

Official Journal

of the European Communities

ISSN 0378-6978

L 106

Volume 35

24 April 1992

English edition

Legislation

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1003/92
of 23 April 1992**

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 674/92⁽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,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 986/92⁽⁵⁾;

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 22 April 1992;

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 986/92 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 24 April 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 April 1992.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 105, 23. 4. 1992, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 23 April 1992 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)	
CN code	Levy (°)
0709 90 60	140,10 (°) (°)
0712 90 19	140,10 (°) (°)
1001 10 10	164,41 (°) (°) (°)
1001 10 90	164,41 (°) (°) (°)
1001 90 91	156,12
1001 90 99	156,12 (°)
1002 00 00	164,90 (°)
1003 00 10	144,15
1003 00 90	144,15 (°)
1004 00 10	121,73
1004 00 90	121,73
1005 10 90	140,10 (°) (°)
1005 90 00	140,10 (°) (°)
1007 00 90	146,28 (°)
1008 10 00	50,89 (°)
1008 20 00	116,96 (°)
1008 30 00	58,23 (°)
1008 90 10	(°)
1008 90 90	58,23
1101 00 00	231,57 (°) (°)
1102 10 00	243,86 (°)
1103 11 10	268,41 (°) (°)
1103 11 90	248,58 (°)

- (°) Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by ECU 0,60/tonne.
- (°) 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.
- (°) Where maize originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by ECU 1,81/tonne.
- (°) Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP is imported into the Community the levy is applied in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 715/90.
- (°) 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.
- (°) 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 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.
- (°) The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within CN code 1008 90 10 (triticale).
- (°) On importation into Portugal the levy is increased by the amount specified in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3808/90.
- (°) No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC, except if paragraph 4 of the same Article applies.
- (°) An amount equal to the amount fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1825/91 is to be levied in accordance with Article 101 (4) of Decision 91/482/EEC.
- (°) Products falling within this code, imported from Poland, Czechoslovakia or Hungary under the Interim Agreements concluded between those countries and the Community, and in respect of which EUR.1 certificates issued in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 585/92 have been presented, are subject to the levies set out in the Annex to that Regulation.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1004/92

of 23 April 1992

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 674/92⁽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,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1845/91⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulation;

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 22 April 1992;

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 24 April 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 April 1992.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 168, 29. 6. 1991, p. 4.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 23 April 1992 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

CN code	(ECU/tonne)			
	Current 4	1st period 5	2nd period 6	3rd period 7
0709 90 60	0	0,71	0,71	0,71
0712 90 19	0	0,71	0,71	0,71
1001 10 10	0	0,85	0,85	0,85
1001 10 90	0	0,85	0,85	0,85
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	0,71	0,71	0,71
1005 90 00	0	0,71	0,71	0,71
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

CN code	(ECU/tonne)				
	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 1005/92

of 23 April 1992

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 1720/91⁽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 Commis-

sion 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, with regard to Turkey and the Maghreb countries, the provisions of this Regulation should be without prejudice to the additional amount to be determined in accordance with the agreements between the Community and these third countries;

Whereas, pursuant to Article 101 (1) of Council Decision 91/482/EEC of 25 July 1991 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community⁽¹⁴⁾, no levies shall apply on imports of products originating in the overseas countries and territories; whereas, however, pursuant to Article 101 (4) of the abovementioned Decision, a special amount shall be charged on imports of certain products originating in the overseas countries and territories in order to prevent products originating from these countries and territories from receiving more favourable treatment than similar products imported from Spain or Portugal into the Community as constituted on 31 December 1985;

Whereas application of the rules recalled above to the levy rates indicated by tenderers on 20 and 21 April 1992 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,

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

(2) OJ No L 162, 26. 6. 1991, p. 27.

(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.

(14) OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1991, p. 1.

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 24 April 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 April 1992.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Minimum import levies on olive oil ⁽¹⁾

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Non-member countries
1509 10 10	72,00 ⁽²⁾
1509 10 90	72,00 ⁽²⁾
1509 90 00	83,00 ⁽²⁾
1510 00 10	77,00 ⁽²⁾
1510 00 90	122,00 ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC. However, an amount equal to the amount fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 3148/91 is to be levied in accordance with Article 101 (4) of the abovementioned Decision.

⁽²⁾ 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) Turkey : ECU 11,48 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) Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco : 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.

^(*) These amounts may be increased by an additional amount to be determined by the Community and the third countries in question.

⁽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 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.

⁽⁴⁾ 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 ⁽¹⁾

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Non-member countries
0709 90 39	15,84
0711 20 90	15,84
1522 00 31	36,00
1522 00 39	57,60
2306 90 19	6,16

⁽¹⁾ No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC. However, an amount equal to the amount fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 3148/91 is to be levied in accordance with Article 101 (4) of the abovementioned Decision.

COMMISSION DECISION No 1006/92/ECSC

of 9 April 1992

on the extension of readaptation aid to workers retired on bridging pensions who free jobs not covered by the ECSC Treaty and are replaced by workers hitherto employed by the same undertaking in sectors of activity not covered by the Treaty

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, and in particular the first paragraph of Article 95 thereof,

Having regard to the assent given by the Council,

Having regard to the opinion of the Consultative Committee,

Whereas the ongoing restructuring of the Community steel and coal industries continue to entail substantial job losses ;

Whereas this restructuring must continue to be supported by social measures aimed at alleviating its impact on employment ;

Whereas the mechanism of transfers made possible by early retirements on bridging pensions constitute an effective measure ;

Whereas the scope for retiring ECSC workers early on bridging pensions in sectors of activity covered by the ECSC Treaty is largely exhausted in many undertakings and transfers of younger ECSC workers affected by restructuring to other jobs within the undertaking are only possible if jobs are freed ;

Whereas this extension to workers in sectors of activity not covered by the ECSC Treaty, restricted to workers employed by one and the same undertaking, is consistent

with the policy guidelines followed by the ECSC as regards readaptation aid for workers ;

Whereas Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty cannot be applied in this case, since payments under that Article are restricted to workers in sectors of activity covered by the ECSC Treaty ;

Whereas the extension of ECSC readaptation aid to workers employed in sectors of activity not covered by the ECSC Treaty would permit the re-employment of workers employed in ECSC activities, helping to maintain continuity of employment, and this extension is therefore necessary to attain one of the objectives of the Community set out in Article 2 of the ECSC Treaty,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS

Sole Article

Eligibility for ECSC aid shall be extended to workers employed in activities not covered by the ECSC Treaty who are retired on bridging pensions to be replaced by workers hitherto employed in the same undertaking who were previously employed in sectors of activity covered by the Treaty and whose employment is directly affected by measures entailing a definitive cessation, reduction or change of activity.

This aid shall be granted in accordance with the same conditions as the aid granted under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty.

This extension shall take effect on 1 January 1991.

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

Done at Brussels, 9 April 1992.

For the Commission

Vasso PAPANDREOU

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1007/92

of 23 April 1992

providing for the grant of compensation to producers' organizations in respect of tuna delivered to the canning industry during the period 1 July to 30 September 1991

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91 of 28 November 1991 on the common organization of the market in fishery products⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 20 (10) thereof,

Whereas the compensation referred to in Article 20 of Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91 is granted, under certain conditions, to Community tuna producers' organizations in respect of quantities of tuna delivered to the canning industry, during the calendar quarter for which prices were recorded, where the average quarterly price recorded on the Community market and the free-at-frontier price are both lower than 93 % of the Community producer price for the product in question;

Whereas examination of the situation on the Community market has shown that for some species and presentations of the product in question, for the period 1 July to 30 September 1991, both the average quarterly market price and the free-at-frontier price referred to in Article 20 of Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91 were lower than 93 % of the Community producer price in force as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3551/90 of 20 November 1990 fixing, for the 1991 fishing year, the Community producer price for tuna intended for the industrial manufacture of products falling within CN code 1604⁽²⁾;

Whereas the quantities eligible for compensation, within the meaning of Article 20 of Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91, may not under any circumstances exceed, for the quarter concerned, the limits laid down in paragraph 4 of that Article;

Whereas during the quarter concerned the quantities sold and delivered to canning industries established in Community customs territory are, in the case of albacore higher than those sold and delivered during the same quarter of the preceding three fishing years and for yellowfin weighing not more than 10 kg, to 110 % of the quantities sold and delivered during the same quarter of the fishing years 1984 to 1986; whereas these quantities exceed the limits set in the second indent of Article 20 (4)

of Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91 for one species and the third indent for the other species, the total quantities of these products should therefore be limited to those eligible for compensation and the quantities granted to each producers' organization concerned should be determined in accordance with their respective output during the same quarter of the 1984 to 1986 fishing years;

Whereas, in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2381/89 of 2 August 1989 laying down detailed rules for granting compensation for tuna for the canning industry⁽³⁾, the granting of compensation for the products in question should be decided for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1991;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The compensation referred to in Article 20 of Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91 shall be granted for the period 1 July to 30 September 1991, in respect of the products listed and within the limits set out below:

(ECU/tonne)	
Products	Maximum amount of allowance within the meaning of the first and second indents of Article 20 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91
Yellowfin tuna, whole, weighing more than 10 kg	128
Yellowfin tuna, whole, weighing not more than 10 kg	103
Skipjack or stripe-bellied tuna, whole	80
Albacore, whole	111

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 354, 23. 12. 1991, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 346, 11. 12. 1990, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 225, 3. 8. 1989, p. 33.

Article 2

1. The total quantities of products set out below that may be eligible for the allowance are hereby limited as follows :

Yellowfin tuna, whole, weighing more than 10 kg :	16 502 tonnes
Yellowfin tuna, whole, weighing not more than 10 kg :	3 313 tonnes
Skipjack or stripe-bellied tuna, whole :	14 159 tonnes
Albacore, whole :	68 tonnes

2. The total quantities of yellowfin weighing not more than 10 kg and of albacore shall be allocated among the producers' organizations concerned in accordance with the Annex hereto.

Article 3

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, 23 April 1992.

For the Commission

Manuel MARÍN

Vice-President

ANNEX

Allocation among the producers' organizations of the quantities of certain species and presentations of tuna that may be eligible for compensation and calculation of the maximum amount thereof in accordance with Article 20 (6) of Regulation (EEC) No 3687/91

1. Yellowfin tuna weighing not more than 10 kg

(tonnes)

Producers' organization	Quantities that may be eligible for the allowance			Total quantities
	at 100 % (Article 20 (6), first indent)	at 95 % (Article 20 (6), second indent)	at 90 % (Article 20 (6), third indent)	
Organización de Productores Asociados de Grandes Congeladores (Opagac)	1 711	171	421	2 303
Organización de Productores de Túnidos Congelados (Optuc)	744	74	183	1 001
Organisation de producteurs de thon congelé (Orthongel)	9	—	—	9
Total	2 464	245	604	3 313

2. Albacore

(tonnes)

Producers' organization	Quantities that may be eligible for the allowance	Total quantities
	at 100 % (Article 20 (6), first indent)	
Organización de Productores Asociados de Grandes Congeladores (Opagac)	30	30
Organización de Productores de Túnidos Congelados (Optuc)	2	2
Organisation de producteurs de thon congelé (Orthongel)	36	36
Total	68	68

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1008/92

of 23 April 1992

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2677/85 laying down implementing rules in respect of the system of consumption aid for olive oil

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 1720/92⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 11 (8) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2677/85 of 24 September 1985⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 571/91⁽⁴⁾, lays down implementing rules in respect of the system of consumption aid for olive oil;

Whereas, in order to improve the arrangements for verifying entitlement to consumption aid in the Member States, the minimum quantity to be packaged by plants located in Member States with an average production in excess of a certain quantity should be adjusted;

Whereas, in order to ensure that the aid scheme operates properly, samples of packaged oil must be taken regularly, checks must be conducted on the latter to ensure that it complies with the definitions for olive oil eligible for aid, and provision must be made for suitable penalties in cases of failure to comply; whereas provision should consequently be made for sufficiently dissuasive penalties in order to prevent and penalize certain fraudulent operations detrimental to Community funds;

Whereas, in view of technical progress made, the conditions under which the by-products of the refining of olive oil are denatured and the substances used should be reviewed; whereas, however, the application of such provisions should be deferred for the time strictly necessary for contracts under way to be executed;

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

Regulation (EEC) No 2677/85 is hereby amended as follows:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 6. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 162, 26. 6. 1991, p. 27.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 254, 25. 9. 1985, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 63, 9. 3. 1991, p. 19.

1. The following paragraph is inserted before the last paragraph of Article 2:

'From the 1992/93 marketing year, the minimum total quantity referred to in point (b) of the first paragraph shall be increased to 100 tonnes in Member States where average olive-oil production over the past four marketing years exceeds 60 000 tonnes. However, for plants approved before the beginning of that marketing year, this minimum quantity shall not apply until the 1994/95 marketing year.'

2. Article 5 is replaced by the following:

Article 5

1. Member States shall check by sampling, using the methods set out in the Annexes to Regulation (EEC) No 2568/91^(*), that oil put up in immediate containers complying with the provisions of Article 6 meets one of the definitions referred to in Article 4 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 3089/78.

To this end, the inspection authority shall, at least once per marketing year, take samples at each approved plant of at least one type of packaged oil in the area of the plant where packaging took place or in any storage place within the meaning of Article 7 (2).

In Member States having an inspection agency, the detailed rules covering the taking of samples and the number thereof shall be as defined in the work schedules referred to in Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 27/85^(**).

However, as regards the 1991/92 marketing year, samples may be taken from a representative percentage of approved plants equal to at least 60 % of the plants remaining to be inspected at the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

2. Where the competent authority in each Member State finds that the oil in question does not meet one of the definitions referred to in paragraph 1 as a result of blending or other chemical processes intended to render oil not eligible for consumption aid so eligible, the competent authority shall forthwith withdraw the plant's approval for a period of one to five years depending on the gravity of the infringement, without prejudice to any other penalties. In addition, the plant concerned shall be required to pay the Member State a sum equal to twice the consumption aid applied for in the course of one of the months following that in

which the samples were taken. The sum collected by the Member State shall be deducted from the expenditure of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund by the authorities or paying agencies of the Member States.

Where irregularities other than those referred to in the first subparagraph are observed, the competent authority shall be notified thereof in each case.

(¹) OJ No L 248, 5. 9. 1991, p. 1.

(²) OJ No L 4, 5. 1. 1985, p. 5.

3. Article 14 is replaced by the following:

Article 14

1. For the purpose of checking that the condition referred to in Article 4 (1) (a) of Regulation (EEC) No 3089/78 has been met, any by-product of the refining of olive oil or olive-residue oil produced in the Community must be mixed, prior to leaving the refining establishment, with one of the following products in the minimum percentages indicated below:

- acid soya oil from refining or soya oil: 30 %
- acid rape-seed oil from refining or rape-seed oil: 30 %
- acid rape-seed oil from refining or rape-seed oil with an erucic acid content of 25 % or more of the triglyceride fatty acids, to obtain an erucic acid content of at least 2,5 % in the resulting mixture
- acid linseed oil from refining or linseed oil: 15 %
- acid sunflower oil from refining or sunflower oil with a linoleic acid content of 50 % or more: 30 %
- grape pip oil: 20 %.

2. All olive-oil refineries shall, for the purposes of verification of the operations provided for in this Article, keep stock records for the operations provided

for in this Article and separate daily stock records for by-products of refining and for the other products referred to in paragraph 1, showing at least the following details:

- quantities and qualities entering the plant,
- quantities and qualities produced in the plant,
- quantities and qualities leaving the plant,
- stocks broken down by quality.

3. Where a Member State authorizes the setting-up of a soap works within the precincts of a refinery plant, it may exempt by-products of the refining of olive oil or of olive-residue oil which are intended for use in the unaltered state in the manufacture of soap from the obligation set out in paragraph 1 on condition that the said products are used by that soap works.

To that end, the products in question shall be subject to controls to ensure that they are definitively processed into soap.

4. The Member States shall determine the penalties to be applied in cases of infringements of this Article and, where necessary, the national measures required to implement them; such penalties must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The Member States shall notify the Commission of them by 30 September 1992 at the latest.

Article 2

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

However:

- Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 2677/85 shall apply to samples taken after the date of entry into force of this Regulation,
- these amendments to Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 2677/85 shall apply from 1 July 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 April 1992.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1009/92

of 23 April 1992

introducing a countervailing charge on tomatoes originating in Morocco

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 Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of the Council of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1623/91⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 25 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 provides that, if the entry price of a product imported from a third country remains at least ECU 0,6 below the reference price for two consecutive market days, a countervailing charge must be introduced in respect of the exporting country concerned, save in exceptional circumstances; whereas this charge is equal to the difference between the reference price and the arithmetic mean of the last two entry prices available for that exporting country;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 655/92 of 16 March 1992 fixing for the 1992 marketing year the reference prices for tomatoes⁽³⁾ fixed the reference price for products of class I at ECU 197,27 per 100 kilograms net for the month of April 1992;

Whereas the entry price for a given exporting country is equal to the lowest representative prices recorded for at least 30 % of the quantities from the exporting country concerned which are marketed on all representative markets for which prices are available less the duties and the charges indicated in Article 24 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72, the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 3167/91 of the Commission⁽⁴⁾ altering the entry price of tomatoes originating in Morocco being applicable; whereas the meaning of representative price is defined in Article 24 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (1) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2118/74⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by

Regulation (EEC) No 3811/85⁽⁶⁾, the prices to be taken into consideration must be recorded on the representative markets or, in certain circumstances, on other markets; whereas it is necessary to multiply the prices with the coefficient fixed in the second indent of Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 655/92;

Whereas, for tomatoes originating in Morocco the entry price calculated in this way has remained at least ECU 0,6 below the reference price for two consecutive market days; whereas a countervailing charge should therefore be introduced for these tomatoes;

Whereas, if the system is to operate normally, the entry price 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⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation No 2205/90⁽⁸⁾,
- 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,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A countervailing charge of ECU 63,22 per 100 kilograms net is applied to tomatoes (CN code 0702 00) originating in Morocco.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 April 1992.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 150, 15. 6. 1991, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 70, 17. 3. 1992, p. 10.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 300, 31. 10. 1991, p. 13.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 April 1992.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1010/92

of 23 April 1992

introducing a corrective amount on the import of courgettes into the
Community of Ten from Spain

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 3709/89
of 4 December 1989 laying down general rules for imple-
menting the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal as
regards the compensatory mechanism for imports of fruit
and vegetables from Spain ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4
(2) thereof,Whereas Article 152 of the Act of Accession introduces
from 1 January 1990 a compensatory mechanism for
imports into the Community as constituted on 31
December 1985, hereinafter called 'the Community of
Ten', of fruit and vegetables from Spain for which a
reference price is fixed with regard to third countries;Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 3709/89 lays down general
rules for applying the said compensatory mechanism;Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 782/92 ⁽²⁾
fixed, for the 1992 marketing year, the Community offer
price for courgettes applicable with regard to Spain;Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3815/89 ⁽³⁾
lays down detailed rules for applying the compensatory
mechanism on imports of fruit and vegetables from
Spain;Whereas, in the case of courgettes the offer price for the
Spanish product as calculated in accordance with the
provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3709/89 hasremained for two consecutive market days at a level at
least ECU 0,6 below the Community offer price; whereas
a corrective amount equal to the difference between the
Community offer price and the Spanish offer price must
therefore be introduced for these products from Spain;Whereas if the system is to operate normally the offer
price of the Spanish product should be calculated on the
following basis:

- in the case of currencies the spot market rates for
which are maintained in relationship to each other
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 subparagraph of Article 3 (1)
of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 ⁽⁴⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90 ⁽⁵⁾;
- 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 coeffi-
cient referred to in the preceding indent;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*On import into the Community of Ten of courgettes (CN
ex 0709 90 70) from Spain a corrective amount of ECU
34,61 per 100 kilograms net shall be levied.*Article 2*

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 April 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 April 1992.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 363, 13. 12. 1989, p. 3.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 84, 31. 3. 1992, p. 23.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 371, 20. 12. 1989, p. 28.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 153, 13. 6. 1987, p. 1.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1011/92

of 23 April 1992

fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

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 674/92⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds⁽³⁾,

Whereas Article 16 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 provides that the export refund applicable to cereals on the day on which application for an export licence is made, adjusted for the threshold price in force during the month of exportation, must be applied on request to exports to be effected during the period of validity of the export licence; whereas, in this case, a corrective amount must be applied to the refund;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 of 29 October 1975 on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and from rice⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1906/87⁽⁵⁾, made possible the fixing of a corrective amount for certain products listed in Article 1 (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1281/75⁽⁶⁾ laid down detailed rules for the advance fixing of export refunds for cereals and certain products processed from cereals;

Whereas, pursuant to that Regulation, when the corrective amount is being fixed, account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices

and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand and possibilities and conditions for the sale of cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Regulation provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of exports and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas for the products listed in Article 1 (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 account should be taken of the specific criteria laid down in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1281/75;

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the corrective amount according to destination;

Whereas the corrective amount must be fixed at the same time as the refund and according to the same procedure; whereas it may be altered in the period between fixings;

Whereas, if the system of corrective amounts is to operate normally, corrective amounts 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⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90⁽⁸⁾,
- 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 it follows from applying the provisions set out above that the corrective amount must be as set out in the Annex hereto;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 182, 3. 7. 1987, p. 49.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 131, 22. 5. 1975, p. 15.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

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

export refunds fixed in advance in respect of cereals shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The corrective amount referred to in Article 16 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 which is applicable to

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 23 April 1992.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 April 1992.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 23 April 1992 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

(ECU/tonne)

Product code	Destination (*)	Current 4	1st period 5	2nd period 6	3rd period 7	4th period 8	5th period 9	6th period 10
0709 90 60 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0712 90 19 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 10 10 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 10 90 000	01	0	0	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	—	—
1001 90 91 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 90 99 000	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1002 00 00 000	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1003 00 10 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1003 00 90 000	02	0	0	- 30,00	- 30,00	- 30,00	—	—
	03	0	0	0	- 30,00	- 30,00	—	—
1004 00 10 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1004 00 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1005 10 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1005 90 00 000	01	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
1007 00 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1008 20 00 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 00 100	01	0	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 130	01	0	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 150	01	0	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 170	01	0	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 180	01	0	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1101 00 00 190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 00 900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1102 10 00 500	01	0	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1102 10 00 700	01	0	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	—	—
1102 10 00 900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 10 200	01	0	0	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00
1103 11 10 400	01	0	0	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00
1103 11 10 900	01	0	0	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00	- 50,00
1103 11 90 200	01	0	0	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00	- 35,00
1103 11 90 800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*) For the following destinations:

- 01 all third countries,
- 02 other third countries,
- 03 Saudi Arabia.

NB: The zones are those defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1124/74, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3049/89.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1012/92
of 23 April 1992

fixing 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 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 674/92⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products in the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds⁽³⁾ provides that when refunds are being fixed, account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand, and prices for cereals and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on cereal markets and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas export possibilities exist for a quantity of 800 000 tonnes of soft wheat, of 600 000 tonnes of barley and 100 000 tonnes of soft wheat flour to certain destinations; whereas the procedure laid down in Article 9 (4) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 891/89⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 337/92⁽⁵⁾, should be used; whereas account should be taken of this when the refunds are fixed;

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on cereals is being calculated;

Whereas these specific criteria are defined, as far as wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75; whereas furthermore, when the refund on these products is being calculated, account must be taken of the quantities of cereals

required for their manufacture; whereas these quantities were fixed in Commission Regulation No 162/67/EEC⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 468/92⁽⁷⁾;

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for certain products according to destination;

Whereas the refund must be fixed once a month; whereas it may be altered in the intervening period;

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⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2205/90⁽⁹⁾,
- 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 it follows from applying the detailed rules set out above to the present situation on the market in cereals, and in particular to quotations or prices for these products within the Community and on the world market, that the refunds should be as set out in the Annex hereto;

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 export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 April 1992.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 73, 19. 3. 1992, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 94, 7. 4. 1989, p. 13.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 36, 13. 2. 1992, p. 15.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No 128, 27. 6. 1967, p. 2574/67.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 53, 28. 2. 1992, p. 15.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 201, 31. 7. 1990, p. 9.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 April 1992.

For the Commission

Ray MAC SHARRY

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 23 April 1992 fixing 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	—	—
1001 10 90 000	04	105,00
	05	40,00
	06	35,00
	02	20,00
1001 90 91 000	—	—
1001 90 99 000	04	60,00
	05	70,00 (2)
	02	20,00
1002 00 00 000	03	21,00
	05	30,00
	07	85,00
	02	20,00
1003 00 10 000	—	—
1003 00 90 000	04	74,00
	05	32,00
	08	90,00 (3)
	02	30,00
1004 00 10 000	—	—
1004 00 90 000	—	—
1005 10 90 000	—	—
1005 90 00 000	04	60,00
	02	0
1007 00 90 000	—	—
1008 20 00 000	—	—
1101 00 00 100	06	100,00 (4)
	02	96,00
1101 00 00 130	01	90,00
1101 00 00 150	01	83,00
1101 00 00 170	01	76,00
1101 00 00 180	01	71,00
1101 00 00 190	—	—
1101 00 00 900	—	—
1102 10 00 500	01	96,00
1102 10 00 700	—	0
1102 10 00 900	—	—
1103 11 10 200	01	175,00
1103 11 10 400	01	0
1103 11 10 900	01	0
1103 11 90 200	01	96,00
1103 11 90 800	—	—

(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 Russia,
 - 06 Algeria,
 - 07 Zone II b),
 - 08 Saudi Arabia.
- (²) Refund fixed under the procedure laid down in Article 9 (4) of amended Regulation (EEC) No 891/89 in respect of a quantity of 800 000 tonnes of soft wheat destined for Russia.
- (³) Refund fixed under the procedure laid down in Article 9 (4) of amended Regulation (EEC) No 891/89 in respect of a quantity of 600 000 tonnes of barley destined for Saudi Arabia.
- (⁴) Refund fixed under the procedure laid down in Article 9 (4) of amended Regulation (EEC) No 891/89 in respect of a quantity of 100 000 tonnes of soft wheat flour destined for Algeria.

NB : The zones are those defined in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3049/89.
