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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2336/93

of 23 August 1993

amending Regulations (EEC) No 1192/93, (EEC) No 1193/93, (EEC) No 1194/93, (EEC) No 1195/93, (EEC) No 1196/93, (EEC) No 1197/93, (EEC) No 1198/93, (EEC) No 1513/93, (EEC) No 1514/93, (EEC) No 1515/93, (EEC) No 1516/93, (EEC) No 1517/93 and (EEC) No 1961/93 opening standing invitations to tender for the export of cereals held by the intervention agencies

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

93⁽¹⁾, (EEC) No 1514/93⁽¹²⁾, (EEC) No 1515/93⁽¹³⁾, (EEC) No 1516/93⁽¹⁴⁾, (EEC) No 1517/93⁽¹⁵⁾ and (EEC) No 1961/93⁽¹⁶⁾ should be postponed;

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992, on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2193/93⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2931/93⁽³⁾, lays down the procedures and conditions for the disposal of cereals held by the intervention agencies;

In Article 4 (3) of Regulations (EEC) No 1192/93, (EEC) No 1193/93, (EEC) No 1194/93, (EEC) No 1195/93, (EEC) No 1196/93, (EEC) No 1197/93, (EEC) No 1198/93, (EEC) No 1513/93, (EEC) No 1514/93, (EEC) No 1515/93, (EEC) No 1516/93, (EEC) No 1517/93 and (EEC) No 1961/93, the date '25 August 1993' is replaced by '30 September 1993'.

Whereas the last partial invitation to tender under Commission Regulations (EEC) No 1192/93⁽⁴⁾, (EEC) No 1193/93⁽⁵⁾, (EEC) No 1194/93⁽⁶⁾, (EEC) No 1195/93⁽⁷⁾, (EEC) No 1196/93⁽⁸⁾, (EEC) No 1197/93⁽⁹⁾, (EEC) No 1198/93⁽¹⁰⁾, (EEC) No 1513/

Article 2

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 196, 5. 8. 1993, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 191, 31. 7. 1993, p. 76.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 122, 18. 5. 1993, p. 5.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 122, 18. 5. 1993, p. 8.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 122, 18. 5. 1993, p. 11.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 122, 18. 5. 1993, p. 14.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 122, 18. 5. 1993, p. 17.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 122, 18. 5. 1993, p. 20.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 122, 18. 5. 1993, p. 23.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 150, 22. 6. 1993, p. 15.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 150, 22. 6. 1993, p. 18.

⁽¹³⁾ OJ No L 150, 22. 6. 1993, p. 21.

⁽¹⁴⁾ OJ No L 150, 22. 6. 1993, p. 24.

⁽¹⁵⁾ OJ No L 150, 22. 6. 1993, p. 27.

⁽¹⁶⁾ OJ No L 177, 21. 7. 1993, p. 15.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2337/93
of 23 August 1993
fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1548/93⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 16 (8) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1695/93⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2335/93⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1695/93 to the information known to the Commission that the

levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 20 August 1993, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies referred to in Article 16 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 shall be, in respect of white sugar and standard quality raw sugar, as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 August 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 154, 25. 6. 1993, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 159, 1. 7. 1993, p. 40.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 210, 21. 8. 1993, p. 19.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 23 August 1993 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

(ECU/100 kg)

CN code	Levy ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 10	36,81 ⁽¹⁾
1701 11 90	36,81 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 10	36,81 ⁽¹⁾
1701 12 90	36,81 ⁽¹⁾
1701 91 00	41,92
1701 99 10	41,92
1701 99 90	41,92 ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ The levy applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 or 3 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 837/68.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Article 16 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 this amount is also applicable to sugar obtained from white and raw sugar containing added substances other than flavouring or colouring matter.

⁽³⁾ No import levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2338/93**of 23 August 1993****abolishing the countervailing charge on fresh lemons originating in Argentina**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 638/93⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1453/93⁽³⁾ introduced a countervailing charge on fresh lemons originating in Argentina;

Whereas the present trend of prices for these products on the representative markets referred to in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2118/74⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 249/93⁽⁵⁾, recorded or calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of that Regu-

lation, indicates that the application of the first subparagraph of Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 would result in the countervailing charge being fixed at zero; whereas the conditions specified in the second indent of Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 are therefore fulfilled and the countervailing charge on imports of these products originating in Argentina can be abolished,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1453/93 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 August 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 69, 20. 3. 1993, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 142, 12. 6. 1993, p. 49.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 28, 5. 2. 1993, p. 45.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2339/93

of 23 August 1993

introducing a countervailing charge on fresh lemons originating in Uruguay

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 638/93⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 25a (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 provides that, if the entry price of a product imported from a non-member country is alternatively above and below the reference price for five to seven consecutive market days a countervailing charge is introduced in respect of that non-member country, save in exceptional cases; whereas that charge is introduced when three entry prices fall below the reference price and one of those entry prices is at least ECU 0,6 below the reference price; whereas that charge is equal to the difference between the reference price and the last available entry price by at least ECU 0,6 below the reference price;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1319/93 of 28 May 1993 fixing for the 1993/94 marketing year the reference prices for fresh lemons⁽³⁾ fixed the reference price for products of class I for the month of August 1993 at ECU 60,82 per 100 kilograms net;

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; 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⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by

Regulation (EEC) No 249/93⁽⁵⁾, the prices to be taken into consideration must be recorded on the representative markets or, in certain circumstances, on other markets;

Whereas for fresh lemons originating in Uruguay the entry prices calculated in this way have for six consecutive market days been alternatively above and below the reference price; whereas three of these entry prices are at least ECU 0,6 below the reference prices; whereas a countervailing charge should therefore be introduced for these fresh lemons;

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92⁽⁶⁾ are used to convert amounts expressed in third country currencies and are used as the basis for determining the agricultural conversion rates of the Member States' currencies; whereas detailed rules on the application and determination of these conversions were set by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93⁽⁷⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A countervailing charge of ECU 9,37 per 100 kilograms net is applied to fresh lemons (CN code ex 0805 30 10) originating in Uruguay.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 August 1993.

Subject to the provisions of the second subparagraph of Article 26 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72, this Regulation shall be applicable until 30 August 1993.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 69, 20. 3. 1993, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 132, 29. 5. 1993, p. 90.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 28, 5. 2. 1993, p. 45.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2340/93

of 23 August 1993

abolishing the countervailing charge on pears originating in Australia

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 638/93⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1831/93⁽³⁾, introduced a countervailing charge on pears originating in Australia;

Whereas for this product originating in Australia there were no prices for six consecutive working days; whereas

the conditions specified in Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 are therefore fulfilled and the countervailing charge on imports of pears originating in Australia can be abolished,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1831/93 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 August 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 69, 20. 3. 1993, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 167, 9. 7. 1993, p. 21.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2341/93

of 23 August 1993

introducing a countervailing charge on apples originating in Argentina

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 638/93⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1586/93⁽³⁾, introduced a countervailing charge on apples originating in Argentina;

Whereas the present trend of prices for products originating in Argentina on the representative markets referred to in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2118/74⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 249/93⁽⁵⁾, recorded or calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article

5 of that Regulation, indicated that entry prices have been at least equal to the reference price for two consecutive market days; whereas the conditions specified in the second indent of Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 are therefore fulfilled and the countervailing charge on imports of these products originating in Argentina can be abolished,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1586/93 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 August 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 69, 20. 3. 1993, p. 7.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 152, 24. 6. 1993, p. 24.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 28, 5. 2. 1993, p. 45.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2342/93

of 23 August 1993

introducing a countervailing charge on table grapes originating in Cyprus

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

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 638/93 ⁽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 1428/93 of 10 June 1993 fixing for the 1993 marketing year the reference prices for table grapes ⁽³⁾ fixed the reference price for products of class I at ECU 51,92 per 100 kilograms net for the month of August 1993;

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; 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 Regulation (EEC) No 2118/74 of the Commission ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 249/93 ⁽⁵⁾, the prices to be taken into consideration must be recorded on the representative markets or, in certain circumstances, on other markets;

Whereas, for table grapes originating in Cyprus 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 table grapes;

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 ⁽⁶⁾ are used to convert amounts expressed in third country currencies and are used as the basis for determining the agricultural conversion rates of the Member States' currencies; whereas detailed rules on the application and determination of these conversions were set by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/92 ⁽⁷⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A countervailing charge of ECU 1,97 per 100 kilograms net is applied to table grapes (CN codes 0806 10 15 and 0806 10 19) originating in Cyprus.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 August 1993.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 69, 20. 3. 1993, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 140, 11. 6. 1993, p. 21.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 28, 5. 2. 1993, p. 45.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2343/93

of 23 August 1993

introducing a countervailing charge on certain varieties of prunes originating in Hungary

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 638/93⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 25a (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 provides that, if the entry price of a product imported from a non-member country is alternatively above and below the reference price for five to seven consecutive market days a countervailing charge is introduced in respect of that non-member country, save in exceptional cases; whereas that charge is introduced when three entry prices fall below the reference price and one of those entry prices is at least ECU 0,6 below the reference price; whereas that charge is equal to the difference between the reference price and the last available entry price by at least ECU 0,6 below the reference price;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1429/93 of 10 June 1993 fixing for the 1993/94 marketing year the reference prices for prunes⁽³⁾ fixed the reference price for products of class I of Group I at ECU 69,39 per 100 kilograms net for the month of August 1993;

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; 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⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 249/93⁽⁵⁾, the prices to be taken

into consideration must be recorded on the representative markets or, in certain circumstances, on other markets;

Whereas for these prunes originating in Hungary the entry prices calculated in this way have for six consecutive market days been alternatively above and below the reference price; whereas three of these entry prices are at least ECU 0,6 below the reference prices; whereas a countervailing charge should therefore be introduced for these prunes;

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92⁽⁶⁾ are used to convert amounts expressed in third country currencies and are used as the basis for determining the agricultural conversion rates of the Member States' currencies; whereas detailed rules on the application and determination of these conversions were set by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3819/92⁽⁷⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A countervailing charge of ECU 19,78 per 100 kilograms net is applied to plums (CN codes 0809 40 11 and 0809 40 19), other than the following varieties: Altesse simple (common quetsche, Hauszwetschge), Reine-Claude d'Oullins (Oullins Gage), Sveskeblommer, Ruth Gerstetter, Ontario, Wangenheimer (early Wangenheim quetsche), Pershore (Yellow Egg), Mirabelle and Bosnische originating in Hungary.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 25 August 1993.

Subject to the provisions of the second subparagraph of Article 26 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72, this Regulation shall be applicable until 30 August 1993.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 69, 20. 3. 1993, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 140, 11. 6. 1993, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 28, 5. 2. 1993, p. 45.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 2344/93
of 23 August 1993**

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2193/93 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 10 (5) and 11 (3) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1680/93 ⁽⁴⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations ;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 20

August 1993, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies ;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1680/93 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 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 August 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 196, 5. 8. 1993, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 159, 1. 7. 1993, p. 8.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 23 August 1993 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CN code	Third countries (*)
0709 90 60	129,82 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
0712 90 19	129,82 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 10 00	153,83 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽³⁾
1001 90 91	128,17
1001 90 99	128,17 ⁽⁴⁾
1002 00 00	135,60 ⁽⁶⁾
1003 00 10	127,36
1003 00 20	127,36
1003 00 80	127,36 ⁽⁷⁾
1004 00 00	78,40
1005 10 90	129,82 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1005 90 00	129,82 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
1007 00 90	137,14 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 10 00	41,97 ⁽⁷⁾
1008 20 00	49,23 ⁽⁴⁾
1008 30 00	49,23 ⁽³⁾
1008 90 10	⁽⁷⁾
1008 90 90	49,23
1101 00 00	205,95 ⁽⁷⁾
1102 10 00	219,50
1103 11 30	243,39
1103 11 50	243,39
1103 11 90	232,92
1107 10 11	239,02
1107 10 19	181,35
1107 10 91	237,58
1107 10 99	180,27
1107 20 00	208,29

(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.

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

(⁴) 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.

(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), as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1902/92 (OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1992, p. 3), and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71 (OJ No L 271, 10. 12. 1971, p. 22), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 560/91 (OJ No L 62, 8. 3. 1991, p. 26).

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

(⁸) No levy applies to OCT originating products according to Article 101 (1) of Decision 91/482/EEC.

(⁹) 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 2345/93
of 23 August 1993

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 1766/92 of 30 June 1992 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2193/93 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92 of 28 December 1992 on the unit of account and the conversion rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1681/93 ⁽⁴⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, in order to make it possible for the levy arrangements to function normally, the representative market rate established during the reference period from 20

August 1993, as regards floating currencies, should be used to calculate the levies;

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 to be added to the levies fixed in advance for the import in respect of the products listed in Article 1 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 24 August 1993.

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

Done at Brussels, 23 August 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 196, 5. 8. 1993, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 159, 1. 7. 1993, p. 11.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 23 August 1993 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

CN code	Current	1st period	2nd period	3rd period
	8	9	10	11
0709 90 60	0	0	2,05	1,34
0712 90 19	0	0	2,05	1,34
1001 10 00	0	0	0	0
1001 90 91	0	1,61	1,02	0
1001 90 99	0	1,61	1,02	0
1002 00 00	0	0	0	0
1003 00 10	0	0	0	0
1003 00 20	0	0	0	0
1003 00 80	0	0	0	0
1004 00 00	0	0	0	0
1005 10 90	0	0	2,05	1,34
1005 90 00	0	0	2,05	1,34
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	2,21	1,43	0
1102 10 00	0	0	0	0
1103 11 30	0	0	0	0
1103 11 50	0	0	0	0
1103 11 90	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

CN code	Current	1st period	2nd period	3rd period	4th period
	8	9	10	11	12
1107 10 11	0	2,87	1,82	0	0
1107 10 19	0	2,14	1,36	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

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 22 July 1993

defining taxes linked to production and imports for the purpose of the implementation of Article 1 of Council Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom on the harmonization of the compilation of gross national product at market prices

(93/454/EEC, Euratom)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom, of 13 February 1989 on the harmonization of the compilation of gross national product at market prices⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Whereas for the purpose of the definition of gross national product at market prices (GNPmp) pursuant to Article 1 of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom, it is necessary to clarify the definition of taxes linked to production and imports as used for the purpose of the European system of integrated economic accounts;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 6 of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

For the purpose of the implementation of Article 1 of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom, the precisions concerning the definition of taxes linked to production and imports shall be as defined in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 22 July 1993.

For the Commission

Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 49, 21. 2. 1989, p. 26.

ANNEX

For the purpose of the implementation of Article 1 of Directive 89/130/EEC, Euratom, the following points aim to clarify Article 2 of this Directive regarding the definitions of VAT on products (R 21) and taxes linked to imports excluding VAT (R 29).

Value-added tax, when paid by households to general government and institutions of the European Communities, is recorded under 'VAT on products' (R 21).

Taxes linked to imports excluding VAT, when paid by households to general government and institutions of the European Communities, are recorded under 'Taxes linked to imports excluding VAT' (R 29).

COMMISSION DECISION
of 23 July 1993
approving certain contingency plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease
(93/455/EEC)

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

Having regard to Council Directive 90/423/EEC of 26 June 1990, amending Directive 85/511/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine and Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat products from third countries⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5 (4) thereof,

Whereas the Commission has already laid down criteria to be applied when drawing up contingency plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease by Decision 91/42/EEC⁽²⁾;

Whereas certain Member States have submitted for approval national contingency plans; whereas, after examination these plans permit the desired objective to be attained and fulfil all the criteria laid down in Decision 91/42/EEC;

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

The contingency plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease submitted by Member States listed in Annex 1 are approved.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 23 July 1993.

For the Commission

René STEICHEN

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

The contingency plans for the control of foot-and-mouth disease of the following Member States are approved :

Belgium
Denmark
Germany
Greece
Spain
France
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Portugal
United Kingdom

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 224, 13. 8. 1990, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 23, 29. 1. 1991, p. 29.

COMMISSION OPINION

of 23 July 1993

**concerning the application of Article 4 (2) of Council Directive No 91/670/EEC
on mutual acceptance of personnel licences for the exercise of functions in civil
aviation**

Equivalence of British, French and Belgian pilot licences

(Only the French text is authentic)

(93/456/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/670/EEC of
16 December 1991 on mutual acceptance of personnel
licences for the exercise of functions in civil aviation⁽¹⁾,
and in particular Article 4 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the request of the French Government,

Having requested the Member States involved to submit
their pilot training schemes and programmes,

Whereas :

(1) By letter of 31 March 1993 registered by the
Commission on 5 April 1993, the French authori-
ties requested the Commission, on the basis of
Article 4 (2) of Directive 91/670/EEC to opine on
the equivalence of pilot licences granted by the
civil aviation authorities of Belgium, the United
Kingdom and France.

(2) Directive 91/670/EEC requires a Member State to
accept, without undue delay or additional tests, any
licences issued by another Member State together
with privileges and certificates pertaining thereto.
Licences issued by another Member State of the
Community can be accepted on the basis of either
equivalence (Article 4 (1) to (4)) or experience
(Article 4 (5)). Article 4 (1) provides that the require-
ment of acceptance shall apply where a licence
issued by the home Member State is based on
requirements which are equivalent to those of the
host Member State. According to Article 4 (2) (a) of
the Directive, any Member State may ask the
Commission for an opinion on the equivalence of a

licence presented to it for acceptance, within three
weeks of receiving the request.

(3) As regards pilots, the fundamental principles of free
movement of persons and freedom of establish-
ment and to provide services, enshrined in Articles
48, 52 and 59 of the Treaty, have been imple-
mented by virtue of Article 3 (1) of the Directive⁽²⁾.
That Article provides for mutual acceptance of
pilot licences.

Nevertheless, Article 4 of the Directive makes the
mutual acceptance of those licences subject to a
possible procedure of verification of equivalence
between the requirements of the host Member State
and the issuing Member State when reasonable
doubts as to the equivalence of the licences
concerned are raised. Article 4 thereby aims at
ensuring the safety of air transport services, to
which explicit reference is made in the sixth recital
of the Directive. However, use of that procedure
must not go beyond what is strictly necessary for
achieving the overall objective of safety of air
operations and must, therefore, not prejudice the
effective exercise of the abovementioned funda-
mental freedoms of the Treaty.

(4) Pursuant to the French request the Commission
wrote to the United Kingdom and Belgian Govern-
ments on 20 April 1993 requesting full details of
the requirements for the issue of commercial pilot
licences and air transportation pilot licences in
their respective countries. The United Kingdom
Government transmitted their requirements on
1 June 1993 which were registered by the
Commission on 4 June 1993. The Belgian Govern-
ment replied on 27 May 1993 which was registered
by the Commission on 2 June 1993. In view of the

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 373, 31. 12. 1991, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ See also Judgments of the Court of Justice in the Cases of
Heylens of 15 October 1987, Case 222/86 — Vlassopoulou of
7 May 1991, Case C-340/89 — Kraus of 31 March 1993, Case
C-19/92.

time taken to gather the relevant information, the Commission sought, by letters of 2 June 1993 and of 1 July 1993 to the French authorities, extensions of the consultation procedure to 30 July 1993.

- (5) The Commission has examined the respective French, Belgian and British requirements for the issue of air transport pilot licences (ATPL) and evaluated them in accordance with three essential criteria :

- general minimal requirements,
- skill requirements,
- theoretical knowledge requirements.

- (a) An examination of the respective general minimal requirements of the French, Belgian and British authorities for the issues of an ATPL licence shows that there is equivalence.

- (b) As regards pilot skill, comparison of the Member States' requirements is based on an analysis of the requirements laid down in the rules and regulations and the check forms used during tests. The minimum characteristics of aircraft on which the practical tests leading to the air transport pilot licence have to be taken is an essential component of that licence.

Belgium uses an aircraft over 20 tonnes whilst France chooses a multi-engined jet aircraft. Both can be considered as aircraft of the same type.

The United Kingdom uses a multi-engined light aircraft. In practice, an ATPL licence is issued when the experience criteria are met, but there is no separate ATPL skill test, since this is incorporated in the type rating test.

Therefore the skills required by France and Belgium can be considered equivalent *per se*,

whilst a United Kingdom licence holder would require a type rating on JAR/FAR category 25 aircraft.

- (c) The comparison between France, United Kingdom and Belgium on theoretical knowledge requirements demonstrates that the same minimum level regarding depth and breadth of knowledge required, is applied.

- (6) On the basis of the available information, having regard to the principles set out above and as all Member States satisfy the internationally accepted standards of ICAO regarding air safety,

HAS ADOPTED THIS OPINION :

Article 1

An airline transport pilot licence issued by France and Belgium may be regarded as equivalent overall.

The airline transport pilot licences issued in the United Kingdom may also be regarded as equivalent overall to a comparable licence issued by France, subject to the holder also having a type rating as pilot-in-command on JAR/FAR category 25 aircraft (multi-engined aircraft of over 5 700 kg).

Article 2

The present opinion is addressed to the Republic of France.

Done at Brussels, 23 July 1993.

For the Commission

Abel MATUTES

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION DECISION**of 16 August 1993****suspending the buying-in of butter in certain Member States****(Only the Danish, German, English, French and Dutch texts are authentic)****(93/457/EEC)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2071/92 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 7a (1) and Article 7a (3) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 777/87 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1634/91 ⁽⁴⁾, sets out the circumstances under which the buying-in of butter and skimmed-milk powder may be suspended and subsequently resumed and, where suspension takes place, the alternative measures that may be taken;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1547/87 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2011/91 ⁽⁶⁾, lays down the criteria on the basis of which the buying-in of butter by invitation to tender is to be opened and suspended in a Member State or, as regards the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, in a region;

Whereas Commission Decision 93/414/EEC ⁽⁷⁾ suspends buying-in in certain Member States; whereas information on market prices shows that the condition laid down in Article 1 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1547/87 is currently no longer met in Great Britain; whereas the list of Member States where that suspension applies must be adapted accordingly;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Milk and Milk Products,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The buying-in of butter by invitation to tender as provided for in Article 1 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 777/87 is hereby suspended in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Article 2

Decision 93/414/EEC is hereby repealed.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Done at Brussels, 16 August 1993.

For the Commission

Karel VAN MIERT

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 215, 30. 7. 1992, p. 64.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 78, 20. 3. 1987, p. 10.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 150, 15. 6. 1991, p. 26.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 144, 4. 6. 1987, p. 12.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 185, 11. 7. 1991, p. 5.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 185, 28. 7. 1993, p. 53.