

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 98

Volume 34

19 April 1991

English edition

Legislation

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 953/91**of 18 April 1991****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 3577/90⁽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 2205/90⁽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 533/91⁽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 the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 17 April 1991;

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 533/91 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 19 April 1991.

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

Done at Brussels, 18 April 1991.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 353, 17. 12. 1990, p. 23.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 59, 6. 3. 1991, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 18 April 1991 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CN code	Levy
0709 90 60	135,47 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
0712 90 19	135,47 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 10	195,38 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 90	195,38 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 90 91	168,81
1001 90 99	168,81
1002 00 00	154,95 ⁽⁶⁾
1003 00 10	151,40
1003 00 90	151,40
1004 00 10	141,19
1004 00 90	141,19
1005 10 90	135,47 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1005 90 00	135,47 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1007 00 90	141,03 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 10 00	50,93
1008 20 00	137,94 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 30 00	58,73 ⁽⁵⁾
1008 90 10	⁽⁷⁾
1008 90 90	58,73
1101 00 00	250,86 ⁽⁸⁾
1102 10 00	232,29 ⁽⁸⁾
1103 11 10	316,41 ⁽⁸⁾
1103 11 90	269,29 ⁽⁸⁾

⁽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 715/90 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 applied in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.

⁽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).

⁽⁸⁾ On importation into Portugal the levy is increased by the amount specified in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3808/90.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 954/91

of 18 April 1991

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 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 3577/90⁽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 2205/90⁽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 3845/90⁽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 the other currencies, an exchange rate based on an average of the ecu rates published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, C series, over a period to be determined, multiplied by the coefficient referred to in the preceding indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 17 April 1991;

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

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 19 April 1991.

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

Done at Brussels, 18 April 1991.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1,⁽²⁾ OJ No L 353, 17. 12. 1990, p. 23.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 367, 29. 12. 1990, p. 10.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 18 April 1991 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Current 4	1st period 5	2nd period 6	3rd period 7
0709 90 60	0	0	0	0
0712 90 19	0	0	0	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	0	0
1005 90 00	0	0	0	0
1007 00 90	0	0	0	0
1008 10 00	0	0	0	0
1008 20 00	0	0	0	0
1008 30 00	0	0	0	0
1008 90 90	0	0	0	0
1101 00 00	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Current 4	1st period 5	2nd period 6	3rd period 7	4th period 8
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 955/91

of 18 April 1991

fixing the minimum levies on the importation of olive oil and levies on the importation of other olive oil sector 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 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 3577/90⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1514/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Algeria⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 728/91⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Morocco⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 729/91⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1508/76 of 24 June 1976 on imports of olive oil originating in Tunisia⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 413/86⁽⁸⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 of 17 May 1977 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey⁽⁹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 730/91⁽¹⁰⁾, and in particular Article 10 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1620/77 of 18 July 1977 laying down detailed rules for the importation of olive oil from Lebanon⁽¹¹⁾;

Whereas by Regulation (EEC) No 3131/78⁽¹²⁾, as amended by the Act of Accession of Greece, the Commission decided to use the tendering procedure to fix levies on olive oil;

Whereas Article 3 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2751/78 of 23 November 1978 laying down general rules for fixing the import levy on olive oil by tender⁽¹³⁾ specifies that the minimum levy rate shall be fixed for each of the products concerned on the basis of the situation on the world market and the Community market and of the levy rates indicated by tenderers;

Whereas, in the collection of the levy, account should be taken of the provisions in the Agreements between the Community and certain third countries; whereas in particular the levy applicable for those countries must be fixed, taking as a basis for calculation the levy to be collected on imports from the other third countries;

Whereas application of the rules recalled above to the levy rates indicated by tenderers on 15 and 16 April 1991 leads to the minimum levies being fixed as indicated in Annex I to this Regulation;

Whereas the import levy on olives falling within 29 codes 0709 90 39 and 0711 20 90 and on products falling within CN codes 1522 00 31, 1522 00 39 and 2306 90 19 must be calculated from the minimum levy applicable on the olive oil contained in these products; whereas, however, the levy charged for olive oil may not be less than an amount equal to 8 % of the value of the imported product, such amount to be fixed at a standard rate; whereas application of these provisions leads to the levies being fixed as indicated in Annex II to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The minimum levies on olive oil imports are fixed in Annex I.

Article 2

The levies applicable on imports of other olive oil sector products are fixed in Annex II.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on 19 April 1991.

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 353, 17. 12. 1990, p. 23.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 24.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 80, 27. 3. 1991, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 43.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 80, 27. 3. 1991, p. 2.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 9.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 48, 26. 2. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 80, 27. 3. 1991, p. 3.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 21. 7. 1977, p. 4.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1978, p. 60.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ No L 331, 28. 11. 1978, p. 6.

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

Done at Brussels, 18 April 1991.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Minimum import levies on olive oil

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Non-member countries
1509 10 10	77,00 ⁽¹⁾
1509 10 90	77,00 ⁽¹⁾
1509 90 00	89,00 ⁽²⁾
1510 00 10	77,00 ⁽¹⁾
1510 00 90	122,00 ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ For imports of oil falling within this CN code and produced entirely in one of the countries listed below and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by :

- (a) Lebanon : ECU 0,60 per 100 kg ;
- (b) Tunisia : ECU 12,69 per 100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country ; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force ;
- (c) Turkey : ECU 22,36 per 100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country ; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force ;
- (d) Algeria and Morocco : ECU 24,78 per 100 kg provided that the operator furnishes proof of having paid the export tax applied by that country ; however, the repayment may not exceed the amount of the tax in force.

⁽²⁾ For imports of oil falling within this CN code :

- (a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by ECU 3,86 per 100 kg ;
- (b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by ECU 3,09 per 100 kg.

⁽³⁾ For imports of oil falling within this CN code :

- (a) produced entirely in Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia and transported directly from any of those countries to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by ECU 7,25 per 100 kg ;
- (b) produced entirely in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy to be collected is reduced by ECU 5,80 per 100 kg.

ANNEX II

Import levies on other olive oil sector products

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Non-member countries
0709 90 39	16,94
0711 20 90	16,94
1522 00 31	38,50
1522 00 39	61,60
2306 90 19	6,16

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 956/91

of 18 April 1991

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1481/86 on the determination of prices of fresh or chilled sheep carcasses on representative Community markets and the survey of prices of certain other qualities of sheep carcasses in the Community

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

markets as well as the survey of prices of certain other qualities of sheep carcasses in the Community;

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⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3577/90⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (5) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 398/91 of 5 February 1991 on the determination of the Community standard quality of fresh or chilled sheep carcasses⁽³⁾, certain alterations should be made in the definition of fresh or chilled sheep carcasses for price reporting purposes; whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1481/86 should therefore be amended;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1481/86⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 320/91⁽⁵⁾, lays down the rules for the determination of prices of fresh or chilled sheep carcasses on representative Community

Whereas the Management Committee for Sheep and Goats has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1481/86 is hereby amended as follows:

1. In Article 2 (1) second subparagraph '9' is replaced by '12' and in the fourth subparagraph '16' is replaced by '21'.
2. Annex II is amended as follows

- (a) Point D2 is replaced by the following:

Category	Weighting coefficient
corderos I	50 %
corderos II	50 %

- (b) Point E2 (b) is replaced by the following:

'Regional markets: Agneaux

Weight range	Degree of fattening	Conformation	Weighting coefficients
12 — 16 kg	Couvert (appellation "parfait")	E	3,79 %
		U	4,55 %
		R	7,20 %
		O	3,79 %
	Gras	E	2,66 %
		U	3,41 %
		R	4,93 %
		O	3,03 %

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 289, 7. 10. 1989, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 353, 17. 12. 1990, p. 23.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 130, 16. 5. 1986, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 37, 9. 2. 1991, p. 33.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 41, 14. 2. 1991, p. 1.

<i>Weight range</i>	<i>Degree of fattening</i>	<i>Conformation</i>	<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
16 — 19 kg	Couvert (appellation "parfait")	E	3,79 %
		U	4,55 %
		R	7,20 %
		O	3,79 %
	Gras	E	2,65 %
		U	3,41 %
		R	4,92 %
		O	3,03 %

<i>Weight range</i>	<i>Degree of fattening</i>	<i>Conformation</i>	<i>Weighting coefficients</i>
19 — 22 kg	Couvert (appellation "parfait")	E	3,78 %
		U	4,54 %
		R	7,19 %
		O	3,78 %
	Gras	E	2,65 %
		U	3,41 %
		R	4,92 %
		O	3,03 %

(c) Point F2 is replaced by the following:

<i>'Category</i>	<i>Weighting coefficient</i>
Αμνοί I	50 %
Αμνοί II	50 %

(d) Point H2 is replaced by the following:

<i>'Category</i>	<i>Weighting coefficient</i>
Agnelli I	50 %
Agnelli II	50 %

(e) Point J2 is replaced by the following:

<i>'Category</i>	<i>Weighting coefficient</i>
Borregos I	50 %
Borregos II	50 %

3. Annex III is replaced by the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 6 May 1991.

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

Done at Brussels, 18 April 1991.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

ANNEX III

The definitions of lambs carcasses are as follows:

A. BELGIUM

Agneaux de boucherie : Butcher's lambs less than 12 months old with an estimated
Slachtlammeren carcass weight of between 12 and 23 kilograms.

B. DENMARK

Slagtekroppe af lam :

— Ekstra : Carcasses of butcher's lambs less than 12 months old with well-developed legs, a broad back and loins, good fleshiness and with a suitable fat cover (maximum 1 cm).

Weight limits :

- suckling lambs : 12 to 16 kilograms carcass weight,
- other lambs : 12 to 23 kilograms carcass weight.

— 1. Kvalitet : Carcasses of butcher's lambs less than 12 months old with average fleshiness of back, loins and legs and with a suitable fat cover.

Weight limits :

- suckling lambs : 12 to 16 kilograms carcass weight,
- other lambs : 12 to 23 kilograms carcass weight.

C. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mastlammfleisch : Average of all qualities of carcass from lambs less than 12 months old fattened either indoors or on grass with a weight range of 12 to 23 kilograms.

D. SPAIN

Corderos I : Male or female butcher's lambs less than 12 months old and of a carcass weight of between 12 and 13 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

Corderos II : Male or female butcher's lambs less than 12 months old and of a carcass weight of between 13,1 and 16 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

E. FRANCE

1. Regional Markets, agneaux : Carcasses of butcher's lambs less than 12 months old weighing between 12 and 22 kilograms :

Fat classes :

— Couvert (appellation 'parfait') : A layer of fat covering almost the whole carcass in a uniform manner but not to excess. May have slightly thickened fat zones at the base of the tail. A streakiness of the loins on either side of the spine. Muscle visible between the ribs on the inside of the rib cage. Fat stripes may not appear in ewes, and muscle is less visible between the ribs.

— Gras : A mantle of fairly thick fat entirely covering the carcass ; the layer is thinner on the limbs. Some small knobs of fat, called 'grapes' may appear on the inside of the rib cage. Muscle between the ribs may be infiltrated with fat. The kidney, too, is very inclosed. In the case of ewes, the mantle of fat and the size of 'grapes' may be greater.

Conformation :

— E :

- Superior
- All profiles are convex, marking strong muscular development.

Leg and saddle : short, well-fleshed and very thick. The saddle is wider than it is long.

Back and loins : very thick and wide as far as the shoulders.

Shoulders : well-fleshed and very thick.

— U :

- Very good
- Profiles are at least sub-convex, marketing significant muscular development.

Leg and saddle : rounded and thick, saddle still wider than it is long.

Back and loins : thick, wide and with no concavities as far as the shoulders.

Dorsal apophyses not visible.

Shoulders : well-fleshed and thick.

— R :

- Good
- All profiles are at least straight, marking well-formed musculature.

Leg and saddle : longer but still thick. The saddle appreciably as wide as it is long. Back and loin : less full but still wide at the base ; the back may lack width at the shoulders. Dorsal apophyses just visible.

Shoulders : may lack thickness.

— O :

- Fairly good.
- The profiles are for the most part straight, with some slight hollowness, average musculature.

Leg and saddle : noticeably long, lacking overall thickness.

The saddle longer than it is wide.

Back and loins : narrow, lacking thickness.

Dorsal apophyses slightly protruding.

Shoulders : lacking thickness.

2. Marché de Rungis :

Average of all categories of domestically produced lamb carcasses less than 12 months old, weighing between 12 and 20 kgs.

F. GREECE

Αμνοί I :

Butcher's lambs, male and female aged less than 12 months old and with carcass weight of between 12 and 14,0 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

Αμνοί II :

Butcher's lambs, male and female aged less than 12 months old and with carcass weight of between 14,1 and 16 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

G. IRELAND

Lambs :

Lambs less than 12 months old with an estimated or actual carcass weight of between 12 and 21,5 kilograms. Where lambs are sold in lots and prices record liveweight, the average converted carcass weight of lambs in the lot must be within these weight limits.

H. ITALY

Agnelli I :

Butcher's lambs, male and female aged less than 12 months old and with carcass weight of between 12 and 14,0 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

Agnelli II :

Butcher's lambs, male and female aged less than 12 months old and with carcass weight of between 14,1 and 16 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

I. NETHERLANDS**Slachtlammeren :**

Average of all 'kwaliteitsslachtlammeren' less than 12 months old with an estimated or actual carcase weight of between 12 and 23 kilograms. Where lambs are sold in lots and prices recorded on an actual carcase weight basis, the representative price is the price recorded on a per kilogram carcase weight basis.

J. PORTUGAL**Borregos I :**

Male and female butcher's lambs less than 12 months old and of a carcase weight of between 12 and 13,0 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

Borregos II :

Male and female butcher's lambs less than 12 months old and of a carcase weight of between 13,1 and 16 kilograms and carcasses of such lambs.

K. GREAT BRITAIN**Lambs :**

Lambs less than 12 months old with an estimated carcase weight of between 12 and 21,5 kilograms, and reaching the following quality standards,

Quality standards :

A carcase must be reasonably well-fleshed throughout. The loins must be well-developed, the legs and shoulders moderately well-fleshed, but the forequarters relatively heavy. The flesh should be firm. As a minimum the fat cover required should be light. An overfat carcase will be rejected. a live animal must be such as to produce a carcase of at least this standard.

*Definition of categories :***— New-season lamb :**

Ovine animals born and marketed within a year beginning on the first Monday in January, or born after the beginning of October in the year prior to marketing.

— Old-season lamb :

Lambs born up to the beginning of October in the year prior to the year of marketing and marketed in the period between the week commencing on the first Monday in January and the week commencing on the second Monday in May.

L. NORTHERN IRELAND**Lambs :**

Lambs less than 12 months old with an estimated or actual carcase weight of between 12 and 21,5 kilograms. Where lambs are sold in lots and prices record liveweight, the average converted carcase weight of lambs in the lot must be within these weight limits.'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 957/91

of 18 April 1991

on the opening of a sale by periodic invitation to tender for sunflower seed held
by the Spanish intervention agency

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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 3577/90⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 26 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3418/82 of 20 December 1982 on the procedure for sale of oil seed held by the intervention agencies⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 676/89⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation No 724/67/EEC of 17 October 1967 laying down conditions for intervention in respect of oil seeds during the last two months of the marketing year and principles for the disposal of seeds bought in by intervention agencies⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2203/90⁽⁶⁾, provides that oil seeds held by intervention agencies are to be sold by invitation to tender;

Whereas, in the present situation of the market, a periodic invitation to tender should be issued for the sale of 10 925 tonnes of sunflower seed held by the Spanish intervention agency;

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

Article 1

The Spanish intervention agency shall issue a periodic invitation to tender under the conditions laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 3418/82 for the sale of 10 925 tonnes of sunflower seed.

Article 2

1. The closing date for the submission of tenders for the first partial invitation to tender shall expire on 29 April 1991.
2. The closing date for the submission of tenders for the last partial invitation to tender shall expire on 17 May 1991.
3. The notice of invitation to tender to be published by the intervention agency shall indicate the places of storage.
4. Tenders must be lodged with the intervention agency at the following address:

SENPA, Beneficencia, 8, 28004 Madrid; Tel. 347 65 00
Telex: 23427 SENPA, E Telefax: 521 9382.

Article 3

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, 18 April 1991.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 353, 17. 12. 1990, p. 23.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 360, 21. 12. 1982, p. 19.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 73, 17. 3. 1989, p. 17.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 252, 19. 10. 1967, p. 10.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 5.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 958/91

of 18 April 1991

fixing additional amounts for poultrymeat products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Regulation (EEC) No 1235/89 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 ⁽⁴⁾ thereof,

Whereas if, for a given product, the free-at-frontier offer price (hereinafter called the 'offer price') falls below the sluice-gate price, the levy applicable to that product must be increased by an additional amount equal to the difference between the sluice-gate price and the offer price determined in accordance with Article 1 of Commission Regulation No 163/67/EEC of 26 June 1967 on fixing the additional amount for imports of poultry-farming products from third countries ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3116/89 ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas the offer price must be determined for all imports from all third countries; whereas, if exports from one or more third countries are effected at abnormally low prices, lower than prices ruling for other third countries, a second offer price must be determined for exports from these other countries;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 565/68 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3986/87 ⁽⁶⁾, the import levies on slaughtered fowls, ducks and geese originating in and coming from Poland are not increased by an additional amount;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2261/69 ⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3986/87, the import levies on slaughtered ducks and

geese originating in and coming from Romania are not increased by an additional amount;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2474/70 ⁽⁸⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3986/87, the import levies on slaughtered turkeys originating in and coming from Poland are not increased by an additional amount;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2164/72 ⁽⁹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3987/87 ⁽¹⁰⁾, the import levies on slaughtered fowls and geese originating in and coming from Bulgaria are not increased by an additional amount;

Whereas the regular review of the information serving as a basis for the determination of average offer prices for poultrymeat products indicates that additional amounts corresponding to the figures shown in the Annex hereto should be fixed for the imports specified in that Annex;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The additional amounts provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto for the products listed in Article 1 (1) of that Regulation which appear in the said Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 19 April 1991.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 77.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 128, 11. 5. 1989, p. 29.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 129, 28. 6. 1967, p. 2577/67.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 300, 18. 10. 1989, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 107, 8. 5. 1968, p. 7.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1987, p. 7.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 286, 14. 11. 1969, p. 24.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 265, 8. 12. 1970, p. 13.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 232, 12. 10. 1972, p. 3.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 376, 31. 12. 1987, p. 20.

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

Done at Brussels, 18 April 1991.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 18 April 1991 fixing additional amounts for poultrymeat products

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Origin of imports ⁽¹⁾	Additional amount
0207 39 11	01	30,00
0207 41 10	01	30,00
0207 39 53	02	20,00
0207 43 11	02	20,00
0207 39 77	03	10,00
0207 43 63	03	10,00
1602 39 11	04	50,00

⁽¹⁾ Origin :

- 01 Brazil, Hungary, Thailand, China and Czechoslovakia
- 02 Israel and Hungary
- 03 Bulgaria and China
- 04 Hungary

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 1 August 1990

concerning supplementary financial measures taken by the United Kingdom to support the coal industry in the 1989/90 financial year

(Only the English text is authentic)

(91/221/ECSC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community,

Having regard to Commission Decision No 2064/86/ECSC of 30 June 1986 establishing Community rules for State aid to the coal industry⁽¹⁾,

Whereas :

I

In its letter of 12 July 1990 the United Kingdom Government provided the Commission, in conformity with Commission Decision 90/634/ECSC of 28 March 1990 concerning financial measures taken by the United Kingdom in respect of the coal industry in the 1987/88, 1988/89 and 1989/90 financial years⁽²⁾, with additional information on certain aid which it intends to grant to the coal industry in respect of the 1989/90 financial year.

The United Kingdom Government also informed the Commission in this letter in accordance with Article 9 (3) of Decision No 2064/86/ECSC of the final account in respect of the aid to cover operating losses of British Coal Corporation incurred in 1989/90 and supplied the infor-

mation relating to British Coal Corporation's business strategy.

The following aid is submitted for the approval of the Commission pursuant to Decision No 2064/86/ECSC :

- supplementary aid totalling £ 215 million to cover operating losses of British Coal Corporation incurred in 1989/90,
- a financial measure totalling £ 820 million reflecting the balance of the decline in the underlying value of British Coal Corporation's fixed assets.

The measures planned by the United Kingdom Government to support the coal industry comply with Article 1 (1) of the Decision. Consequently, under Article 10 of the Decision, the Commission must determine whether the measures are compatible with the objectives and criteria laid down in Decision No 2064/86/ECSC and with the proper functioning of the common market.

II

By Decision 90/634/ECSC the Commission authorized the United Kingdom Government to pay aid totalling £ 5 100 million to the coal industry for the 1989/90 financial year. The total amount of aid is broken down as follows :

- aid totalling £ 800 million to cover operating losses of British Coal Corporation incurred in 1989/90,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1986, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 346, 11. 12. 1990, p. 22.

- aid totalling £ 500 million to British Coal Corporation for the constitution of a provision to cover compensation for hearing loss arising from production activities prior to 1989/90,
- aid totalling £ 2 000 million to British Coal Corporation for the constitution of a provision for concessionary supplies of coal, smokeless fuel or, in certain cases, a payment in kind to mineworkers on retirement, former mineworkers or their beneficiaries, in respect of production activities prior to 1990/91,
- a financial measure totalling £ 1 800 million reflecting the decline in the value of British Coal Corporation's fixed assets.

The authorization given by the Commission in respect of the financial measure reflecting the decline in the underlying value of British Coal Corporation's fixed assets related to only part of a notified measure totalling £ 2 600 million.

Since the capital losses on these fixed assets could not be precisely evaluated until the detailed examination of the future prospects of the United Kingdom coal industry in the overall corporate strategy had been completed, the Commission was only able to approve a part-sum of £ 1 800 million.

Consequently, the United Kingdom Government was requested to communicate to the Commission by 1 October 1990 the information relating to British Coal Corporation's business strategy.

In the light of the information contained in the communication of 12 July 1990 from the United Kingdom Government, the Commission is now in a position to take a decision in respect of a financial measure totalling £ 820 million reflecting the balance of the decline in the underlying value of British Coal Corporation's fixed assets.

Moreover, the final account in respect of the aid to cover operating losses incurred in 1989/90 reveals an increase of £ 215 million in the measure authorized by Decision 90/634/ECSC, which brings the total amount of aid which the United Kingdom Government plans to grant to cover operating losses incurred in that financial year to £ 1 015 million.

III

Considerable restructuring, rationalization and modernization has been carried out in the United Kingdom coal industry over the last five years. These measures have

resulted in a reduction in the number of collieries from 169 in March 1985 to 73 in March 1990, and a drop in the number of miners from 171 000 to 66 000. Productivity in this period increase by over 75 %. Deep-mined output fell by 13 million tonnes during the same period from 88,4 million tonnes to 75,5 million tonnes.

These pit closures have led to an appreciable increase in the Corporation's financial burdens. The industry has also had to bear a growing share of its redundancy costs.

By Decision 90/634/ECSC the Commission authorized aid to cover operating losses in 1989/90 totalling £ 800 million. The final account for the financial year will necessitate the granting of supplementary aid amounting to £ 215 million, bringing the total amount to £ 1 015 million.

This increase is chiefly due to a lower-than-expected selling price, new difficulties caused by geology and temporary problems connected with production conditions.

The aid to cover operating losses incurred in 1989/90 is granted for production totalling 95,8 million tonnes and does not exceed the difference, for each tonne produced, between foreseeable average costs and the foreseeable average returns, and therefore complies with Article 3 (1) of Decision No 2064/86/ECSC.

This measure facilitates the process of restructuring, rationalizing and modernizing the United Kingdom coal industry, by improving its competitiveness through the closure of production capacities that offer no prospect of long-term economic viability, and through the introduction of new production techniques or new equipment for capacities of production offering prospects of long-term economic viability. It is therefore compatible with the objectives specified in Article 2 (1) of the Decision.

IV

The continuing decline in the market share of coal produced in the United Kingdom, the outlook for coal prices and for the dollar exchange rate, the concentration of production on the pits most likely to be economically viable, the Corporation's determination not to commit itself to any more commercial operations which are unlikely to produce economic returns in the long term, the technical problems encountered in deposits hitherto considered promising, and the problems of controlling emissions from coal with a significant sulphur content, suggest that over 60 % of British Coal Corporation's assets will have to be definitively written off.

Consequently, the United Kingdom Government decided to grant British Coal Corporation aid totalling £ 2 620 million, of which £ 1 800 million was authorized by the Commission in Decision 90/634/ECSC. This measure, which reflects the decline in the underlying value of the Corporation's fixed assets, serves not only to improve the transparency of the Corporation's accounts and bring them into line with orthodox accounting principles, but also especially to avoid burdening collieries with good long-term prospects of achieving economic viability with financial charges related to uneconomic production capacity.

In the light of the demand and price trend scenarios and the short and long-term profitability targets assigned to British Coal Corporation, the restructuring, rationalization and modernization measures that will be necessary in the years ahead will involve the closure of collieries which offer no prospect of achieving economic viability. This concentration of the Corporation's activities on those pits which offer the best prospect of being economically viable is consistent with the objective of improving the competitiveness of the coal industry set out in the first indent of Article 2 (1) of Decision No 2064/86/ECSC.

Apart from the aid to permit the Corporation to meet the cost of redundancies and other social costs of restructuring, rationalization and modernization of the coal industry, the United Kingdom Government has notified the Commission that it will not grant the Corporation any other type of aid in the coming financial years until the date of expiry of Decision No 2064/86/ECSC.

V

The aid which is the subject of this Decision is therefore compatible with the proper functioning of the common market,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION :

Article 1

The United Kingdom Government is hereby authorized to grant aid in addition to that authorized by Decision 90/634/ECSC totalling £ 1 035 million to the coal industry for the 1989/90 financial year. The total amount of aid breaks down as follows :

- supplementary aid not exceeding £ 215 million to cover operating losses incurred by British Coal Corporation,
- a financial measure not exceeding £ 820 million reflecting the balance of the capital loss on British Coal Corporation's fixed assets.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the United Kingdom.

Done at Brussels, 1 August 1990.

For the Commission

António CARDOSO E CUNHA

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION

of 26 March 1991

concerning the extension of the financial contribution by the Community for
continuation of eradication of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Spain

(Only the Spanish text is authentic)

(91/222/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Decision 90/424/EEC of 26
June 1990 on expenditure in the veterinary field⁽¹⁾, as
amended by Decision 91/133/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular
Articles 3 (4) and 4 thereof,

Whereas outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuropneu-
monia (CBPP) have occurred in Spain in July 1990;
whereas following this situation, the Commission has
already adopted Decision 91/70/EEC⁽³⁾;

Whereas new outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuropneu-
monia have occurred in Spain; whereas the appearance of
this disease is a serious danger to the Community's cattle;
whereas it is appropriate to continue the action of eradica-
tion of this disease in Spain;

Whereas it proves necessary, in order to ensure the
success of the action, to adopt the appropriate rules;
whereas the Spanish authorities have undertaken to
respect those rules;

Whereas scientific studies have been undertaken at
Community level in order to harmonize the rules for
diagnosis of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia;
whereas this Decision may be reviewed in order to bring
it in line with improvement of scientific knowledge;

Whereas, in accordance with Decision 90/424/EEC, the
conditions for Community financial assistance have been
met;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in
accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary
Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

For outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
occurred from 1 October 1990 to 31 March 1991, Spain
may obtain a Community financial contribution.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 224, 18. 9. 1990, p. 19.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 66, 13. 3. 1991, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 39, 13. 2. 1991, p. 21.

The financial contribution by the Community, as defined
in Article 4, will be granted on condition that Spain
observes the rules laid down in this Decision.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Decision:

1. *holding* means an agricultural establishment or offici-
ally-supervised dealers' premises, situated in the ter-
ritory of Spain, in which bovine animals for breeding,
sale or slaughter are regularly kept or bred;
2. *infected area* means an area of at least three kilometres
around a holding in which, according to official
findings, an outbreak of contagious bovine pleuro-
pneumonia has been diagnosed or a holding epidemi-
ologically linked to an outbreak;
3. *serological test* means the complement fixation test
(Campbell and Turner's modified method);
4. *case* means an animal, reacting to a serological test
confirmed as positive by the reference laboratory
and/or showing at post mortem inspection, the patho-
logical lesions of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia,
and/or from which *Mycoplasma mycoides* subspecies
mycoides (small colonies biotype) has been isolated;
5. *reactors* mean animals reacting to a serological test.

Article 3

The Spanish central authorities shall adopt:

1. measures to identify outbreaks of contagious bovine
pleuropneumonia intended more particularly:
 - (a) to oblige notification of all the suspected and
confirmed outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuro-
pneumonia;
 - (b) to organize special epizootiological investigations
to identify infected holdings and in particular to
perform a complete serological survey;
 - (c) to declare infected areas;

2. measures to eliminate outbreaks of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia intended more particularly :

- (a) — to forbid movement of all the bovines present in holdings in which reactors are found, except under official supervision for immediate slaughtering, until such time as all bovines over 12 months of age within such zone have reacted negatively to three tests carried out at intervals of not less than three weeks ;

— if there is a small number of low positive reactions, it may be decided to sacrifice one or more reactors. A final diagnosis may be made by means of post mortem examination and/or laboratory investigation ;

- (b) to forbid movement of all the bovines present in infected zones, except under official supervision for immediate slaughtering, until such time as all bovines over 12 months of age within such zone have reacted negatively to three tests carried out at intervals of not less than three weeks ;

- (c) to slaughter all the bovines present in a holding in which a large number of cases have occurred ;

- (d) to test all the bovines present in the infected zone ;

- (e) to allow slaughter of bovines according to the second indent of point (a) and point (c) under official supervision in slaughterhouses designated for this purpose by the Spanish central authorities, immediately after the owner or the person in charge has been officially notified of the results of tests or investigations.

Without prejudice to Council Directive 64/433/EEC of 26 June 1964 on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat⁽¹⁾, the meat of those animals can be placed on the market provided that during ante mortem and post mortem health inspections they have not shown any alteration that could render the carcasses or offal unfit for human consumption ;

- (f) to pay immediate and adequate compensation for the owners of bovines which have been slaughtered in accordance with the second indent of point (a) and point (c) ;

- (g) to order cleaning and disinfection of holdings after the bovines have been slaughtered ;

3. common measures as follows :

- (a) the therapeutic treatment or the use of vaccine against contagious bovine pleuropneumonia must be forbidden ;

- (b) the establishment of a system identifying all bovines on the national territory so that the region and the holding of origin can be traced at any time ;

- (c) the registration of holdings engaged in bovine farming ;

- (d) the control of movement of bovines ;

- (e) an action to inform veterinarians in order to call their attention to the implementation of the measures. In particular, tissue with suspect lesions must be sent to a reference laboratory ;

- (f) notification to the Commission and Member States of the number of reactors, of cases, of outbreaks and holdings in which reactors are found.

Article 4

The financial contribution by the Community shall be :

- 50 % of the costs incurred by Spain in compensating owners for the slaughter and for destruction, as appropriate, of bovine and bovine products,
- 50 % of the costs incurred by Spain for the cleaning, disinfection and disinsectization of holdings and equipment,
- 50 % of the costs incurred by Spain in compensating owners for the destruction of contaminated feeding-stuffs and contaminated equipment.

Article 5

The Community financial contribution shall be granted after supporting documents have been submitted.

Article 6

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Spain.

Done at Brussels, 26 March 1991.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 121, 29. 7. 1964, p. 2012/64.

COMMISSION OPINION**of 2 April 1991**

addressed to the Spanish Government concerning the implementation of Council Directive 79/116/EEC concerning minimum requirements for certain tankers entering or leaving Community ports, and Council Directive 79/1034/EEC amending Council Directive 79/116/EEC

(91/223/EEC)

1. By letter of 13 March 1990, the Office of the Permanent Representative of Spain to the European Communities forwarded to the Commission pursuant to Article 3 of both of these Directives ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾, Real Decreto No 145/89 of 20 January 1990 and the Orden of 8 February 1990, together with the correction thereto, concerning the minimum requirements for certain tankers entering or leaving Spanish ports.
2. The Commission must point out that, despite its obligations under Article 3 of both Directives, the Spanish Government submitted the text of the Real Decreto and the Orden to the Commission for consultation after they had been adopted and not, as provided for in the Directives, before they were adopted.
3. Examination of the measures has enabled the Commission to ascertain that the Spanish Government has complied fully with the Directives concerned. The Commission is therefore delivering a favourable opinion.

Done at Brussels, 2 April 1991.

For the Commission

Karel VAN MIERT

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 33, 8. 2. 1979, p. 33.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 315, 11. 12. 1979, p. 16.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 912/91 of 11 April 1991 fixing the export refunds on rice and broken rice

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 91 of 12 April 1991)

On page 56, footnote (1) of the Annex:

for: '05 Zones I, II, III and IV',

read: '05 Zones I, II, III and VI'.
