph 2(d).

4. The competent authority may apply any of the measures provided for in paragraph 2 to other holdings should their location, their geographical situation or contacts with the holding where the disease is suspected give reason to suspect possible contamination.

5. Apart from the provisions of paragraph 2, specific provisions may be laid down in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2) for nature reserves in which equidae live in freedom.

↓ 92/35/EEC (adapted)

6. The measures covered by this Article shall be discontinued ⌦ by the official veterinarian ⌫ only when the competent authority no longer suspects the presence of African horse sickness.

Article 5

Vaccination against African horse sickness may be practised solely in accordance with the provisions laid down in this Directive.

Article 6

1. Where the presence of African horse sickness is officially confirmed, the official veterinarian:

(a) shall proceed immediately with the killing under official control of any equidae on the infected holding which are infected with or present clinical symptoms of African horse sickness;

(b) shall arrange for the destruction, disposal, burning or burial of the carcases of the equidae referred to in point (a) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002;

[12] ⌦ OJ L 273, 10.10.2002, p. 1. ⌫

↓ 92/35/EEC

(c) shall extend the measures laid down in Article 4 to holdings situated within a 20 km radius (included in the protection zone) around the infected holding(s);

(d) shall proceed, in the zone laid down in point (c), with the systematic vaccination of all equidae using a vaccine authorised by the competent authority, and shall identify them by a clear, indelible mark applied by an approved method in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2). However, on the basis of the epizootiological, meteorological, geographical or climatological circumstances, the vaccination requirements may be waived by the competent authority. The competent authority shall inform the Commission thereof;

(e) shall carry out an epizootiological enquiry in accordance with Article 7.

2. The competent authority may extend the measures provided for in paragraph 1 beyond the zone referred to in point (c) thereof if, on account of the geographical, ecological or meteorological situation or of movements to or from the holding where the disease has been confirmed, there are grounds for suspecting an extension of African horse sickness. It shall inform the Commission accordingly.

3. Where the zone referred to in paragraph 1 is situated in the territory of more than one Member State the competent authorities of the Member States concerned shall collaborate in defining that zone. If necessary, that zone shall be defined under the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

Article 7

1. The epizootiological inquiry shall cover:

(a) the length of time during which African horse sickness may have existed on the holding;

(b) the possible origin of the African horse sickness on the holding and the identification of other holdings on which there are equidae which may have become infected or contaminated from the same source;

(c) the presence and distribution of disease vectors;

(d) the movement of equidae to or from the holdings concerned or any carcases of equidae removed from them.

2. In order to provide full coordination of all measures necessary to ensure eradication of African horse sickness as quickly as possible and for the purpose of carrying out the epizootiological inquiry, a crisis unit shall be established.

The general rules concerning national crisis units and the Community crisis unit shall be adopted by the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission.

Article 8

1. The Member States shall ensure that, in addition to the measures referred to in Article 6, the competent authority establishes a protection zone and a surveillance zone. The establishment of the zones shall take account of the geographical, administrative, ecological and epizootiological factors connected with African horse sickness and of the control structures.

2. The protection zone shall consist of a part of Community territory with a radius of at least 100 km around the entire infected holding.

3. The surveillance zone shall consist of a part of Community territory extending at least 50 km beyond the protection zone, in which no systematic vaccination has been carried out in the last 12 months.

4. Where the zones referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 are situated on the territory of several Member States, the competent authorities of the Member States concerned shall collaborate in order to define those zones . However, if necessary, the protection zone and the surveillance zone shall be defined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

5. At the duly substantiated request of a Member State a decision may be taken in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2), with a view to amending the demarcation of the zones defined in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article taking into account:

(a) their geographical situation and ecological factors;

(b) the meteorological conditions;

(c) the presence and distribution of the vector;

(d) the results of the epizootiological studies carried out in accordance with Article 7;

(e) the results of the laboratory examinations;

(f) the application of the control measures, in particular the insect eradication measures.

Article 9

1. Member States shall ensure that the following measures are applied in the protection zone:

(a) all holdings containing equidae within the zone are identified;

(b) the official veterinarian conducts:

  (i) periodic visits to all holdings containing equidae;

  (ii) a clinical examination of the equidae including, if necessary, the collection of samples for laboratory examination; a record of visits and findings must be kept;

(c) equidae leave the holding on which they are kept only for transport directly under official supervision for emergency slaughter to a slaughterhouse located in that zone

or, if that zone has no slaughterhouse, to a slaughterhouse in the surveillance zone designated by the competent authority.

2. In addition to the measures provided for in paragraph 1, a decision to carry out systematic vaccination of equidae against African horse sickness and to identify them in the protection zone may be taken in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

Article 10

Member States shall ensure that:

(a) the measures provided for in Article 9(1) apply in the surveillance zone. However, if the surveillance zone has no slaughterhouse, the equidae may be slaughtered in the protection zone in a slaughterhouse designated by the competent authority;

(b) all vaccination against African horse sickness is prohibited in the surveillance zone.

Article 11

The period of application and maintenance of the measures provided for in Articles 6, 8, 9 and 10 shall be determined by the procedure referred to in Article 19(2). The period may in no case be less than 12 months where vaccination has been carried out in accordance with Article 6(1) and Article 9(2).

However, notwithstanding Article 9(1)(c) and Article 10(a):

(a) equidae from the protection zone and from the surveillance zone may be transported under official supervision and under the conditions laid down in Article 5(3) of Directive 90/426/EEC to the quarantine station referred to in Article 5(3)(d) of that Directive;

(b) movements of equidae within zones of the same status shall be subject to authorisation from the competent authorities on the basis of the following rules:

(i) equidae shall:

– undergo a prior official check,

– require identification, and

– be accompanied by an official document;

(ii) Member States shall ensure, in all events, that equidae vaccinated less than 60 days previously cannot leave the holding on which they were at the time the vaccination was carried out;

↓ 92/35/EEC (adapted)

(iii) Member States shall inform the Commission within the ⌦ Committee referred to in Article 19(1) ⌫ on measures taken in this field.

↓ 92/35/EEC

Article 12

Where the African horse sickness epizootic is exceptionally serious in a particular region, any additional measures to be taken by the Member States concerned shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

Article 13

Member States shall ensure that the competent authority takes all necessary and appropriate measures for all persons established in the protection and surveillance zones to be fully informed of the restrictions in force and to take the steps necessary for the appropriate implementation of the measures in question.

↓ 2008/73/EC Art. 14 pt. 1

Article 14

1. Member States shall designate a national laboratory to carry out the laboratory examinations provided for in this Directive, and shall make the details of that laboratory, and any subsequent changes, available to the other Member States and to the public.

Detailed rules for the uniform application of this paragraph may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

2. The functions and duties of the national laboratories designated in accordance with paragraph 1 are set out in Annex I.

3. The national laboratories designated in accordance with paragraph 1 shall liaise with the Community reference laboratory referred to in Article 15.

↓ 92/35/EEC

Article 15

The Community reference laboratory for African horse sickness is named in Annex II. Notwithstanding the provisions of Decision [90/424/EEC], and in particular [Article 28] thereof, the functions and duties of the laboratory shall be defined in Annex III to this Directive.

Article 16

Experts from the Commission may, in so far as is necessary for the uniform application of this Directive and in cooperation with the competent authorities, make on-site checks. To this end they may, by inspecting a representative percentage of holdings, verify whether the competent

authorities are monitoring compliance with the provisions of this Directive. The Commission shall inform the Member States of the results of the checks carried out.

A Member State in the territory of which an inspection is being carried out shall give all necessary assistance to the experts in carrying out their duties.

The general rules for implementing this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

Article 17

1. Each Member State shall draw up a contingency plan, specifying how it will implement the measures laid down in this Directive.

This plan should allow access to facilities, equipment, personnel and all other appropriate materials necessary for the rapid and efficient eradication of the disease.

2. The criteria to be applied for drawing up the plans referred to in paragraph 1 are laid down in Annex IV.

↓ 92/35/EEC (adapted)

Plans drawn up in accordance with these criteria shall be submitted to the Commission not later than ⌦ 18 August 1992 ⌫.

↓ 92/35/EEC

The Commission shall examine the plans in order to determine whether they permit the desired objective to be attained and shall suggest to the Member State concerned any amendments required, in particular to ensure that they are compatible with those of the other Member States.

The Commission shall approve the plans, if necessary amended, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

The plans may subsequently be amended or supplemented in accordance with the same procedure to take account of developments in the situation.

Article 18

↓ Corrigendum 92/35/EEC
(OJ L 308, 8.11.2006, p. 19)

The Annexes shall be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2).

↓ 806/2003 Art. 3 and Annex III pt. 29 (adapted)

Article 19

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health set up pursuant to Article 58 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council[13].

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph , Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.

The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

↓

Article 20

Directive 92/35/EEC, as amended by the Acts listed in Annex V, Part A, is repealed, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex V, Part B.

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

Article 21

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

It shall apply from 2 January 2010.

↓ 92/35/EEC

Article 22

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

[13] OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p. 1.

↓ 92/35/EEC

ANNEX I

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL LABORATORIES FOR AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

The national laboratories for African horse sickness are responsible for coordinating the standards and diagnostic methods laid down in each diagnostic laboratory of the Member State, for the use of reagents and for the testing of vaccines. To this end, they:

(a) may provide diagnostic reagents to diagnostic laboratories requesting them;

(b) will control the quality of all diagnostic reagents used in that Member State;

(c) will arrange comparative tests periodically;

(d) will hold isolates of African horse sickness virus from cases confirmed in that Member State;

(e) will ensure the confirmation of positive results obtained in regional diagnostic laboratories.

↓ 2007/729/EC Annex, pt. (3)(b)

ANNEX II

COMMUNITY REFERENCE LABORATORY

Laboratorio Central de Sanidad Animal de Algete
Carretera de Algete, km 8
E-28110 Algete (Madrid)

Tel. (34) 916 29 03 00
Fax (34) 916 29 05 98

E-mail: lcv@mapya.es

↓ 92/35/EEC

ANNEX III

THE FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMUNITY REFERENCE LABORATORY FOR AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS

The Community reference laboratory has the following functions and duties:

1. to coordinate, in consultation with the Commission, the methods employed in the Member States for diagnosing African horse sickness, specifically by:

   (a) typing, storing and supplying strains of African horse sickness virus for serological tests and the preparation of antiserum;

   (b) supplying standard sera and other reference reagents to the national reference laboratories in order to standardise the tests and reagents used in each Member State;

   (c) building up and maintaining a collection of African horse sickness virus strains and isolates;

   (d) organising periodical comparative tests of diagnostic procedures at Community level;

   (e) collecting and collating data and information on the methods of diagnosis used and the results of tests carried out in the Community;

   (f) characterising isolates of African horse sickness by the most up-to-date methods available to allow greater understanding of the epizootiology of African horse sickness;

   (g) monitoring developments in African horse sickness surveillance, epizootiology and prevention throughout the world;

2. to assist actively in the diagnosis of African horse sickness outbreaks in Member States by receiving virus isolates for confirmatory diagnosis, characterisation and epizootiological studies;

3. to facilitate the training or retraining of experts in laboratory diagnosis with a view to the harmonisation of techniques throughout the Community;

↓ 92/35/EEC (adapted)

4. to carry out a mutual and reciprocal exchange of information with the world laboratory for African horse sickness designated by the ⌦ World Organisation for Animal Health ⌫ (IOE), in particular with regard to developments in the world situation concerning African horse sickness.

↓ 92/35/EEC

ANNEX IV

CRITERIA FOR CONTINGENCY PLANS

Contingency plans shall meet at least the following criteria:

1. the establishment of a crisis centre on a national level, which shall coordinate all control measures in the Member State concerned;

2. a list shall be provided of local disease control centres with adequate facilities to coordinate the disease control measures at a local level;

3. detailed information shall be given about the staff involved in control measures, their skills and their responsibilities;

4. each local disease control centre must be able to contact rapidly persons/organisations which are directly or indirectly involved in an outbreak;

5. equipment and materials shall be available to carry out the disease control measures properly;

6. detailed instructions shall be provided on action to be taken, including means of disposal of carcases, on suspicion and confirmation of infection or contamination;

7. training programmes shall be established to maintain and develop skills in field and administrative procedures;

8. diagnostic laboratories must have facilities for post-mortem examination, the necessary capacity for serology, histology, etc., and must maintain the skills for rapid diagnosis (to that end arrangements should be made for rapid transportation of samples);

9. details shall be provided of the quantity of African horse sickness vaccine estimated to be required in the event of a reinstatement of emergency vaccination;

10. provisions shall be made to ensure the legal powers necessary for the implementation of the contingency plans.

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ANNEX V

Part A

Repealed Directive with list of its successive amendments
(referred to in Article 20)

Council Directive 92/35/EEC (OJ L 157, 10.6.1992, p. 19)	
1994 Act of Accession, Annex I, Point V.E.I.2.B.3 (OJ C 241, 29.8.1994, p. 132 and 155)	
Council Regulation (EC) No 806/2003 (OJ L 122, 16.5.2003, p. 1)	Only Annex III, point 29
2003 Act of Accession, Annex II, Point 6.B.I.22 (OJ L 236, 23.9.2003, p. 381)	
Commission Decision 2006/911/EC (OJ L 346, 9.12.2006, p. 41)	Only as regards the reference to Directive 92/35/EEC in Article 1 and Annex, point 5
Council Directive 2006/104/EC (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 352)	Only as regards the reference to Directive 92/35/EEC in Article 1 and Annex, point I.6
Commission Decision 2007/729/EC (OJ L 294, 13.11.2007, p. 26)	Only as regards the reference to Directive 92/35/EEC in Article 1 and Annex, point 3
Council Directive 2008/73/EC (OJ L 219, 14.8.2008, p. 40)	Only Article 14

Part B

List of time-limits for transposition into national law
(referred to in Article 20)

Directive	Time-limit for transposition
92/35/EEC	31 December 1992
2006/104/EC	1 January 2007
2008/73/EC	1 January 2010

ANNEX VI

CORRELATION TABLE

Directive 92/35/EEC	This Directive
Articles 1 to 6	Articles 1 to 6
Article 7(1) first to fourth indents	Article 7(1)(a) to (d)
Article 7(2)	Article 7(2)
Article 8(1)	Article 8(1)
Article 8(2)(a)	Article 8(2)
Article 8(2)(b)	Article 8(3)
Article 8(2)(c)	Article 8(4)
Article 8(3) introductory phrase	Article 8(5) introductory phrase
Article 8(3) first to sixth indents	Article 8(5)(a) to (f)
Article 9(1)(a)	Article 9(1)(a)
Article 9(1)(b) first indent	Article 9(1)(b)(i)
Article 9(1)(b) second indent	Article 9(1)(b)(ii)
Article 9(1)(c)	Article 9(1)(c)
Article 9(2)	Article 9(2)
Article 10 introductory words	Article 10 introductory words
Article 10(1)	Article 10(a)
Article 10(2)	Article 10(b)
Articles 11 to 18	Articles 11 to 18
Article 19(1) and (2)	Article 19(1) and (2)
Article 19(3)	_____
Article 20	_____
Article 21	_____
_____	Article 20

_____	Article 21
Article 22	Article 22
Annex I, Section B	Annex I
Annex II	Annex II
Annex III	Annex III
Annex IV	Annex IV
_____	Annex V
_____	Annex VI

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