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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 78/90

of 12 January 1990

fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal.

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3707/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1915/89 ⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

— in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band

of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

— for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 11 January 1990;

Whereas the aforesaid corrective factor affects the entire calculation basis for the levies, including the equivalence coefficients;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1915/89 to today's offer prices and quotations known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 January 1990.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 363, 13. 12. 1989, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 187, 1. 7. 1989, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission
Ray MAC SHARRY
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 January 1990 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CN code	Levies (ECU/tonne)	
	Portugal	Third country
0709 90 60	32,80	133,46 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
0712 90 19	32,80	133,46 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 10	40,11	174,04 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 90	40,11	174,04 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 90 91	33,59	132,34
1001 90 99	33,59	132,34
1002 00 00	58,71	126,64 ⁽⁴⁾
1003 00 10	49,88	116,50
1003 00 90	49,88	116,50
1004 00 10	41,28	121,66
1004 00 90	41,28	121,66
1005 10 90	32,80	133,46 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1005 90 00	32,80	133,46 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1007 00 90	49,88	137,15 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 10 00	49,88	23,31
1008 20 00	49,88	70,86 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 30 00	49,88	0,00 ⁽⁵⁾
1008 90 10	⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾
1008 90 90	49,88	0,00
1101 00 00	60,91	199,16
1102 10 00	96,07	191,17
1103 11 10	76,80	283,88
1103 11 90	64,84	213,69

⁽¹⁾ Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 the levies are not applied to products imported directly into the French overseas departments, originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the 'overseas countries and territories'.

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by ECU 1,81/tonne.

⁽⁴⁾ Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 50 %.

⁽⁵⁾ Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.

⁽⁶⁾ The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 (OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10) and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71 (OJ No L 271, 10. 12. 1971, p. 22).

⁽⁷⁾ The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within CN code 1008 90 10 (triticale).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 79/90

of 12 January 1990

fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3707/89⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1916/89⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of

these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 11 January 1990;

Whereas, on the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, the premiums at present in force, which are to be added to the levies, should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The premiums referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt coming from Portugal shall be zero.

2. The premiums referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt coming from third countries shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 January 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 363, 13. 12. 1989, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 187, 1. 7. 1989, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 January 1990 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

CN code	(ECU/tonne)			
	Current 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4
0709 90 60	0	0,29	0,29	0
0712 90 19	0	0,29	0,29	0
1001 10 10	0	0	0	0
1001 10 90	0	0	0	0
1001 90 91	0	0	0	0
1001 90 99	0	0	0	0
1002 00 00	0	0	0	0
1003 00 10	0	0	0	0
1003 00 90	0	0	0	0
1004 00 10	0	0	0	0
1004 00 90	0	0	0	0
1005 10 90	0	0,29	0,29	0
1005 90 00	0	0,29	0,29	0
1007 00 90	0	0	0	0
1008 10 00	0	0	0	0
1008 20 00	0	14,49	14,49	18,11
1008 30 00	0	0	0	0
1008 90 90	0	0	0	0
1101 00 00	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

CN code	(ECU/tonne)				
	Current 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4	4th period 5
1107 10 11	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 19	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 91	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 99	0	0	0	0	0
1107 20 00	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 80/90
of 12 January 1990
fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1806/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 883/87 of 23 March 1987 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3877/86 on imports of rice of the long-grain aromatic Basmati variety falling within CN codes 1006 10, 1006 20 and 1006 30 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1546/87 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Whereas the import levies on rice and broken rice were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2637/89 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 26/90 ⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2637/89 to today's offer prices and quotations known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a) and (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 January 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 177, 24. 6. 1989, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 80, 24. 3. 1987, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 144, 4. 6. 1987, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 255, 1. 9. 1989, p. 8.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 3, 6. 1. 1990, p. 5.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 January 1990 fixing the import levies on rice and broken rice

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Portugal	Arrangement in Regulation (EEC) No 3877/86	ACP or OCT (⁽¹⁾) (⁽²⁾) (⁽³⁾)	Third countries (except ACP or OCT) (⁽³⁾)
1006 10 21	—	—	149,86	306,93
1006 10 23	—	231,69	150,86	308,92
1006 10 25	—	231,69	150,86	308,92
1006 10 27	—	231,69	150,86	308,92
1006 10 92	—	—	149,86	306,93
1006 10 94	—	231,69	150,86	308,92
1006 10 96	—	231,69	150,86	308,92
1006 10 98	—	231,69	150,86	308,92
1006 20 11	—	—	188,23	383,66
1006 20 13	—	289,61	189,47	386,15
1006 20 15	—	289,61	189,47	386,15
1006 20 17	—	289,61	189,47	386,15
1006 20 92	—	—	188,23	383,66
1006 20 94	—	289,61	189,47	386,15
1006 20 96	—	289,61	189,47	386,15
1006 20 98	—	289,61	189,47	386,15
1006 30 21	13,05	—	242,15	508,15
1006 30 23	12,97	436,34	279,00	581,78
1006 30 25	12,97	436,34	279,00	581,78
1006 30 27	12,97	436,34	279,00	581,78
1006 30 42	13,05	—	242,15	508,15
1006 30 44	12,97	436,34	279,00	581,78
1006 30 46	12,97	436,34	279,00	581,78
1006 30 48	12,97	436,34	279,00	581,78
1006 30 61	13,90	—	258,24	541,18
1006 30 63	13,90	467,75	299,48	623,67
1006 30 65	13,90	467,75	299,48	623,67
1006 30 67	13,90	467,75	299,48	623,67
1006 30 92	13,90	—	258,24	541,18
1006 30 94	13,90	467,75	299,48	623,67
1006 30 96	13,90	467,75	299,48	623,67
1006 30 98	13,90	467,75	299,48	623,67
1006 40 00	2,17	—	85,61	177,23

(⁽¹⁾) Subject to the application of the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 and of Regulation No 551/85.

(⁽²⁾) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 486/85, the levies are not applied to imports into the overseas department of Réunion of products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the 'overseas countries and territories'.

(⁽³⁾) The import levy on rice entering the overseas department of Réunion is specified in Article 11a of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76.

NB: The levies are to be converted into national currencies using the specific agricultural conversion rates fixed in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3294/86 (OJ No L 304, 30. 10. 1986, p. 25).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 81/90
of 12 January 1990
fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1806/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (6) thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2638/89 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 27/90 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas, on the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, the premiums at present in force, which

are to be added to the levies, should be altered to the amounts shown in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The premiums to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of rice and broken rice originating in Portugal shall be zero.

2. The premiums to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of rice and broken rice originating in third countries shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 January 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 177, 24. 6. 1989, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 255, 1. 9. 1989, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 3, 6. 1. 1990, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 January 1990 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on rice and broken rice

CN code	(ECU/tonne)			
	Current 1	1st period 2	2nd period 3	3rd period 4
1006 10 21	0	0	0	—
1006 10 23	0	0	0	—
1006 10 25	0	0	0	—
1006 10 27	0	0	0	—
1006 10 92	0	0	0	—
1006 10 94	0	0	0	—
1006 10 96	0	0	0	—
1006 10 98	0	0	0	—
1006 20 11	0	0	0	—
1006 20 13	0	0	0	—
1006 20 15	0	0	0	—
1006 20 17	0	0	0	—
1006 20 92	0	0	0	—
1006 20 94	0	0	0	—
1006 20 96	0	0	0	—
1006 20 98	0	0	0	—
1006 30 21	0	0	0	—
1006 30 23	0	0	0	—
1006 30 25	0	0	0	—
1006 30 27	0	0	0	—
1006 30 42	0	0	0	—
1006 30 44	0	0	0	—
1006 30 46	0	0	0	—
1006 30 48	0	0	0	—
1006 30 61	0	0	0	—
1006 30 63	0	0	0	—
1006 30 65	0	0	0	—
1006 30 67	0	0	0	—
1006 30 92	0	0	0	—
1006 30 94	0	0	0	—
1006 30 96	0	0	0	—
1006 30 98	0	0	0	—
1006 40 00	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 82/90
of 12 January 1990
fixing the import levies on milk and milk products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3879/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14 (8) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on milk and milk products were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1167/89 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3997/89 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1167/89 to the prices

known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The import levies referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

2. There shall be no levy for imports from Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, for milk and milk products listed in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 16 January 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 378, 27. 12. 1989, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 121, 29. 4. 1989, p. 20.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 380, 29. 12. 1989, p. 53.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 January 1990 fixing the import levies on milk and milk products

(ECU/100 kg net weight, unless otherwise indicated)

CN code	Note	Import levy
0401 10 10		15,27
0401 10 90		14,06
0401 20 11		21,12
0401 20 19		19,91
0401 20 91		26,17
0401 20 99		24,96
0401 30 11		67,19
0401 30 19		65,98
0401 30 31		129,50
0401 30 39		128,29
0401 30 91		217,66
0401 30 99		216,45
0402 10 11		102,93
0402 10 19		95,68
0402 10 91	(¹)	0,9568/kg + 25,17
0402 10 99	(¹)	0,9568/kg + 17,92
0402 21 11		156,13
0402 21 17		148,88
0402 21 19		148,88
0402 21 91		195,26
0402 21 99		188,01
0402 29 11	(¹) (²)	1,4888/kg + 25,17
0402 29 15	(¹)	1,4888/kg + 25,17
0402 29 19	(¹)	1,4888/kg + 17,92
0402 29 91	(¹)	1,8801/kg + 25,17
0402 29 99	(¹)	1,8801/kg + 17,92
0402 91 11		31,00
0402 91 19		31,00
0402 91 31		38,75
0402 91 39		38,75
0402 91 51		129,50
0402 91 59		128,29
0402 91 91		217,66
0402 91 99		216,45
0402 99 11		52,87
0402 99 19		52,87
0402 99 31	(¹)	1,2587/kg + 21,55
0402 99 39	(¹)	1,2587/kg + 20,34
0402 99 91	(¹)	2,1403/kg + 21,55
0402 99 99	(¹)	2,1403/kg + 20,34

(ECU/100 kg net weight, unless otherwise indicated)

CN code	Note	Import levy
0403 10 11		23,53
0403 10 13		28,58
0403 10 19		69,60
0403 10 31	(¹)	0,1749/kg + 23,96
0403 10 33	(¹)	0,2254/kg + 23,96
0403 10 39	(¹)	0,6356/kg + 23,96
0403 90 11		102,93
0403 90 13		156,13
0403 90 19		195,26
0403 90 31	(¹)	0,9568/kg + 25,17
0403 90 33	(¹)	1,4888/kg + 25,17
0403 90 39	(¹)	1,8801/kg + 25,17
0403 90 51		23,53
0403 90 53		28,58
0403 90 59		69,60
0403 90 61	(¹)	0,1749/kg + 23,96
0403 90 63	(¹)	0,2254/kg + 23,96
0403 90 69	(¹)	0,6356/kg + 23,96
0404 10 11		27,37
0404 10 19	(¹)	0,2737/kg + 17,92
0404 10 91	(²)	0,2737/kg
0404 10 99	(²)	0,2737/kg + 17,92
0404 90 11		102,93
0404 90 13		156,13
0404 90 19		195,26
0404 90 31		102,93
0404 90 33		156,13
0404 90 39		195,26
0404 90 51	(¹)	0,9568/kg + 25,17
0404 90 53	(¹) (²)	1,4888/kg + 25,17
0404 90 59	(¹)	1,8801/kg + 25,17
0404 90 91	(¹)	0,9568/kg + 25,17
0404 90 93	(¹) (²)	1,4888/kg + 25,17
0404 90 99	(¹)	1,8801/kg + 25,17
0405 00 10		224,02
0405 00 90		273,30
0406 10 10		214,88
0406 10 90		271,28
0406 20 10	(²)	400,52
0406 20 90		400,52
0406 30 10	(²)	170,59
0406 30 31	(²)	162,94
0406 30 39	(²)	170,59
0406 30 90	(²)	267,31
0406 40 00	(²)	158,11
0406 90 11	(²)	223,42

(ECU/100 kg net weight, unless otherwise indicated)

CN code	Note	Import levy
0406 90 13	(³)	236,69
0406 90 15	(³)	236,69
0406 90 17	(³)	236,69
0406 90 19	(³)	400,52
0406 90 21	(³)	223,42
0406 90 23	(³)	174,56
0406 90 25	(³)	174,56
0406 90 27	(³)	174,56
0406 90 29	(³)	174,56
0406 90 31	(³)	174,56
0406 90 33		174,56
0406 90 35	(³)	174,56
0406 90 37	(³)	174,56
0406 90 39	(³)	174,56
0406 90 50	(³)	174,56
0406 90 61		400,52
0406 90 63		400,52
0406 90 69		400,52
0406 90 71		214,88
0406 90 73		174,56
0406 90 75		174,56
0406 90 77		174,56
0406 90 79		174,56
0406 90 81		174,56
0406 90 83		174,56
0406 90 85		174,56
0406 90 89	(³)	174,56
0406 90 91		214,88
0406 90 93		214,88
0406 90 97		271,28
0406 90 99		271,28
1702 10 10		35,49
1702 10 90		35,49
2106 90 51		35,49
2309 10 15		74,18
2309 10 19		96,19
2309 10 39		90,56
2309 10 59		75,72
2309 10 70		96,19
2309 90 35		74,18
2309 90 39		96,19
2309 90 49		90,56
2309 90 59		75,72
2309 90 70		96,19

-
- (¹) The levy on 100 kg of product falling within this subheading is equal to the sum of the following:
- (a) the amount per kilogram shown, multiplied by the weight of milk and milk cream contained in 100 kg of product; and
 - (b) the other amount indicated.
- (²) The levy on 100 kg of product falling within this subheading is equal to:
- (a) the amount per kilogram shown, multiplied by the weight of the dried milk contained in 100 kg of product plus, where appropriate,
 - (b) the other amount indicated.
- (³) Products falling within this subheading imported from a third country under special arrangements concluded between that country and the Community for which an IMA 1 certificate issued under the conditions provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1767/82 is issued are subject to the levies in Annex I to that Regulation.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 83/90

of 12 January 1990

fixing definitively the amount of the aid for soya beans fixed provisionally
between 1 September and 31 October 1989

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1491/85 of 23 May 1985 laying down special measures in respect of soya beans ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2217/88 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2 (7) thereof,

Whereas, between 1 September and 31 October 1989, the provisional levels of the aid for soya beans took into account, in implementation of Article 41 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2537/89 of 8 August 1989 laying down detailed rules for the application of the special measure for soya beans ⁽³⁾, the abatement applied to the amount of the aid for the 1988/89 marketing year by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3404/88 ⁽⁴⁾; whereas such fixing of the aid pending the Commission's decision was rendered necessary by the absence of a regulation fixing the adjustment to be made to the aid for the 1989/90 marketing year;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3303/89 ⁽⁵⁾ fixed the adjustment to the aid for soya beans for the 1989/90 marketing year;

Whereas, therefore, the provisional levels of the aid for soya beans should be replaced and fixed definitively,

Article 1

The amounts of the aid for soya beans, as set out in the Annexes to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2651/89 ⁽⁶⁾, (EEC) No 2694/89 ⁽⁷⁾, (EEC) No 2770/89 ⁽⁸⁾, (EEC) No 2935/89 ⁽⁹⁾ and (EEC) No 3097/89 ⁽¹⁰⁾ fixing the amount of the aid for soya beans, shall be reduced by ECU 4,257 per 100 kilograms in the case of soya beans harvested in Spain and processed in another Member State and by ECU 5 per 100 kilograms in the case of soya beans harvested in a Member State other than Spain. The aid for soya beans harvested and processed in Spain shall be fixed at ECU 0.

These amounts are hereby fixed definitively with effect from the date on which each of the relevant Regulations entered into force.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 151, 10. 6. 1985, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 197, 26. 7. 1988, p. 11.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 245, 22. 8. 1989, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 299, 1. 11. 1988, p. 58.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 320, 1. 11. 1989, p. 60.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 255, 1. 9. 1989, p. 54.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 261, 7. 9. 1989, p. 16.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 267, 14. 9. 1989, p. 14.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 281, 30. 9. 1989, p. 34.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 296, 14. 10. 1989, p. 35.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 84/90

of 12 January 1990

fixing the maximum export refunds on olive oil for the fourth partial invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender issued by Regulation (EEC) No 3246/89

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2902/89 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1650/86 of 26 May 1986 on the refunds and levies applicable to exports of olive oil ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3246/89 ⁽⁴⁾, issued a standing invitation to tender with a view to determining the export refunds on olive oil;

Whereas Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 3246/89 provides that maximum amounts are to be fixed for the export refunds in the light in particular of the current situation and foreseeable developments on the Community and world olive-oil markets and on the basis of the tenders received; whereas contracts are awarded to any tenderer who submits a tender at the level of the maximum refund or at a lower level;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 63/90 ⁽⁵⁾ set new agricultural conversion rates for the olive oil sector; whereas these changes modify the factors taken into account for submission of tenders in response to the standing invitation to tender opened by Regulation (EEC) No 3246/89, in particular the difference between the *erga omnes* refund and that announced in the invitation to

tender; whereas successful tenderers should therefore be allowed to withdraw their tenders without losing the security lodged when they were submitted;

Whereas, for the purposes of applying the above-mentioned provisions, the maximum export refunds should be set at the levels specified in the Annex;

Whereas the Management Committee for Oils and Fats has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its Chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refunds for olive oil for the fourth partial invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender issued by Regulation (EEC) No 3246/89 are hereby fixed in the Annex, on the basis of the tenders submitted by 9 January 1990.

Article 2

Article 4 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 3246/89 notwithstanding, in the case of the present invitation to tender the security mentioned in Article 4 (1) of that Regulation shall be released for those quantities for which a successful tenderer requests withdrawal of this tender.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 January 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 280, 29. 9. 1989, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 145, 30. 5. 1986, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 314, 28. 10. 1989, p. 48.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 8, 11. 1. 1990, p. 43.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 January 1990 fixing the maximum export refunds on olive oil for the fourth partial invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender issued by Regulation (EEC) No 3246/89

(ECU/100 kg)	
Product code	Amount of refund
1509 10 90 100	65,00
1509 10 90 900	—
1509 90 00 100	72,86
1509 90 00 900	110,09
1510 00 90 100 ...	17,41
1510 00 90 900	52,66

NB: The products codes and the footnotes are defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 (OJ No L 366, 24. 12. 1987, p. 1).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 85/90

of 12 January 1990

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2640/88 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the system of aid for the use in winemaking of concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1236/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 45 (9) and 47 (3) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2640/88 ⁽³⁾ lays down detailed rules for the implementation of the system of aid for the use in winemaking of concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must;

Whereas producers wishing to qualify for the aid for the use in winemaking of concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must are required to present proof that they have fulfilled their obligations during the preceding wine year in respect of compulsory distillation as provided for in Articles 35, 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 where they are subject thereto;

Whereas, in certain Member States, that proof consists of an attestation endorsed by the competent bodies within time limits which are sometimes incompatible with the normal time limits for carrying out enrichment operations and whereas certain producers are accordingly penalized in so far as they cannot provide complete aid applications within the requisite time limits;

Whereas the possibility of access to such aid must accordingly be introduced subject to lodging a security;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Wine,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2640/88 is hereby amended as follows:

1. Article 1 (2) is replaced by the following:

'2. In accordance with Article 47 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, producers who were subject during the preceding wine year to the obligations laid down in Article 35, 36 or 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 shall not be entitled to qualify for the measures laid down in this Regulation unless they submit evidence that they have complied with their obligations during the reference periods fixed in Commission Regulations (EEC) No 3105/88 ^(*) and (EEC) No 441/88 ^(**).

^(*) OJ No L 277, 8. 10. 1988, p. 21.

^(**) OJ No L 45, 18. 2. 1988, p. 15.'

2. The following Article 4a is inserted:

Article 4a

1. As from 1 January of the wine year in question, producers may apply for an amount equal to the aid, calculated in respect of the products used to increase alcoholic strength, to be paid in advance to them provided they have lodged a security in favour of the intervention agency. Such security shall be equal to 120 % of the aid applied for.

Applications shall be accompanied by the documents available as referred to in the second paragraph of Article 3. The remaining documents shall be submitted before the end of the wine year.

2. The advance referred to in paragraph 1 shall be paid by the intervention agency within the three months following the lodging of the security.

3. After the competent authority or the authorized body has verified all the documents and taking account of the amount to be paid, the security shall be released in whole or, where appropriate, in part in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 19 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2220/85 ^(*).

^(*) OJ No L 205, 3. 8. 1985, p. 5.'

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 128, 11. 5. 1989, p. 31.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 236, 26. 8. 1988, p. 20.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 86/90**of 12 January 1990****amending the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2087/89 fixing, until the end of the 1989/90 marketing year, the accession compensatory amounts applicable to cereals and rice and the coefficients to be used for the calculation of the amounts applicable to certain processed products**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and
Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 468/86 of
25 February 1986 laying down general rules for the
system of accession compensatory amounts for rice as a
result of the accession of Spain⁽¹⁾, and in particular
Article 8 thereof,

Whereas Article 72 (1) of the Act stipulates that the
accession compensatory amounts are to be equal to the
difference between the prices fixed for Spain and the
intervention prices applicable for the Community as
constituted at 31 December 1985; whereas in accordance
with Regulation (EEC) No 468/86, that difference may be
adjusted to make the products concerned comparable;

Whereas the difference between the Community
intervention price and the Spanish price for paddy rice
should be reduced by ECU 2,00 tonne to ensure such
comparativeness; whereas that reduction stems from the

difference in this marketing year between Spanish rice
and Community rice of the standard quality;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are
in accordance with the opinion of the Management
Committee for Cereals,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2087/89
of 12 July 1989 fixing the accession compensatory
amounts applicable to rice for the 1989/90 marketing year
and the coefficients to be used to calculate the amounts
applicable to certain processed products⁽²⁾, is hereby
replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 53, 1. 3. 1986, p. 28.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 199, 13. 7. 1989, p. 7.

ANNEX

ANNEX

(Ecu/tonne)		
CN code	Coefficient	Accession compensatory amount
1006 10 21		28,71
1006 10 23		28,71
1006 10 25		28,71
1006 10 27		28,71
1006 10 92		28,71
1006 10 94		28,71
1006 10 96		28,71
1006 10 98		28,71
1006 20 11		35,89
1006 20 13		35,89
1006 20 15		35,89
1006 20 17		35,89
1006 20 92		35,89
1006 20 94		35,89
1006 20 96		35,89
1006 20 98		35,89
1006 30 21		43,48
1006 30 23		48,52
1006 30 25		48,52
1006 30 27		48,52
1006 30 42		43,48
1006 30 44		48,52
1006 30 46		48,52
1006 30 48		48,52
1006 30 61		46,31
1006 30 63		52,01
1006 30 65		52,01
1006 30 67		52,01
1006 30 92		46,31
1006 30 94		52,01
1006 30 96		52,01
1006 30 98		52,01
1006 40 00	—	12,62
1102 30 00	1,06	13,38
1103 14 00	1,06	13,38
1103 29 50	1,06	13,38
1104 19 91	1,80	22,72
1108 19 10	1,52	19,18

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 87/90

of 12 January 1990

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2455/89 fixing the yields of olives and olive oil
for the 1988/89 marketing year

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of
22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common
organization of the market in oils and fats ⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2902/89 ⁽²⁾, and in
particular Article 5 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2261/84
of 17 July 1984 laying down general rules on the granting
of aid for the production of olive oil and of aid to olive oil
producer organizations ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation
(EEC) No 1226/89 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 19 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2455/89 ⁽⁵⁾,
fixed the yields of olives and of olive oil for the 1988/89
marketing year; whereas a number of mistakes in regard
to 'Αρτας province have been found in the Annexes to
that Regulation; whereas, the recipients not yet having
been able to claim the aid, these errors should be
corrected;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are
in accordance with the opinion of the Management
Committee for Oils and Fats,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Section C of Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No
2455/89 the list for 'Αρτας province is replaced by the list
given in Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 17 August 1989.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 280, 29. 9. 1989, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 208, 3. 8. 1984, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 128, 11. 5. 1989, p. 17.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 236, 14. 8. 1989, p. 1.

ANNEX

Άρτας:

1. (')

2. *Κοινότητες*: Γριμπόδου, Δημαρίου, Διάσελλου, Διχομυρίου, Κλειδίου, Κορφοβουνίου, Μακρυ-
νιάδας, Μεσοπύργου, Μ. Ηλιάνας, Πέτρας, Πηγών, Σκουλικαριών, Φωτεινού, Άνω Καλεντίνης,
Κάτω Αθαμανιού, Αθαμανιού, Βουλγαρελίου, Παλαιοκάτουνου.

3. *Δήμοι και Κοινότητες*: Άρτας, Βλαχερνών, Γραμμενίτσας, Κίρκιζάτων, Κομμένου, Κομποτίου,
Κώστακίων, Λιμίνης, Λουτροτόπου, Μεγαρχής, Νεοχωρίου, Παχυκαλάμου, Περάνθης, Πέτα,
Σελλάδων, Συκιών.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 88/90

of 12 January 1990

fixing the export refunds on beef and veal and amending Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 establishing an agricultural product nomenclature for export refunds

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 571/89⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 18 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 885/68⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 427/77⁽⁴⁾, lays down general rules for granting export refunds and criteria for fixing the amounts of such refunds;Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 32/82⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3169/87⁽⁶⁾, and Regulation (EEC) No 1964/82⁽⁷⁾, as amended by Regulations (EEC) No 3169/87 and (EEC) No 2388/84⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3988/87⁽⁹⁾, lay down the conditions for granting special export refunds for certain cuts of beef/veal and certain preserved beef and veal products;Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2908/85⁽¹⁰⁾, (EEC) No 142/86⁽¹¹⁾, (EEC) No 1055/87⁽¹²⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1416/87⁽¹³⁾ and (EEC) No 3815/87⁽¹⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No1199/89⁽¹⁵⁾, lay down the conditions applying to the export of certain beef and veal held by certain intervention agencies and intended for export;

Whereas it follows from applying these rules and criteria to the foreseeable situation on the market in beef and veal that the refund should be as set out below;

Whereas the current market situation in the Community and sales outlets, particularly in certain third countries, leads to the granting of export refunds on adult male bovine animals of a live weight of at least 300 kilograms and other bovines of a live weight of 250 kilograms and over; whereas experience gained in recent years has shown that it is advisable to treat live pedigree breeding animals of a weight of at least 250 kilograms for females and 300 kilograms for males in an identical manner to other bovine animals, while subjecting them to certain special administrative formalities;

Whereas it is necessary to grant refunds for the export to certain destinations of certain fresh or chilled meat listed in Annex I under CN code 0201, of certain frozen meat listed in Annex I under CN code 0202, of certain meat offal listed in Annex I under CN code 0206 and of certain other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal listed in Annex I under CN codes 1602 50 10 and 1602 90 61;

Whereas, in view of the wide differences in products covered by CN codes 0201 20 90 700 and 0202 20 90 100 used for refunds, the refund should only be granted for cuts in which the weight of bone does not exceed one third;

Whereas refunds should also be granted for fresh or frozen boned or boneless pieces, even where each piece is not individually wrapped, and for minced meat, and the wording of the tariff subheading for fresh boned or boneless pieces specified;

Whereas, in the case of meat of bovine animals, boned or boneless, salted and dried, there are traditional trade flows to Switzerland; whereas, to the extent necessary to allow this trade to continue, the refund must be fixed at an amount which will cover the difference between prices on the Swiss market and export prices in the Member States; whereas there are possibilities for exporting such meat and salted and dried meat to certain African, Near and Middle East third countries; whereas account should be taken of this situation and a refund should be fixed accordingly;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 61, 4. 3. 1989, p. 43.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 156, 4. 7. 1968, p. 2.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 61, 5. 3. 1977, p. 16.⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 4, 8. 1. 1982, p. 11.⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 301, 24. 10. 1987, p. 21.⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 212, 21. 7. 1982, p. 48.⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 221, 18. 8. 1984, p. 28.⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1987, p. 31.⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 279, 19. 10. 1985, p. 18.⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 19, 25. 1. 1986, p. 8.⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 103, 15. 4. 1987, p. 10.⁽¹³⁾ OJ No L 135, 23. 5. 1987, p. 18.⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ No L 357, 19. 12. 1987, p. 24.⁽¹⁵⁾ OJ No L 123, 4. 5. 1989, p. 16.

Whereas, in the case of certain other cuts and preserves of meat or offals shown in Annex I under CN codes 1602 50 90 and 1602 90 69, Community participation in international trade may be ensured by granting a refund which takes account of the refund hitherto granted to exporters;

Whereas, in the case of other beef and veal products, a refund need not be fixed since Community participation in world trade in these products is not significant;

Whereas, if the refund system is to operate normally, refunds should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87⁽²⁾;
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3807/89⁽⁴⁾, establishes the agricultural product nomenclature for the purposes of export refunds;

Whereas experience has shown that, for the sake of simplifying control measures, a refund should also be

granted on thin flanks, shin or shank individually wrapped and covered by CN code 0201 30 00; whereas Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 should therefore be amended;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Beef and Veal,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The list of products on which the export refund referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 is granted and the amount of that refund shall be as set out in Annex I hereto.

The description of CN code 0201 30 00 of the agricultural product nomenclature for export refunds, as shown in sector 6 of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87, is hereby replaced by that in Annex II hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 January 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 366, 24. 12. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 370, 19. 12. 1989, p. 27.

ANNEX I

(ECU/100 kg)		
Product code	Destination (?)	Amount of refund (°)
		— Live weight —
0102 10 00 190	01	96,00
0102 10 00 390	01	96,00
0102 90 31 900	02	68,50
	03	55,50
	04	25,50
0102 90 33 900	02	68,50
	03	55,50
	04	25,50
0102 90 35 900	02	86,50
	03	73,00
	04	34,50
0102 90 37 900	02	86,50
	03	73,00
	04	34,50
		— Net weight —
0201 10 10 100	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 10 10 900	02	101,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0201 10 90 110 (°)	02	106,00
	03	85,00
	04	42,50
0201 10 90 190	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 10 90 910 (°)	02	146,50
	03	115,00
	04	57,50
0201 10 90 990	02	101,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0201 20 21 000	02	101,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00

(ECU/100 kg)		
Product code	Destination (7)	Amount of refund (8)
— Net weight —		
0201 20 29 100 (1)	02	146,50
	03	115,00
	04	57,50
0201 20 29 900	02	101,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0201 20 31 000	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 20 39 100 (1)	02	106,00
	03	85,00
	04	42,50
0201 20 39 900	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 20 51 100	02	129,00
	03	110,50
	04	56,00
0201 20 51 900	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 20 59 110 (1)	02	186,50
	03	146,00
	04	73,00
0201 20 59 190	02	129,00
	03	110,50
	04	56,00
0201 20 59 910 (1)	02	106,00
	03	85,00
	04	42,50
0201 20 59 990	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 20 90 700	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0201 30 00 050 (4)	05	112,00
0201 30 00 100 (2)	02	266,50
	03	208,50
	04	104,50
	06	266,50
0201 30 00 130	02	144,50
	03	125,00
	04	62,50
	06	144,50
	07	90,00
0201 30 00 190 (6)	02	102,50
	03	84,00
	04	42,00
	06	102,50
	07	90,00

(ECU/100 kg)		
Product code	Destination (*)	Amount of refund (*)
		— Net weight —
0202 10 00 100	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0202 10 00 900	02	101,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0202 20 10 000	02	101,50
	03	88,00
	04	44,00
0202 20 30 000	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0202 20 50 100	02	129,00
	03	110,50
	04	56,00
0202 20 50 900	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0202 20 90 100	02	73,50
	03	65,00
	04	32,50
0202 30 90 100 (*)	05	112,00
0202 30 90 300	02	171,50
	03	163,00
	04	77,50
	06	163,00
0202 30 90 500 (*)	02	102,50
	03	84,00
	04	42,00
	06	102,50
	07	90,00
0202 30 90 900	07	90,00
0206 10 95 000	02	102,50
	03	84,00
	04	42,00
	06	102,50
0206 29 91 000	02	102,50
	03	84,00
	04	42,00
	06	102,50
0210 20 90 100	08	102,50
	09	60,50
0210 20 90 300	02	102,50
0210 20 90 500 (*)	02	102,50
1602 50 10 110	02	108,00
	03	108,00
	04	108,00
1602 50 10 130	02	96,00
	03	96,00
	04	96,00

(ECU/100 kg)

Product code	Destination (?)	Amount of refund (°)
		— Net weight —
1602 50 10 150	02	77,00
	03	77,00
	04	77,00
1602 50 10 170	02	51,00
	03	51,00
	04	51,00
1602 50 90 110	01	116,00 (°)
1602 50 90 190	01	73,00
1602 50 90 310	01	103,00 (°)
1602 50 90 390	01	65,00
1602 50 90 510	01	77,00 (°)
1602 50 90 590	01	48,50
1602 50 90 700	01	32,50
1602 50 90 800	01	16,00
1602 90 61 110	02	51,00
	03	51,00
	04	51,00
1602 90 69 100	01	32,50
1602 90 69 500	01	16,00

(°) Entry under this subheading is subject to the submission of the certificate appearing in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 32/82.

(°) Entry under this subheading is subject to compliance with the condition laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1964/82.

(°) The refund on beef in brine is granted on the net weight of the meat, after deduction of the weight of the brine.

(°) OJ No L 336, 29. 12. 1979, p. 44.

(°) OJ No L 221, 19. 8. 1984, p. 28.

(°) The lean bovine meat content excluding fat is determined in accordance with the procedure described in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2429/86 (OJ No L 210, 1. 8. 1986, p. 39).

(°) The destinations are as follows:

01 Third countries.

02 North African, Near and Middle East third countries, West, Central East and South African third countries, except Lebanon, Cyprus, Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

03 European third countries, the Canary Islands, Ceuta, Melilla, Lebanon, Cyprus, Greenland, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, China, North Korea and Hong Kong and the destinations referred to in Article 34 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3665/87 (OJ No L 351, 14. 12. 1987, p. 1), except Austria, Sweden and Switzerland.

04 Austria, Sweden and Switzerland.

05 The United States of America, carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2973/79 (OJ No L 336, 29. 12. 1979, p. 44).

06 French Polynesia and New Caledonia.

07 Canada.

08 North, West, Central, East and South African third countries, except Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

09 Switzerland.

(°) Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 885/68 provides that no export refunds shall be granted on products imported from third countries and re-exported to third countries.

NB: The countries are those in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3639/86 (OJ No L 336, 29. 11. 1986, p. 46).

The product codes and the footnotes are defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87 as amended.

ANNEX II

CN code	Description	of goods
0201 30 00	— Boneless :	
	— Boneless cuts exported to the USA under the conditions laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2973/79 (*)	0201 30 00 050
	— From the hindquarters of male adult bovine animals with a maximum of nine ribs or nine pairs of ribs (2), each piece individually wrapped	0201 30 00 100
	— Other boned cuts each piece individually wrapped	0201 30 00 150
	— Other, including minced meat, with a lean meat content (excluding fat) of 78 % or more (6)	0201 30 00 190
	— Other	0201 30 00 900

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 89/90

of 12 January 1990

adopting interim protective measures in regard to applications for STM licences
in the milk sector lodged between 1 and 6 January 1990

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Whereas applications for STM licences for butter and cheese lodged between 1 and 6 January 1990 are for quantities higher not only than the portion of the ceiling allotted for January 1990, but even higher than the entire indicative ceilings set for 1990 ;

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, and in particular Article 85 (1) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 606/86 of 28 February 1986 laying down detailed rules for applying the supplementary trade mechanism to milk products imported into Spain from the Community of Ten ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3991/89 ⁽²⁾, set the indicative ceilings for milk sector products for 1990 and split these up into monthly ceilings ;

Whereas Article 85 (1) of the Act of Accession states that the Commission may if an import ceiling is reached or exceeded decide, in accordance with emergency procedures, on the interim protective measures necessary ; whereas the quantities applied for between 1 and 6 January 1990 should therefore be reduced by fixed percentages and the further issuing of licences for the products in question suspended up to 28 January 1990 ; whereas this will automatically entail a rejection of applications lodged after 6 January,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

1. Applications for STM licences for the following products and categories mentioned in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 606/86 lodged between 1 and 6 January 1990 and notified to the Commission shall be accepted for the tonnages specified therein multiplied by the following coefficients :

CN code	Description	Coefficient
0405 00	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	0,00714
ex 0406	Cheese :	
	— category 1 : Processed cheese	0,00651
	— category 2 : Havarti, fat content 60 %	0,00461
	— category 3 : Edammer in balls, Gouda	0,00900
	— category 4 : Soft, ripened cows' milk cheese	0,00355
	— category 5 : Cheddar, Chester	0,00495
	— category 6 : Other, excluding Emmental, Gruyère, blue-veined cheese, Parmigiano Reggiano and Grana Padano	0,00734

2. The issuing of STM licences for products of the abovementioned CN codes is suspended up to 28 January 1990.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 58, 1. 3. 1986, p. 28.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 380, 29. 12. 1989, p. 44.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 January 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 90/90**of 12 January 1990****altering the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3707/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the fifth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,Whereas the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 77/90 ⁽³⁾;

Whereas, it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 77/90 to the information known to the Commission, that the

export refunds at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, exported in the natural state, as fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 77/90 are hereby altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation in respect of the products set out therein.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 13 January 1990.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 363, 13. 12. 1990, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 10, 12. 1. 1990, p. 43.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 January 1990 altering the export refunds on cereals
and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund
0709 90 60 000	—	—
0712 90 19 000	—	—
1001 10 10 000	06	95,00
	07	95,00
	02	0
1001 10 90 000	01	10,00
1001 90 91 000	08	46,00
	02	0
1001 90 99 000	04	51,00
	05	51,00
	02	10,00
1002 00 00 000	03	60,00
	05	60,00
	02	10,00
1003 00 10 000	09	59,00
	10	69,50
	02	0
1003 00 90 000	04	57,00
	02	10,00
1004 00 10 000	08	57,00
	02	0
1004 00 90 000	01	0
1005 10 90 000	—	—
1005 90 00 000	03	73,00
	02	0
1007 00 90 000	—	—
1008 20 00 000	—	—
1101 00 00 110	01	86,00
1101 00 00 120	01	86,00
1101 00 00 130	01	79,00
1101 00 00 150	01	76,00
1101 00 00 170	01	73,00
1101 00 00 180	01	70,00
1101 00 00 190	—	—
1101 00 00 900	—	—
1102 10 00 100	01	86,00
1102 10 00 200	01	86,00
1102 10 00 300	01	86,00
1102 10 00 500	01	86,00
1102 10 00 900	—	—
1103 11 10 100	01	190,00
1103 11 10 200	01	180,00
1103 11 10 500	01	161,00
1103 11 10 900	01	152,00
1103 11 90 100	01	86,00
1103 11 90 900	—	—

(¹) The destinations are identified as follows :

- 01 All third countries,
- 02 Other third countries,
- 03 Switzerland, Austria and Liechtenstein,
- 04 Switzerland, Austria, Liechtenstein, Ceuta and Melilla,
- 05 Zone II (b),
- 06 Turkey,
- 07 Algeria,
- 08 Zone I,
- 09 Zone VI, Zone I,
- 10 Hungary and Poland.

NB : The zones are those defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 (OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977, p. 53), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3049/89 (OJ No L 292, 11. 10. 1989, p. 10).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 91/90

of 12 January 1990

altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3707/89⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1806/89⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 12 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1636/87⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3942/89⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 76/90⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1906/87⁽⁹⁾ amended Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75⁽¹⁰⁾ as regards products falling within CN codes 2302 10, 2302 20, 2302 30 and 2302 40;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

— in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

— for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 11 January 1990;

Whereas the aforesaid corrective factor affects the entire calculation basis for the levies, including the equivalence coefficients;

Whereas the levy on the basic product as last fixed differs from the average levy by more than ECU 3,02 per tonne of basic product; whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74⁽¹¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1740/78⁽¹²⁾, the levies at present in force must therefore be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products processed from cereals and rice covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 3942/89 are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 15 January 1990.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 363, 13. 12. 1989, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 177, 24. 6. 1989, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 379, 28. 12. 1989, p. 13.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 10, 12. 1. 1990, p. 40.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 49.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 202, 26. 7. 1978, p. 8.

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

Done at Brussels, 12 January 1990.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 12 January 1990 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Import levies		
	Portugal	ACP or OCT	Third countries (other than ACP or OCT)
1102 30 00	3,02	189,24	192,26
1103 14 00	3,02	189,24	192,26
1103 29 50	3,02	189,24	192,26
1104 19 91	6,04	321,35	327,39
1108 19 10	30,83	271,37	302,20

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE

of 18 December 1989

adapting to technical progress the Annex to Council Directive 88/320/EEC on the inspection and verification of good laboratory practice (GLP)

(90/18/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 88/320/EEC of 9 June 1988 on the inspection and verification of good laboratory practice (GLP) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 7 (2) thereof,

Whereas it is necessary to adapt the Annex to Directive 88/320/EEC in order to facilitate uniform interpretation throughout the Community by replacing the reference to the OECD guidance documents by the full text of the documents concerned,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Annex to Directive 88/320/EEC is hereby replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

1. The Member States shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions needed in order to comply with this Directive not later than 1 July 1990 and in conjunction with Council Directive 88/320/EEC. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. Member States shall ensure that the text of the provisions of internal law which they adopt in the field of the Directive is communicated to the Commission.

Article 3

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 18 December 1989.

For the Commission

Martin BANGEMANN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 145, 11. 6. 1988, p. 35.

*ANNEX**'ANNEX*

The provisions for the inspection and verification of GLP which are contained in Annexes A and B to this Directive are those contained in Annexes 1 (guides for compliance monitoring procedures for good laboratory practice) and 2 (guidance for the conduct of laboratory inspections and study audits) respectively to the draft Council recommendation on compliance with principles of good laboratory practice (OECD ENV/CHEM/CM/88/15 (first revision)).

ANNEX A

GUIDES FOR COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROCEDURES FOR GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE (GLP)

To facilitate the mutual acceptance of test data generated for submission to regulatory authorities of OECD member countries, harmonization of the procedures adopted to monitor good laboratory practice compliance, as well as comparability of their quality and rigour, are essential.

The aim of this Annex is to provide detailed practical guidance to OECD member countries on the structure, mechanisms and procedures they should adopt when establishing national good laboratory practice compliance monitoring programmes so that these programmes may be internationally acceptable.

It is recognized that member countries will adopt GLP principles and establish compliance monitoring procedures according to national legal and administrative practices, and according to priorities they give to, e.g. the scope of initial and subsequent coverage concerning categories of chemicals and types of testing.

Since member countries may establish more than one good laboratory practice monitoring authority due to their legal framework for chemicals control, more than one good laboratory practice compliance programme may be established. The guidance set forth in the following paragraphs concern each of these authorities and compliance programmes, as appropriate.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The definitions of terms in the 'OECD principles of good laboratory practice', adopted in Article 1 of Council Directive 87/18/EEC⁽¹⁾ are applicable to this document. In addition, the following definitions apply:

GLP principles: Principles of good laboratory practice, that are consistent with the OECD principles of good laboratory practice as adopted in Article 1 of Directive 87/18/EEC.

GLP compliance monitoring: The periodic inspection of laboratories and/or auditing of studies for the purpose of verifying adherence to GLP principles.

(National) GLP compliance programme: The particular scheme established by a member country to monitor good laboratory practice compliance by laboratories within its territories, by means of inspections and study audits.

(National) GLP monitoring authority: A management body established within a member country with responsibility for monitoring the good laboratory practice compliance of laboratories within its territories and for discharging other such functions related to good laboratory practice as may be nationally determined. It is understood that more than one such body may be established in a member country.

Laboratory inspection: An on-site examination of the test facility's procedures and practices to assess the degree of compliance with GLP principles. During inspections, the management structures and operational procedures of the laboratory are examined, key technical personnel are interviewed, and the quality and integrity of data generated by the facility are assessed and reported.

Study audit: A comparison of raw data and associated records with the interim or final report in order to determine whether the raw data have been accurately reported, to determine whether testing was carried out in accordance with the study plan and standard operating procedures, to obtain additional information not provided in the report, and to establish whether practices were employed in the development of data that would impair their validity.

Inspector: A person who performs the laboratory inspections on behalf of the (national) GLP monitoring authority.

GLP compliance status: The level of adherence of a laboratory to the GLP principles as assessed by the (National) GLP monitoring authority.

Regulatory authority: A national body with legal responsibility for aspects of the control of chemicals.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 15, 17. 1. 1987, p. 29.

COMPONENTS OF GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE COMPLIANCE MONITORING PROCEDURES

Administration

A (national) GLP compliance programme should be the responsibility of a properly constituted, legally identifiable management body adequately staffed and working within a defined administrative framework.

Member countries should :

- ensure that the (national) GLP monitoring authority is directly responsible for an adequate 'team' of inspectors having the necessary technical/scientific expertise or is ultimately responsible for such a 'team',
- publish documents relating to the adoption of GLP principles within their territories,
- publish documents providing details of the (national) GLP compliance programme, including information on the legal or administrative framework within which the programme operates and references to published acts, normative documents (e.g. regulations, codes of practice), inspection manuals, guidance notes, etc.,
- maintain records of laboratories inspected (and their GLP compliance status) and of studies audited.

To foster international understanding and liaison, member countries should inform the OECD and other member countries (e.g. through the OECD complementary information exchange procedure) of the nature and availability of the documentation on GLP which has been produced, together with the addresses and telephone numbers of the (national) GLP monitoring authorities.

Confidentiality

(National) GLP monitoring authorities will have access to commercially valuable information and, on occasion, may even need to remove commercially sensitive documents from a laboratory or refer to them in detail in their reports.

Member countries should :

- make provision for the maintenance of confidentiality, not only by Inspectors but also by any other persons who gain access to confidential information as a result of GLP compliance monitoring activities,
- ensure that, unless all commercially sensitive and confidential information has been excised, reports of laboratory inspections and study audits are made available only to regulatory authorities and, where appropriate, to the laboratories inspected or concerned with study audits and/or to study sponsors.

The names of laboratories subject to laboratory inspections within a (national) GLP compliance programme, their levels of compliance with the national GLP principles and the date(s) the inspections were conducted should be made available to national GLP monitoring authorities in other member countries upon request.

Personnel and training

(National) GLP monitoring authorities should :

- *ensure that an adequate number of Inspectors is available*

The number of inspectors required will depend upon :

- (a) the number of laboratories involved in the (national) GLP compliance programme ;
- (b) the frequency with which the GLP compliance status of the laboratories is to be assessed ;
- (c) the number and complexity of the studies undertaken by those laboratories ;
- (d) the number of special inspections or audits requested by regulatory authorities,

- *ensure that inspectors are adequately qualified and trained*

Inspectors should have qualifications and practical experience in the range of scientific disciplines relevant to the testing of chemicals. (National) GLP monitoring authorities should :

- (a) ensure that arrangements are made for the appropriate training of Inspectors, having regard to their individual qualifications and experience,
 - (b) encourage consultations, including joint training activities where necessary, with the staff of (national) GLP monitoring authorities in other member countries in order to promote international harmonization in the interpretation and application of GLP principles, and in the monitoring of compliance with such principles,
- *ensure that inspectorate personnel have no financial or other interests in the laboratories inspected, the studies audited or the firms sponsoring such studies,*
 - *provide inspectors with a suitable means of identification (e.g. an identity card).*

Inspectors may be :

- on the permanent staff of the (national) GLP monitoring authority,
- on the permanent staff of a body separate from the (national) GLP monitoring authority, or
- employed on contract, or by another way, by the (national) GLP monitoring authority to perform laboratory inspections or study audits.

In the latter two cases, the (national) GLP monitoring authority should have ultimate responsibility for determining the GLP compliance status of laboratories and the quality/acceptability of a study audit, and for taking any action based on the results of laboratory inspections or study audits which may be necessary.

(National) GLP compliance programmes

GLP compliance monitoring is intended to ascertain whether laboratories have implemented GLP principles for the conduct of studies and are capable of assuring that the resulting data are of adequate quality. As indicated above, member countries should publish the details of their (national) GLP compliance programmes. Such information should *inter alia* :

- *define the scope and extent of the programme*

A (national) GLP compliance programme may cover only a limited range of chemicals, e.g. industrial chemicals, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, etc., or may include all chemicals. The scope of the monitoring for compliance should be defined, both with respect to the categories of chemicals and to the types of tests subject to it, e.g. physical, chemical, toxicological and/or ecotoxicological,

- *provide an indication as to the mechanism whereby laboratories enter the programme*

The application of GLP principles to health and environmental safety data generated for regulatory purposes may be mandatory. A mechanism should be available whereby laboratories may have their compliance with GLP principles monitored by the appropriate (national) GLP monitoring authority,

- *provide information on categories of laboratory inspections/study audits*

A (national) GLP compliance programme should include :

- (a) routine laboratory inspections — i.e. the regular monitoring of laboratories, in principle on a two-year cycle. These inspections include both a general inspection of the laboratory and a (limited) study audit of an on-going or completed study;
- (b) special laboratory inspections/study audits at the request of a regulatory authority — e.g. prompted by a query arising from the submission of data to a regulatory authority,

- *define the powers of inspectors for entry into laboratories and their access to data held by laboratories*

While inspectors will not normally wish to enter laboratories against the will of the laboratory management, circumstances may arise where entry and access to data are essential to protect public health or the environment. The powers available to the (national) GLP monitoring authority in such cases should be defined,

- *describe the laboratory inspection and study audit procedures for verification of GLP compliance*

The documentation should indicate the procedures which will be used to examine both the organizational processes and the conditions under which laboratory studies are planned, performed, monitored and recorded. Guidance for such procedures is available in Annex B to this Directive,

- *describe actions that may be taken as follow-up to laboratory inspections and study audits*

Follow-up to laboratory inspections and study audits

When a laboratory inspection or study audit has been completed, the inspector should prepare a written report of the findings.

Member countries should take action where deviations from GLP principles are found during or after a laboratory inspection or study audit. The appropriate actions should be described in documents from the (national) GLP monitoring authority.

If a laboratory inspection or study audit reveals only minor deviations from GLP principles, the laboratory should be required to correct such minor deviations. The inspector may need, at an appropriate time, to return to the facility to verify that corrections have been introduced.

Where no or where only minor deviations have been found, the (national) GLP monitoring authority may :

- issue a statement that the laboratory has been inspected and found to be operating in compliance with GLP principles. The date of inspection and, if appropriate, the categories of tests inspected in the laboratory at that time should be included. Such statements may be used to provide information to (national) GLP monitoring authorities in other Member countries, and/or
- provide the regulatory authority which requested a study audit with a detailed report of the findings.

Where serious deviations are found, the action taken by (national) GLP monitoring authorities will depend upon the particular circumstances of each case and the legal or administrative provisions under which GLP compliance monitoring has been established within their countries. Actions which may be taken include, but are not limited to, the following :

- issuance of a statement, giving details of the inadequacies or faults found which might affect the validity of studies conducted in the laboratory,
- suspension of laboratory inspections or study audits of a laboratory and, for example and where administratively possible, removal of the laboratory from the (national) GLP compliance programme or from any existing list or register of laboratories subject to GLP laboratory inspections,
- the requirement that a statement detailing the deviations be attached to specific study reports,
- action through the courts, where warranted by circumstances and where legal/administrative procedures so permit.

Where serious deviations are found which may have affected specific studies, the (national) GLP monitoring authority should consider the need to inform relevant regulatory authorities or (national) GLP monitoring authorities in other member countries of their findings.

Appeals procedures

Problems, or differences of opinion, between inspectors and laboratory management will normally be resolved during the course of an laboratory inspection or study audit. However, it may not always be possible for agreement to be reached. A procedure should exist whereby a laboratory may make representations relating to the outcome of a laboratory inspection or study audit for GLP compliance monitoring and/or relating to the action the GLP monitoring authority proposes to take thereon should exist.

ANNEX B

GUIDANCE FOR THE CONDUCT OF LABORATORY INSPECTIONS AND STUDY AUDITS

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Annex is to provide guidance for the conduct of laboratory inspections and study audits which would be mutually acceptable to the OECD member countries. It is principally concerned with laboratory inspections, an activity which occupies much of the time of GLP inspectors. A laboratory inspection will usually include a limited study audit or 'review' as a part of the inspection, but study audits will also have to be conducted from time to time at the request, for example, of a regulatory authority. General guidance for the conduct of study audits will be found at the end of this Annex.

Laboratory inspections are conducted to determine the degree of conformity of test facilities and laboratory studies with GLP principles and to determine the integrity of data to assure that resulting data are of adequate quality for assessment and decision-making by national regulatory authorities. Laboratory inspections result in reports which describe the degree of adherence of a test facility of the GLP principles. Laboratory inspections should be conducted on a regular, routine basis to establish and maintain a record of the GLP compliance status of a test facility.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The definitions of terms in the 'OECD principles of good laboratory practice', adopted in Article 1 of Directive 87/18/EEC and in the Annex A to this Directive, are applicable to this Annex.

LABORATORY INSPECTIONS

Inspections for compliance with GLP principles may take place in any test facility generating health or environmental safety data for regulatory purposes. Inspectors may be required to audit data relating to the physical, chemical, toxicological or ecotoxicological properties of a substance or preparation. In some cases, Inspectors may need assistance from experts in particular disciplines.

The wide diversity of facilities (in terms both of physical layout and management structure), together with the variety of types of studies encountered by inspectors, means that inspectors must use their own judgement to assess the degree and extent of compliance with GLP principles. Nevertheless, inspectors should strive for a consistent approach in evaluating whether, in the case of a particular laboratory or study, an adequate level of compliance with each GLP principle has been achieved.

In the following sections, guidance is provided on the various aspects of the testing facility, including its personnel and procedures, which are likely to be examined by Inspectors. In each section, there is a statement of purpose, as well as an illustrative list of specific items which could be considered during the course of a laboratory inspection. These lists are not meant to be comprehensive and should not be taken as such.

Inspectors should not concern themselves with the need for, or objectives of, the study or the interpretation of the findings of studies with respect to risks for human health or the environment. These aspects are the responsibility of those regulatory authorities to which the data are submitted for regulatory purposes.

Laboratory inspections and study audits inevitably disturb the normal work in a laboratory. Inspectors should therefore carry out their work in a carefully planned way and, so far as practicable, respect the wishes of the management of the laboratory as to the timing of visits to certain sections of the facility.

Inspectors will, while conducting laboratory inspections and study audits, have access to confidential, commercially valuable information. It is essential that they ensure that such information is seen by authorized personnel only. Their responsibilities in this respect will have been established within their (national) GLP compliance monitoring programme.

INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Pre-inspection

Purpose: To familiarize the inspector with the facility which is about to be inspected in respect of management structure, physical layout of buildings and range of studies.

Prior to conducting a laboratory inspection or study audit, Inspectors should familiarize themselves with the facility which is to be visited. Any existing information on the facility should be reviewed. This may include previous inspection reports, the layout of the facility, organization charts, study reports, protocols and curricula vitae (CVs) of key personnel. Such documents would provide information on:

- the type, size and layout of the facility,
- the range of studies likely to be encountered during the inspection,
- the management structure of the facility.

Inspectors should note, in particular, any deficiencies from previous laboratory inspections. Where no previous laboratory inspections have been conducted, a pre-inspection visit can be made to obtain relevant information.

Laboratories should be informed of the date and time of inspectors' arrival, the objective of their visit and the length of time they expect to be on the premises. This will allow the laboratory to ensure that the appropriate personnel and documentation are available. In cases where particular documents or records are to be examined, it may be useful to identify these to the laboratory in advance of the visit so that they will be immediately available during the laboratory inspection.

Starting conference

Purpose: To inform the management and staff of the facility of the reason for the laboratory inspection or study audit that is about to take place, and to identify the laboratory areas, study(ies) selected for audit, documents and personnel likely to be involved.

The administrative and practical details of a laboratory inspection or study audit should be discussed with the management of the facility at the start of the visit. At the starting conference, inspectors should:

- outline the purpose and scope of the visit,
- describe the documentation which will be required for the laboratory inspection, such as lists of on-going and completed studies, study plans, standard operating procedures, study reports, etc. Access to and, if necessary, arrangements for the copying of relevant documents should be agreed upon at this time,
- clarify or request information as to the management structure (organization) and personnel of the facility,
- request information as to the conduct, side-by-side, of studies subject to GLP principles with others for which they are not applied,
- make an initial determination as to the parts of the facility to be covered during the laboratory inspection,
- describe the documents and specimens that will be needed for on-going or completed study(ies) selected for study audit.

Before proceeding further with a laboratory inspection, it is advisable for the inspector to establish contact with the laboratory's quality assurance (QA) unit.

As a general rule, when inspecting a facility, Inspectors will find it helpful to be accompanied by a member of the QA unit.

Inspectors may wish to request that a room be set aside for examination of documents and other activities.

Organization and personnel

Purpose: To determine whether: the test facility has sufficient qualified personnel, staff resources and support services for the variety and number of studies undertaken; the organizational structure is appropriate; and management has established a policy regarding training and staff health surveillance appropriate to the studies undertaken in the facility.

The management should be asked to produce certain documents, for example:

- floor plans,
- facility management and scientific organisation charts,
- CVs of key personnel involved in the type(s) of studies selected for the study audit,
- list(s) of on-going and completed studies with information on the type of study, initiation/completion dates, test system, route of administration and name of study director,

- staff training and health surveillance policies, where such policies have been established,
- staff training records where available,
- an index to the facility's standard operating procedures (SOPs),
- specific SOPs as related to the studies or procedures being inspected or audited,
- list(s) of the study directors associated with the study(ies) being audited.

The inspector should check, in particular :

- lists of on-going and completed studies to ascertain the level of work being undertaken by the laboratory,
- the identity and qualifications of the study directors, the head of the quality assurance unit and other key personnel,
- existence of SOPs for all relevant areas of testing.

Quality assurance programme

Purpose: To determine whether the mechanisms used to assure management that laboratory studies are conducted in accordance with GLP principles are adequate.

The head of the quality assurance (QA) unit should be asked to demonstrate the systems and methods for QA inspection and monitoring of studies, and the system for recording observations made during QA monitoring. Inspectors should check :

- the qualifications of the head of QA, and of all QA staff,
- that the QA unit functions independently from the staff involved in the studies,
- how the QA unit schedules and conducts inspections, how it monitors identified critical phases in a study, and what resources are available for QA inspections and monitoring activities,
- that where studies are of such short duration that monitoring of each study is impracticable, arrangements exist for monitoring on a sample basis,
- the extent and depth of QA monitoring during the practical phases of the study,
- the QA procedures for checking the final report to ensure its agreement with the raw data,
- that management receives reports from QA concerning problems likely to affect the quality or integrity of a study,
- the actions taken by QA when deviations are found,
- the QA role, if any, if studies or parts of studies are done in contract laboratories,
- the part played, if any, by QA in the review, revision and up-dating of SOPs.

Facilities

Purpose: To determine whether the test facility is of suitable size, construction, design and location to meet the demands of the studies being undertaken.

The Inspector should check that :

- the design enables an adequate degree of separation so that, e.g. test substances, animals, diets, pathological specimens, etc. of one study cannot be confused with those of another,
- environmental control and monitoring procedures exist and function adequately in critical areas, e.g. animal and other biological test systems rooms, test substance storage areas, laboratory areas,
- the general housekeeping is adequate for the various facilities and that there are, if necessary, pest control procedures.

Care, housing and containment of biological test systems

Purpose: To determine whether the test facility, if engaged in studies using animals or other biological test systems, has support facilities and conditions for their care, housing and containment, adequate to prevent stress and other problems which could affect the test system and hence the quality of data.

A test facility may be carrying out studies which require a diversity of animal or plant species as well as microbial or other cellular or sub-cellular systems. The type of test systems being used will determine the aspects relating to care, housing or containment that the Inspector will monitor. Using his judgement, the inspector will check, according to the test systems, that :

- there are facilities adequate for the test systems used and for testing needs,
- there are arrangements to quarantine animals and plants being introduced into the facility and that these arrangements are working satisfactorily,
- there are arrangements to isolate animals (or other elements of a test system, if necessary) known to be, or suspected of being, diseased or carriers of disease,
- there is adequate monitoring and record-keeping of health, behaviour or other aspects, as appropriate to the test system,
- the equipment for maintaining the environmental conditions required for each test system is adequate, well maintained, and effective,
- animal cages, racks, tanks and other containers, as well as accessory equipment, are kept sufficiently clean,
- analyses to check environmental conditions and support systems are carried out as required,
- facilities exist for removal and disposal of animal waste and refuse from the test systems and that these are operated so as to minimise vermin infestation, odours, disease hazards and environmental contamination,
- storage areas are provided for animal feed or equivalent materials for all test systems; that these areas are not used for the storage of other materials such as test substances, pest control chemicals or disinfectants, and that they are separate from areas in which animals are housed or other biological test systems are kept,
- stored feed and bedding are protected from deterioration by adverse environmental conditions, infestation or contamination.

Apparatus, materials, reagents and specimens

Purpose: To determine whether the laboratory has suitably located, operational apparatus in sufficient quantity and of adequate capacity to meet the requirements of the tests being conducted in the facility and that the materials, reagents and specimens are properly labelled, used and stored.

The inspector should check that:

- apparatus are clean and in good working order,
- records have been kept of apparatus operation, maintenance, standardization and calibration,
- materials and chemical reagents are properly labelled and stored at appropriate temperatures and that expiry dates are not being ignored. Labels for reagents should indicate their source, identity and concentration and/or other pertinent information,
- specimens are well identified by test system, study, nature and date of collection,
- apparatus and materials used do not interfere with the test systems.

Test systems

Purpose: To determine whether adequate procedures exist for the handling and control of the variety of test systems required by the studies undertaken in the facility: e.g. chemical and physical systems, cellular and microbic systems, plants or animals.

Physical and chemical systems

The inspector should check that:

- where required by study plans, the stability of test and reference substances were determined and that the reference substances specified in test plans were used,
- SOPs exist to cover laboratory activities and that their provisions are observed,
- in automated systems, data generated as graphs, recorder traces or computer print-outs are documented as raw data and archived.

Biological test systems

Taking account of the relevant aspects referred to above relating to care, housing or containment of biological test systems, the inspector should check that:

- test systems are as specified in study plans,
- test systems are adequately identified,
- animals are adequately and, if necessary and appropriate, uniquely identified throughout the study,

- housing or containers of test systems are properly identified with all the necessary information,
- there is an adequate separation of studies being conducted on the same animal species (or the same biological test systems) but with different substances,
- there is an adequate separation of animal species (and other biological test systems) either in space or in time,
- the biological test system environment is as specified in the study plan or in SOPs for aspects such as temperature, or light/dark cycles,
- the recording of the receipt, handling, housing or containment, care and health evaluation is appropriate to the test systems,
- written records are kept of examination, quarantine, morbidity, mortality, behaviour, diagnosis and treatment of animal and plant test systems or other similar aspects as appropriate to each biological test system,
- there are provisions for the appropriate disposal of test systems at the end of tests.

Test and reference substances

Purpose: To determine whether the laboratory has procedures designed (i) to ensure that the identity, potency, quantity and composition of test and reference substances are in accordance with their specifications, and (ii) to properly receive and store test and reference substances.

The inspector should check that:

- there are SOPs for recording the receipt, and for the handling, sampling, usage and storage of test and reference substances,
- test and reference substances containers are properly labelled,
- storage conditions are appropriate to preserve the concentration, purity and stability of the test and reference substances,
- there are SOPs for the determination of identity, purity, composition, stability, and for the prevention of contamination of test and reference substances, where applicable,
- records are kept of the composition, characterisation, concentration, and stability of test and reference substances, where applicable,
- there are procedures for the determination of the homogeneity and stability of mixtures containing test and reference substances, where applicable,
- containers holding mixtures (or dilutions) of the test and reference substances are labelled and that records are kept of the homogeneity and stability of their contents, where applicable,
- when the test is of longer than four weeks' duration, samples from each batch of test and reference substances have been taken for analytical purposes and that they have been retained for an appropriate time,
- procedures for mixing substances are designed to prevent errors in identification or cross-contamination.

Standard operating procedures

Purpose: To determine whether the laboratory has written standard operating procedures (SOPs) relating to all the important aspects of the laboratory's operations, considering that one of the most important management techniques for controlling laboratory operations is the use of written SOPs. These relate directly to the routine elements of tests conducted by the laboratory.

The inspector should check that:

- each laboratory area has immediately available relevant, authorized copies of SOPs,
- procedures exist for revision and updating of SOPs,
- any amendments or changes to SOPs have been authorized and dated,
- historical files of SOPs are maintained,
- SOPs are available for, but not necessarily limited to, the following activities:
 - (i) receipt, identification, labelling, handling, sampling, usage and storage of test and reference substances;
 - (ii) maintenance, cleaning and calibration of measuring apparatus and environmental control equipment;
 - (iii) preparation of reagents and dosing formulations;
 - (iv) record-keeping, reporting, storage and retrieval of records and reports;

- (v) preparation and environmental control of areas containing the test systems ;
- (vi) receipt, transfer, location, characterization, identification and care of test systems ;
- (vii) handling of the test systems before, during and at the termination of the study ;
- (viii) disposal of test systems ;
- (ix) use of pest control and cleaning agents ;
- (x) quality assurance programme operations.

Performance of the study

Purpose : To verify that written study plans exist and that the plans and the conduct of the study are in accordance with GLP principles.

The inspector should check that :

- the study plan was signed by the study director,
- any amendments to the study plan were signed and dated,
- the date of the agreement to the study plan by the sponsor was recorded, (where applicable),
- measurements, observations, and examinations were in accordance with the study plan and relevant SOPs,
- the results of these measurements, observations and examinations were recorded directly, promptly, accurately and legibly and were signed (or initialled) and dated,
- any changes in the raw data, including data stored in computers, did not obscure previous entries, included the reason for the change and were signed and dated,
- computer-generated or stored data have been identified and that the procedures to protect them against unauthorized amendments or loss are adequate,
- the computer software used within the study is reliable, accurate, and can be validated,
- any unforeseen events recorded in the raw data have been investigated and evaluated,
- the results presented in the reports of the study (interim or final) are consistent and complete and that they correctly reflect the raw data.

Reporting of study results

Purpose : To determine whether final reports are prepared in accordance with GLP Principles.

When a final report is available, the inspector should check that :

- it is signed and dated by the study director and by other principal scientists,
- the study director has signed a statement indicating acceptance of responsibility for the validity of the study and confirming that the study was conducted in accordance with GLP principles,
- a quality assurance statement is included in the report and that it is signed and dated,
- any amendments were made by the responsible personnel,
- it lists the archive location of all samples, specimens and raw data.

Storage and retention of records

Purpose : To determine whether the facility has generated adequate records and reports and whether adequate provision has been made for the safe storage and retention of records and materials.

The inspector should check :

- the archive facilities for the storage of study plans, raw data, final reports, samples and specimens,
- the procedures for retrieval or archived materials,
- the procedures whereby access to the archives is limited to authorized personnel and records are kept of personnel given access to raw data, slides, etc.,
- that an inventory is maintained of materials removed from, and returned to, the archives,
- that records and materials are retained for the required or appropriate period of time and are protected from loss or damage by fire, adverse environmental conditions, etc.

STUDY AUDITS

Laboratory inspections will generally include *inter alia* (limited) study audits. These may be brief reviews of on-going or completed studies. When specific study audits are requested by regulatory authorities, the conduct and reporting of the study should be subjected to a detailed examination. Because of the wide variation in the types of studies which might be audited, only general guidance is appropriate, and inspectors and others taking part in study audits will always need to exercise judgement as to the nature and extent of their examinations. The objective should be to reconstruct the study from the study plan using relevant SOPs, raw data and other archived material.

In some cases, inspectors may need assistance from other experts in order to conduct an effective study audit, e.g. where there is a need to examine tissue sections under the microscope.

When conducting a study audit, the inspector should :

- obtain names, job descriptions and summaries of training and experience for selected personnel engaged in the study(ies) such as the study director and principal scientists,
- check that there is sufficient staff trained in relevant areas for the study(ies) undertaken,
- identify individual items of apparatus or special equipment used in the study and examine the calibration, maintenance and service records for the equipment,
- review the records relating to the stability of the test substances, analyses of test substance and formulations, analyses of feed, etc.,
- attempt to determine, through the interview process if possible, the work assignments of selected individuals participating in the study to ascertain if these individuals had the time to accomplish the tasks specified in the study plan or report,
- obtain copies of all documentation concerning control procedures or forming integral parts of the study, including :
 - (i) the study plan ;
 - (ii) SOPs in use at the time the study was done ;
 - (iii) log books, laboratory notebooks, files, worksheets, print-outs of computer-stored data, etc. ;
 - (iv) the final report.

In studies in which animals (i.e. rodents and other mammals) are used, the inspectors should follow a certain percentage of individual animals from their arrival at the laboratory to autopsy. They should pay particular attention to the records relating to :

- animal body weight, food/water intake, dose formulation and administration, etc.,
- clinical observations and autopsy findings,
- clinical chemistry,
- pathology.

COMPLETION OF INSPECTION OR STUDY AUDIT

When a laboratory inspection or study audit has been completed, the inspector should be prepared to discuss his findings with representatives of the test facility and should prepare a written report, i.e. the inspection report.

A laboratory inspection of any large laboratory is likely to reveal a number of minor deviations from GLP principles but, normally, these will not be sufficiently serious to affect the validity of studies emanating from that laboratory. In such cases, it is reasonable for an inspector to report that the laboratory is operating in compliance with GLP principles according to the criteria established by the (national) GLP monitoring authority. Nevertheless, details of the inadequacies or faults detected should be provided to the laboratory and assurances sought from its senior management that action will be taken to remedy them. The inspector may need to revisit the laboratory after a period of time to verify that necessary action has been taken.

If a serious deviation from the GLP principles is identified during a laboratory inspection or study audit which, in the opinion of the inspector, may have affected the validity of that study, or of other studies performed at the facility, the inspector should report back to the (national) GLP monitoring authority. The action taken by that authority will depend upon the nature and extent of the non-compliance and the legal and/or administrative provisions within the GP compliance programme.

Where a study audit has been conducted at the request of a regulatory authority, a full report of the findings should be prepared and sent via the relevant (national) GLP monitoring authority to the regulatory authority concerned.

COMMISSION DECISION**of 20 December 1989****approving the mechanism for differentiating between producers of heavy lambs
and producers of light lambs in Spain****(Only the Spanish text is authentic)****(90/19/EEC)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89
of 25 September 1989 on the common organization of
the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, and in
particular Article 4 (4) thereof,

Whereas Article 4 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89
provides for the introduction of a mechanism for differen-
tiating between producers of heavy lambs and producers
of light lambs; whereas the introduction of such a
mechanism is a prerequisite for the application during
the 1990 marketing year of the arrangements provided for
in Article 22 (8) of that Regulation;

Whereas on 28 November 1989 Spain forwarded to the
Commission a draft mechanism for differentiating
between producers of heavy lambs and producers of light
lambs; whereas the components of the mechanism
provided for by Spain are likely to ensure suitable
application of the provisions laid down in Articles 4 (3)
and 5 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 pending the

application of the Community measures to be adopted on
the subject,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The mechanism for differentiating between producers of
heavy lambs and producers of light lambs forwarded by
Spain on 28 November 1989 is hereby approved.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to Spain.

Done at Brussels, 20 December 1989.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 289, 7. 10. 1989, p. 1.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 22 December 1989

relating to the specific programme concerning the processing and marketing of freshwater fish products in Italy for the period 1989 to 1991 forwarded by Italy pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 355/77

(Only the Italian text is authentic)

(90/20/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 of 15 February 1977 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural and fishery products are processed and marketed⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88⁽²⁾ and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas the Commission, by Decision 89/423/EEC⁽³⁾, extended the specific programme concerning the processing and marketing of fish products in Italy for the period 1989 to 1990;

Whereas this programme does not take freshwater fish products into consideration;

Whereas Italy forwarded to the Commission on 3 August 1989 a specific programme concerning the processing and marketing of freshwater fish products in Italy;

Whereas this programme complies with the provisions of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77;

Whereas this programme contributes to the fulfilment of the objectives of the common fisheries policy and it includes the details referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77;

Whereas this programme should be consistent with the multiannual guidance programmes for restructuring, modernizing and developing the fishing industry and for

developing aquaculture as adopted by the Commission by Decisions 88/4/EEC⁽⁴⁾ and 88/140/EEC⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas this programme contains certain actions which are ineligible under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 and they therefore should be excluded from this programme;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the joint opinion of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures and Rural Development and the Standing Committee for the Fishing Industry,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The specific programme concerning the processing or marketing of freshwater fish products in Italy, forwarded by Italy on 3 August 1989, the main features of which are set out in Annex I, are hereby approved, subject to the provisions in Annex II.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Italian Republic.

Done at Brussels, 22 December 1989.

For the Commission

Manuel MARÍN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 51, 23. 2. 1977, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 374, 31. 12. 1988, p. 25.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 196, 12. 7. 1989, p. 47.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 4, 7. 1. 1988, p. 21.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 67, 12. 3. 1988, p. 18.

ANNEX 1

Main features of the programme in respect of the common measures to improve the conditions under which freshwater fish products are processed and marketed, drawn up by Italy pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 355/77

1. Purpose of the programme

Improvement and rationalization of marketing/distribution networks for fish products.

2. Delimitation of the area

The whole of Italy.

3. Duration

The programme covers the period from 1 September 1989 to 31 December 1991. Investment projects may be introduced under the present programme until 31 December 1990 (Article 10, Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88).

(a) For the freshwater fish products processing sector:

- establishment of processing centres with a comprehensive handling, cleaning, gutting, filleting, slicing, smoking line, etc.,
- establishment of primary processing centres.

(b) Concerning the marketing and distribution of freshwater fish products

- rationalization and automation of commercial distribution chains.

5. Investment forecasts

In order to reach the forecast objectives and in particular to stabilise production costs and the creation of new products, the total investment funds for the programme's duration are ECU 10,4 million and are broken down as follows:

- for structural investment in the sector in handling, processing, canning, freezing and preparation ECU 8,7 million
- for modernizing, improving and automating fish markets ECU 1,7 million

The financial data, as well as the breakdown between the various types of investment, are indicative.

6. National aids

The above investments may receive subsidies granted by regions or other public bodies which have a specific interest in these different sectors.

*ANNEX II***Final conclusions**

1. The Commission considers that the programme submitted by Italy as a framework for future Community or national financing schemes constitutes a suitable basis to facilitate the development of the processing and marketing of freshwater fish products.

In this connection, the Commission emphasizes the importance of the prospective development of resources and of the consequences and objectives of the multiannual guidance programmes with regard to the fishing fleet and in particular aquaculture, for the future development of the processing and marketing of freshwater fish products, a sector which should be considered as the most important source for future supply of raw materials.

2. Investments in products for human consumption which are not listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty shall be examined with particular reference to Article 7 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 ; these should contain significant amounts of fish.
 3. The Commission points out that the estimated investment needs contained in these programmes do not imply any commitment to financial participation by the Community.
-

COMMISSION DECISION**of 5 January 1990****adjusting the weightings applicable from 1 December 1989 to the remuneration of officials of the European Communities serving in non-member countries****(90/21/ECSC, EEC, Euratom)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Staff Regulations of officials of the European Communities laid down by Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 2187/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the second paragraph of Article 13 of Annex X thereto,Whereas, pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 13 of Annex X to the Staff Regulations, Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 2899/89 ⁽³⁾ laid down the weightings to be applied from 1 July 1989 to the remuneration of officials serving in non-member countries payable in the currency of their country of employment;Whereas the Commission has made a number of adjustments to these weightings in recent months, pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 13 of Annex X to the Staff Regulations ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas some of these weightings should be adjusted with effect from 1 December 1989 given that the statistics available to the Commission show that in certain non-member countries the variation in the cost of living measured on the basis of the weighting and the corresponding exchange rate has exceeded 5 % since weightings were last laid down or adjusted,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

With effect from 1 December 1989 the weightings applicable to the remuneration of officials serving in non-member countries payable in the currency of their country of employment are adjusted as shown in the Annex.

The exchange rates for the payment of such remuneration shall be those used for implementation of the budget of the European Communities during the month preceding the date on which this Decision takes effect.

Done at Brussels, 5 January 1990.

For the Commission

António CARDOSO E CUNHA

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 56, 4. 3. 1968, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 209, 21. 7. 1989, p. 1.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 279, 28. 9. 1989, p. 30.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 331, 6. 11. 1989, p. 49 and OJ No L 356, 6. 12. 1989, p. 20.

ANNEX

Country of employment	Weighting
Brazil	49,48
Dominican Republic	41,71
Nigeria	59,59
Sierra Leone	95,69
Solomon Islands	76,10
Somalia	37,11
Sudan	109,57
Turkey	55,99
Uganda	146,36
Uruguay	58,24
Yugoslavia	32,79
Zaire	75,39
Zambia	70,05