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Contents

I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

- ★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 895/96 of 20 May 1996 amending Regulation (EC) No 454/95 laying down detailed rules for intervention on the market in butter and cream** 1
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 896/96 of 20 May 1996 suspending the preferential customs duties and re-establishing the Common Customs Tariff duty on imports of large-flowered roses originating in Israel 3
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 897/96 of 20 May 1996 re-establishing the preferential customs duty on imports of single-flower (standard) carnations originating in Israel 5
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 898/96 of 20 May 1996 on the issuing of export licences for fruit and vegetables with advance fixing of the refund 7
- ★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 899/96 of 20 May 1996 establishing the quantities to be allocated to importers from the Community quantitative quotas redistributed by Regulation (EC) No 612/96** 8
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 900/96 of 20 May 1996 amending representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain products in the sugar sector 12
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 901/96 of 20 May 1996 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables 14

II *Acts whose publication is not obligatory*

Commission

96/315/ECSC:

- ★ **Commission Decision of 7 February 1996 concerning aid to be granted by Ireland to the steel company Irish Steel ⁽¹⁾ 16**

96/316/EC:

- Commission Decision of 30 April 1996 suspending the buying-in of butter in certain Member States 22**

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 895/96
of 20 May 1996
amending Regulation (EC) No 454/95 laying down detailed rules for intervention
on the market in butter and cream

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

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 Commission Regulation (EC) No 2931/95⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 6 (6), 28 and 30 thereof,

Whereas Article 12 (5) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 454/95⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 331/96⁽⁴⁾, lays down certain detailed rules on the payment of aid for the private storage of butter; whereas, as a result of a discrepancy between the various language versions and the original text of that paragraph, the amendment introduced by Regulation (EC) No 331/96 has had different effects depending on the language version concerned; whereas, to resolve the problem and to remove all ambiguity, the text of Article 12 (5) should be adopted again with effect from the date of entry into force of the last amendment;

Whereas Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 454/95 contains references to the national quality classes of butter; whereas the reference for Finnish butter should be amended to take account of an amendment to national legislation thereon;

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

Regulation (EC) No 454/95 is amended as follows:

1. Article 12 (5) is replaced by the following:

‘5. The aid shall be paid on application by the interested party at the latest within 120 days of the last day of contractual storage. However, if an administrative enquiry into entitlement to the aid is under way, payment shall not be made until entitlement has been recognized.

After 60 days of contractual storage a single advance payment of the aid may be made at the storer's request, on condition that he lodges a security equal to the advance payment plus 10 %. The advance shall be calculated on the basis of a storage period of 90 days.’

2. The fourteenth indent in Annex II is replaced by the following text:

— “perinteinen meijerivoi / traditionellt mejerismör” as regards Finnish butter.’

Article 2

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

Article 1 (1) shall apply from 27 February 1996.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 307, 20. 12. 1995, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 46, 1. 3. 1995, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 47, 24. 2. 1996, p. 10.

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

Done at Brussels, 20 May 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 896/96

of 20 May 1996

suspending the preferential customs duties and re-establishing the Common Customs Tariff duty on imports of large-flowered roses originating in Israel

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 of 21 December 1987 fixing conditions for the application of preferential customs duties on imports of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan and Morocco⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 539/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (2) (b) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 lays down the conditions for applying a preferential duty on large-flowered roses, small-flowered roses, uniflorous (bloom) carnations and multiflorous (spray) carnations within the limit of tariff quotas opened annually for imports into the Community of fresh cut flowers;

Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 1981/94⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 585/96⁽⁴⁾, opens and provides for the administration of Community tariff quotas for cut flowers and flower buds, fresh, originating in Cyprus, Jordan, Morocco and Israel respectively;

Whereas Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 provides, on the one hand, that for a given product of a given origin, the preferential customs duty is to be applicable only if the price of the imported product is at least equal to 85 % of the Community producer price; whereas, on the other hand, the preferential customs duty is, except in exceptional cases, suspended and the Common Customs Tariff duty introduced for a given product of a given origin:

(a) if, on two successive market days, the prices of the imported product are less than 85 % of the Community producer price in respect of at least 30 % of the quantities for which prices are available on representative import markets;

or

(b) if, over a period of five to seven successive market days, the prices of the imported product are alternatively above and below 85 % of the Community producer price in respect of at least 30 % of the quantities for which prices are available on the representative import markets and if, for three days

during that period, the prices of the import product have been below that level;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 2524/95⁽⁵⁾ fixes the Community producer prices for carnations and roses for the application of the import arrangements;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 700/88⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2917/93⁽⁷⁾, lays down the detailed rules for the application of the arrangements;

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95⁽⁹⁾, 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⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2853/95⁽¹¹⁾;

Whereas, on the basis of prices recorded pursuant to Regulations (EEC) No 4088/87 and (EEC) No 700/88, it must be concluded that the conditions laid down in Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 for suspension of the preferential customs duty are met for large-flowered roses originating in Israel; whereas the Common Customs Tariff duty should be re-established,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For imports of large-flowered roses (CN codes ex 0603 10 11 and ex 0603 10 51) originating in Israel, the preferential customs duty fixed by Regulation (EC) No 1981/94 is hereby suspended and the Common Customs Tariff duty is hereby re-established.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 May 1996.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 382, 31. 12. 1987, p. 22.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 79, 29. 3. 1996, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 199, 2. 8. 1994, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 84, 3. 4. 1996, p. 8.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 258, 28. 10. 1995, p. 42.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 72, 18. 3. 1988, p. 16.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 264, 23. 10. 1993, p. 33.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 299, 12. 12. 1995, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 20 May 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 897/96

of 20 May 1996

re-establishing the preferential customs duty on imports of single-flower
(standard) carnations originating in Israel

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 of 21 December 1987 fixing conditions for the application of preferential customs duties on imports of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel, Jordan and Morocco⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 539/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (2) (b) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 fixes conditions for the application of a preferential customs duty on large-flowered roses, small-flowered roses, uniflorous (bloom) carnations and multiflorous (spray) carnations within the limit of tariff quotas opened annually for imports of fresh cut flowers into the Community;

Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 1981/94⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 585/96⁽⁴⁾, opens and provides for the administration of Community tariff quotas for cut flowers and flower buds, fresh, originating in Cyprus, Jordan, Morocco and Israel;

Whereas Article 2 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 stipulates that the preferential customs duty shall be reintroduced for a given product of a given origin if the prices of the imported product (full rate customs duty not deducted) are, for at least 70 % of the quantities for which prices are available on representative Community import markets, not less than 85 % of the Community producer price for a period, calculated from the actual date of suspension of the actual preferential customs duty,

- of two successive market days, after suspension under Article 2 (2) (a) of that Regulation,
- of three successive market days, after suspension under Article 2 (2) (b) of that Regulation;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 2524/95⁽⁵⁾ fixed Community producer prices for carnations and roses for application of the arrangements for importation from the countries in question;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 700/88⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2917/93⁽⁷⁾, laid

down detailed rules for the application of these arrangements;

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95⁽⁹⁾, 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⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2853/95⁽¹¹⁾;

Whereas the preferential customs duty fixed for single-flower (standard) carnations originating in Israel by Regulation (EC) No 1981/94 was suspended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 521/96⁽¹²⁾;

Whereas on the basis of price recordings made as specified in Regulations (EEC) No 4088/87 and (EEC) No 700/88 it must be concluded that the requirement for reintroduction of the preferential customs duty laid down in the last indent of Article 2 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 4088/87 is met for single-flower (standard) carnations originating in Israel; whereas the preferential customs duty should be reintroduced,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For imports of single-flower (standard) carnations (CN codes ex 0603 10 13 and ex 0603 10 53) originating in Israel the preferential customs duty set by amended Regulation (EC) No 1981/94 is reintroduced.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 May 1996.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 382, 31. 12. 1987, p. 22.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 79, 29. 3. 1996, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 199, 2. 8. 1994, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 84, 3. 4. 1996, p. 8.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 258, 28. 10. 1995, p. 42.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 72, 18. 3. 1988, p. 16.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 264, 23. 10. 1993, p. 33.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 299, 12. 12. 1995, p. 1.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 77, 27. 3. 1996, p. 8.

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

Done at Brussels, 20 May 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 898/96

of 20 May 1996

on the issuing of export licences for fruit and vegetables with advance fixing of the refund

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/95 of 28 June 1995 on implementing rules for export refunds on fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2702/95 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1489/95 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 623/96 ⁽⁴⁾, specifies the quantities which may be covered by applications submitted for export licences with advance fixing of the refund other than those applied for in connection with food aid;

Whereas Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1488/95 lays down the conditions under which special measures may be taken by the Commission to prevent an overrun in the quantities for which export licence applications may be submitted;

Whereas, in view of the information available to the Commission as of today, the quantity of 662 tonnes of shelled hazelnuts in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1489/95, reduced or increased by the quantities referred to in Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1488/95, would

be exceeded if licences were issued with advanced fixing of refunds without restriction in response to applications submitted since 15 May 1996; whereas a reducing factor should, accordingly, be applied to the quantity of shelled hazelnuts applied for on 15 May 1996, and applications for export licences with advance fixing of refunds submitted subsequently with a view to such licences being issued during the current period should be rejected,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Export licences with advance fixing of the refund for shelled hazelnuts for which applications are submitted on 15 May 1996 pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1489/95 shall be issued for 97,16 % the quantity applied for.

Applications for export licences with advance fixing of the refund for the above product submitted after 15 May 1996 and before 24 June 1996 shall be rejected.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 May 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 20 May 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 145, 29. 6. 1995, p. 68.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 280, 23. 11. 1995, p. 30.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 145, 29. 6. 1995, p. 75.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 89, 10. 4. 1996, p. 11.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 899/96

of 20 May 1996

establishing the quantities to be allocated to importers from the Community
quantitative quotas redistributed by Regulation (EC) No 612/96

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 520/94 of 7 March 1994 establishing a Community procedure for administering quantitative quotas⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 138/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 9 and 13 thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 612/96 of 3 April 1996 redistributing the unused portions of the 1995 quantitative quotas for certain products originating in the People's Republic of China⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 612/96 established the portion of each of the quotas concerned reserved for traditional and other importers and the conditions and methods for participating in the allocation of the quantities available; whereas importers lodged applications for import licences with the competent national authorities between 5 April and 3 p. m., Brussels time, on 26 April 1996, in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 612/96;

Whereas the Commission has received from the Member States under Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 612/96 particulars of the numbers and aggregate volume of import licence applications submitted and the total volume imported by traditional importers in 1992 and 1994, the reference years;

Whereas the Commission is now able, on the basis of that information, to establish uniform quantitative criteria by which the competent national authorities may satisfy licence applications submitted by importers in the Member States for the quantitative quotas redistributed by Regulation (EC) No 612/96;

Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 725/96 of 22 April 1996, amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC)

No 519/94 on common rules for imports from certain third countries⁽⁴⁾, repealed the quantitative quotas for gloves falling within HS/CN codes 4203 29 91 and 4203 29 99 and for car radios falling within HS/CN codes 8527 21 and 8527 29; whereas the allocation in respect of those products is therefore no longer necessary;

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 752/96 also combined in a single quota the three quotas for toys falling within HS/CN codes 9503 41, 9503 49 and 9503 90 respectively; whereas temporarily, however, for reasons of administrative simplification, it is appropriate to establish separately, for each of the three categories of toys, uniform quantitative criteria by which licence applications may be satisfied; whereas each licence issued for one of these three categories of toys may also be used for the other categories;

Whereas examination of the figures supplied by Member States shows that the aggregate volume of applications submitted by traditional importers for the products listed in Annex I to this Regulation exceeds the portion of the quota set aside for them; whereas the applications must therefore be met by applying the uniform rate of reduction shown in Annex I to the average, expressed in value or volume terms, of each importer's imports over the reference period;

Whereas examination of the figures supplied by Member States shows that the aggregate volume of applications submitted by non-traditional importers for the products listed in Annex II to this Regulation exceeds the portion of the quota set aside for them; whereas the applications must therefore be met by applying the uniform rate of reduction shown in Annex II to the amounts requested by each importer, as limited by Regulation (EC) No 612/96;

Whereas examination of the figures supplied by Member States shows that the total applications submitted by non-traditional importers for products listed in Annex III to this Regulation amount to less than the portion of the quota set aside for them; whereas those applications should therefore be met in full, up to the maximum amount that can be requested by each importer under Regulation (EC) No 612/96,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 66, 10. 3. 1994, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 21, 27. 1. 1996, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 86, 4. 4. 1996, p. 57.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 103, 26. 4. 1996, p. 1.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In response to licence applications in respect of the products listed in Annex I duly submitted by traditional importers, the competent national authorities shall allocate each importer a quantity or value equal to this average imports for 1992 and 1994 adjusted by the rate of reduction/increase specified in the said Annex for each quota.

Where the use of this quantitative criterion would entail allocating an amount greater than that applied for, the quantity or value allocated shall be limited to that specified in the application.

Article 2

In response to licence applications in respect of the products listed in Annex II duly submitted by non-tradi-

tional importers, the competent national authorities shall allocate each importer a quantity or value equal to the amount requested within the limits set by Regulation (EC) No 612/96, adjusted by the rate of reduction specified in the said Annex for each quota.

Article 3

Licence applications in respect of the products listed in Annex III duly submitted by non-traditional importers shall be met in full by the competent national authorities, within the limits set by Regulation (EC) No 612/96.

Article 4

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

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

Done at Brussels, 20 May 1996.

For the Commission

Leon BRITTAN

Vice-President

ANNEX I

Rate of reduction applicable to the average of imports in 1992 and 1994 (traditional importers)

Description of products	HS/CN code	Rate of reduction
Footwear falling within HS/CN codes	ex 6402 99 ⁽¹⁾	— 76,49 %
	6403 51 6403 59	— 53,54 %
	ex 6403 91 ⁽¹⁾ ex 6403 99 ⁽¹⁾	— 92,78 %
	ex 6404 11 ⁽¹⁾	— 66,53 %
	6404 19 10	— 64,22 %
Tableware, kitchenware of porcelain or china	6911 10	— 81,48 %
Ceramic tableware, kitchenware, other than of porcelain or china	6912 00	— 88,64 %
Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, etc.	7013	— 63,12 %
Toys falling within HS/CN codes ⁽²⁾	9503 41	— 79,517 %
	9503 49	— 62,265 %
	9503 90	— 73,005 %

⁽¹⁾ Excluding:

- (a) footwear which is designed for a sporting activity and has, or has provision for the attachment of spikes, sprigs, stops, clips, bars or the like, with a non-injected sole;
- (b) footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than ECU 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multi-layer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralize impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

⁽²⁾ Each licence issued for these three categories of toys may also be used for the other categories.

ANNEX II

Rate of reduction applicable to the volume/value requested within the limits of the maximum amounts fixed by Regulation (EC) No 612/96 (non-traditional importers)

Description of products	HS/CN code	Rate of reduction
Footwear falling within HS/CN codes	6403 51 6403 59	— 4,43 %
	ex 6403 91 ⁽¹⁾ ex 6403 99 ⁽¹⁾	— 67,76 %
Ceramic tableware, kitchenware, other than of porcelain or china	6912 00	— 42,27 %
Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, etc.	7013	— 11,00 %

⁽¹⁾ Excluding:

- (a) footwear which is designed for a sporting activity and has, or has provision for the attachment of spikes, sprigs, stops, clips, bars or the like, with a non-injected sole;
- (b) footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair or not less than ECU 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multi-layer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralize impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

ANNEX III

Products in respect of which import licence applications may be met in full within the limits of the maximum amounts fixed by Regulation (EC) No 612/96 (non-traditional importers)

Description of products	HS/CN code
Footwear falling within HS/CN codes	ex 6402 99 ⁽¹⁾
	ex 6404 11 ⁽¹⁾
	6404 19 10
Tableware, kitchenware of porcelain or china	6911 10
Toys falling within HS/CN codes ⁽²⁾	9503 41 9503 49 9503 90

⁽¹⁾ Excluding:

- (a) footwear which is designed for a sporting activity and has, or has provision for the attachment of spikes, sprigs, stops, clips, bars or the like, with a non-injected sole;
- (b) footwear involving special technology: shoes which have a cif price per pair of not less than ECU 9 for use in sporting activities, with a single- or multi-layer moulded sole, not injected, manufactured from synthetic materials specially designed to absorb the impact of vertical or lateral movements and with technical features such as hermetic pads containing gas or fluid, mechanical components which absorb or neutralize impact or materials such as low-density polymers.

⁽²⁾ Each licence issued for one of these three categories of toys may also be used for the other categories.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 900/96
of 20 May 1996

**amending representative prices and additional duties for the import of certain
products in the sugar sector**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European 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 (EC) No 1101/95 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed implementing rules for the import of products in the sugar sector other than molasses ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2528/95 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 1 (2), and Article 3 (1) thereof,

Whereas the amounts of the representative prices and additional duties applicable to the import of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1568/95 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 879/96 ⁽⁶⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the general and detailed fixing rules contained in Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 to the information known to the Commission that the representative prices and additional duties at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The representative prices and additional duties on imports of the products referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 May 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 20 May 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 110, 17. 5. 1995, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 141, 24. 6. 1995, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 258, 28. 10. 1995, p. 50.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 150, 1. 7. 1995, p. 36.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 118, 15. 5. 1996, p. 23.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 20 May 1996 amending representative prices and the amounts of additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 99

(ECU)

CN code	Amount of representative prices per 100 kg net of product concerned	Amount of additional duty per 100 kg net of product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	23,81	4,40
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	23,81	9,63
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	23,81	4,20
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	23,81	9,20
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	32,23	9,12
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	32,23	4,67
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	32,23	4,67
1702 90 99 ⁽³⁾	0,32	0,34

⁽¹⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of amended Council Regulation (EEC) No 431/68 (OJ No L 89, 10. 4. 1968, p. 3).

⁽²⁾ For the standard quality as defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/72 (OJ No L 94, 21. 4. 1972, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ By 1 % sucrose content.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 901/96

of 20 May 1996

establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of
certain fruit and vegetables

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 of 21 December 1994 on detailed rules for the application of the import arrangements for fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2933/95⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (1) 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⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 (3) thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commis-

sion fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in the Annex thereto;

Whereas, in compliance with the above criteria, the standard import values must be fixed at the levels set out in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 3223/94 shall be fixed as indicated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 21 May 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 20 May 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 307, 20. 12. 1995, p. 21.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 20 May 1996 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(ECU/100 kg)			(ECU/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value	CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 30	052	120,2	0805 30 20	625	18,9
	060	80,2		999	45,0
	064	59,6		052	131,4
	066	41,7		204	88,8
	068	62,3		220	74,0
	204	55,1		388	86,7
	208	44,0		400	67,4
	212	97,5		512	54,8
	624	95,8		520	66,5
	999	72,9		524	100,8
				528	78,6
ex 0707 00 25	052	117,0	0808 10 61, 0808 10 63, 0808 10 69	600	78,3
	053	156,2		624	104,0
	060	61,0		999	84,7
	066	53,8		039	102,2
	068	69,1		052	64,0
	204	144,3		064	78,6
	624	87,1		284	72,1
	999	98,4		388	75,5
				400	72,5
				404	64,3
				416	72,7
0709 10 10	220	317,0	0809 20 39	508	88,4
	999	317,0		512	72,7
				524	82,8
0709 90 75	052	84,0		528	72,7
	204	77,5		624	86,5
	412	54,2		728	107,3
	624	151,9		800	78,0
	999	91,9		804	91,4
				999	80,1
				052	290,6
0805 10 31, 0805 10 33, 0805 10 35	052	59,2		061	182,0
	204	39,4		064	254,1
	208	58,0		068	262,6
	212	54,8		400	258,9
	220	53,3		600	94,9
	388	40,5		624	239,5
	400	45,0		676	166,2
	436	41,6		999	218,6
	448	26,2			
	528	53,6			
	600	50,8			
	624	43,8			

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/96 (OJ No L 14, 19. 1. 1996, p. 16). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 7 February 1996

concerning aid to be granted by Ireland to the steel company Irish Steel

(Only the English text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(96/315/ECSC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

II

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

After consulting the Consultative Committee and with the unanimous assent of the Council,

Whereas:

I

Over the last two to three years the Community steel industry has gone through its most difficult period since the beginning of the 80s. This was due to the general slowdown in the economy, with a slow but constant decrease in demand for steel and increasing over-supply, accompanied by a collapse in prices. In addition the international market and the exchange rate of the dollar remained unsatisfactory, which together with pressure from imports, in particular from Eastern Europe, and a trade dispute with the USA affecting substantial Community exports to that market, combined to aggravate the financial situation of almost all steel companies in the Community.

Overall there has been a slight recovery of demand and increased prices but prices are still below 1989/90 levels. The strength and duration of the cyclical upturn are uncertain. Moreover, the picture as between product sectors remains somewhat mixed. Demand for structural steel for the construction industry remains weak, with high stock levels and downward pressure on prices underlining the continuing structural imbalance between supply and demand.

On 1 March 1995 the Irish Government notified the Commission of a restructuring plan for Irish Steel and the associated public financial assistance with which it intended to support it. The assistance comprised a total of £ Irl 50 million, made up of £ Irl 40 million in equity and £ Irl 10 million in guaranteed loans (£ Irl 2 million of which had already been drawn down). At the same time the Irish Government announced that negotiations could be opened for the possible sale of shares in and control of the company.

On 4 April 1995⁽¹⁾ the Commission decided to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 6 (4) of Commission Decision No 3855/91/ECSC⁽²⁾ (hereinafter referred to as 'the Steel Aids Code') to investigate whether the measures notified, together with a non-notified £ Irl 10 million loan guarantee granted by the Irish Government in 1993, were compatible with the common market.

In the meantime the Irish Government continued with its efforts to find an industrial partner.

On 7 September 1995, the Irish authorities effectively withdrew their earlier notification and submitted a revised notification to the Commission relating to the public financial assistance measures linked to the restructuring of the company within the framework of its sale to the privately-owned company Ispat International following an open bid procedure.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 284, 28. 10. 1995, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 362, 31. 12. 1991, p. 57.

Irish Steel Ltd (ISL) is a 100 % State-owned company, operating Ireland's only steel-making and rolling plant, and is situated in Haulbowline, Cobh, County Cork.

Under the notified restructuring plan, Ispat will purchase all of the shares in Irish Steel for £ Irl 1 and take over all debts and liabilities, except an outstanding interest-free Government loan of £ Irl 17 million (previously approved by the Commission in 1985), which is to be written off. In addition Ispat will make an immediate capital injection of £ Irl 5 million and undertake to make investments over the next five years totalling £ Irl 25 million.

The restructuring plan provides for the full utilization of the existing liquid steel capacity (500 000 tonnes per annum), through the production of billets to use up current spare capacity in the meltshop, as well as existing hot-rolling capacity (343 000 tonnes per annum) in finished products (sections). The annual average workforce level will be maintained at a level of 331 for a period of five years (as at November 1995 the workforce numbered 404).

The proposed public financial assistance measures linked to the sale of the company include aid elements that are incompatible with the ECSC Treaty and with the provisions of the Steel Aids Code. According to the Commission's estimates, this aid amounts to a maximum of £ Irl 38,298 million, serving the following purposes:

- up to a maximum of £ Irl 17 million for the writing off of the interest-free Government loan;
- a cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 2,831 million to cover a balance sheet deficit;
- a cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 2,36 million to cover specific remedial environmental works;
- a cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 4,617 million towards the costs of servicing debts;
- a cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 0,628 million to cover a deficit in the pension scheme;
- a further cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 7,2 million to take account of revisions to the restructuring plan as a condition of the Council's assent;
- indemnities of up to a maximum of £ Irl 2,445 million in respect of possible residual taxation and other costs and financial claims arising from the past;
- up to a maximum of £ Irl 1,217 million, representing the aid element contained in State guarantees on two loans amounting to £ Irl 12 million (which were included in the procedure opened under Article 6 (4) of the Steel Aids Code, and which under the sale agreement will now effectively be taken over by the investor providing counter cover indemnifying the State against the risks under the guarantees).

III

The restructuring plan, as revised, on which the sale agreement is based is considered viable by the Commission since a private investor, familiar with the steel business and with an international track record in turning round loss-making steel works, is prepared to risk a considerable amount of own capital. The investor, selected after an open bid procedure, has demonstrated his willingness to assume the risk for the company's future viability without further aid than that covered by the sale agreement.

This assessment of viability is confirmed by a review of the restructuring plan by external experts, applying the same criteria as those imposed by the Commission in previous similar cases, which is accepted by the Commission.

IV

The extremely difficult Community steel market situation in the last few years has endangered the sector in several Member States, including Ireland. The aim of providing the steel industry in Ireland with a sound and economically viable structure contributes towards the achievement of the objectives of the Treaty, in particular Articles 2 and 3. The Commission considers that the public financial assistance measures proposed by Ireland are necessary to achieve these aims. The Commission therefore finds itself faced with a situation not specifically provided for in the Treaty. In these exceptional circumstances, recourse must be had to the first paragraph of Article 95 of the Treaty, so as to enable the Community to pursue the objectives set out in the initial Articles thereof.

At the same time, however, it is essential to ensure that the aid approved is limited to what is absolutely necessary and it is therefore important that there should be adequate counterpart measures, commensurate with the amount of aid being exceptionally approved, so that the aid does not adversely affect trading conditions within the Community to an extent contrary to the common interest.

On the other hand, in addition to the normal competition considerations, the Commission has in its assessment of the case taken into account the special situation of Ireland, particularly in the light of the Council Declaration annexed to the conclusions of the Industry Council meeting on 25 February 1993, where the Commission was invited to examine the problems specific to Member States where there is only one small company or where the measures taken produce special negative effects.

V

In this case, it is not technically possible to have capacity reductions as a counterpart for the aid without closing the plant since Irish Steel has only one hot-rolling mill. However, it is necessary that there should be no increase in existing capacity for liquid steel and hot-rolled finished

products, other than resulting from productivity improvements, for a period of at least five years starting from the date of the last payment of aid under the plan, in order to ensure that the current imbalance between supply and demand on the Community steel market is not exacerbated.

Furthermore, in order to ensure that possible market distortive effects are minimized it is essential that a number of further conditions are imposed. The company shall not extend its current range of finished products, as communicated to the Commission in November 1995, in the first five years and will not produce beams of a larger size than its current range of sizes in that period. Within its current range of beams it will limit production for the Community market of its largest U beams (imperial), HE beams (metric) and IPE beams to a cumulative 35 000 tonnes per annum during that period. Moreover, limitations will be imposed on annual levels of production of hot-rolled finished products and semi-finished products (billets) in each financial year up until 30 June 2000. Levels of European sales (defined for the purposes of this Decision as the Community, plus Switzerland and Norway) of finished products will also be subject to limitations during the same period.

VI

It is not only necessary to ensure during the whole restructuring period that the aid approved enables the company to return to viability. The aid must also be kept to the amount strictly necessary. In that context, it must also be ensured that the company does not, as a result of the financial restructuring measures, obtain an unfair advantage over other companies in the sector by being provided at the outset with net financial charges below 3,5 % of annual turnover, which is the current average for Community steel companies. It is also appropriate to require that the company or its legal successor is not allowed to claim or be granted tax reduction or relief on past losses covered by aid. Furthermore, any additional loans must be on normal commercial conditions and no preferential treatment accorded to any fresh public debts incurred.

VII

The implementation of this Decision requires strict monitoring by the Commission during the whole restructuring period and up until 30 June 2001.

In order to carry out this monitoring effectively, the Commission will require the full and close collaboration of Ireland, on whom clear and strict reporting obligations will be imposed.

In particular, the following elements will require close attention:

- the granting of aid under the restructuring plan and the source, terms and conditions of any further financing over and above that provided for in the plan,
- the limitation of capacity,
- production and sales and the effect on the market,
- the investments carried out,
- financial performance.

The Commission will submit six-monthly reports to the Council to keep it informed of developments.

It is also necessary to ensure that the aid is not used for the purpose of unfair competition practices. In addition the Commission may require on-the-spot checks made in accordance with Article 47 of ECSC Treaty, in order to verify the information provided and in particular compliance with the conditions attached to the authorization of the aid. In that context, should a Member State make a complaint to the Commission that State aid is enabling the company to underprice, the Commission will initiate an investigation pursuant, in particular, to Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty.

Furthermore, should the Commission, on the basis of the information provided, find that the conditions laid down in its decision pursuant to Article 95 had not been met, Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty shall apply, without prejudice to any penalties the Commission may impose by virtue of the ECSC Treaty.

The Commission may decide that all reports should be on a quarterly basis. It may also decide to mandate an independent consultant, selected with the agreement of Ireland, to assist it in its monitoring task.

The Commission will, by exercising all its powers, ensure that the aided company meets the conditions of this Decision, including the necessary progress towards viability and its other obligations resulting from the application of the ECSC Treaty. Should the monitoring reports indicate substantial deviations from the financial data on which the viability assessment has been made, the Commission may require appropriate measures to be taken to reinforce the restructuring measures.

VIII

A decision pursuant to Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty to authorize State aid is extraordinary in character given the provisions of Article 4 (c). In view of all the above, the Commission can exceptionally authorize the aid proposed in this case subject to observance of the conditions and requirements it lays down. At the same time the Commission can close the procedure opened pursuant to Article 6 (4) of the Steel Aids Code. However, the aid involved, which is intended to restore the company to viability by 30 June 1998, should be regarded as final. Should a return to viability not be achieved by that date, Ireland is not to request any further derogation pursuant to Article 95 for the company,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

1. The following maximum amounts of aid which Ireland plans to grant to the publicly-owned steel company Irish Steel in connection with its sale, may be regarded as compatible with the orderly functioning of the common market provided that the conditions of Articles 2 to 5 are met:

- up to a maximum of £ Irl 17 million for the writing off of an interest-free Government loan,
- a cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 2,831 million to cover a balance sheet deficit,
- a cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 2,36 million to cover specific remedial environmental works,
- a cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 4,617 million towards the costs of servicing debts,
- a cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 0,628 million to cover a deficit in the pension scheme,
- a further cash contribution of up to a maximum of £ Irl 7,2 million,
- indemnities of up to a maximum of £ Irl 2,445 million in respect of possible residual taxation and other costs and financial claims arising from the past,
- up to a maximum of £ Irl 1,217 million, representing the aid element contained in State guarantees on two loans amounting to £ Irl 12 million.

2. The aid has been calculated to enable the company to return to viability by 30 June 1998. In the case that such viability is not attained by that date, Ireland shall not request any further derogation pursuant to Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty for this company.

3. The aid shall not be used for the purpose of unfair competition practices.

4. Without prejudice to the aid measures referred to in this Article, any loans to the company must be on normal commercial terms; and the beneficiary company must not receive debt holidays or friendly treatment of debts to the State.

Article 2

1. The beneficiary company shall not increase the existing liquid steel capacity of 500 000 tonnes per annum and the existing hot-rolling capacity of 343 000 tonnes per annum in finished products, other than resulting from productivity improvements, for a period of at least five years starting from the date of the last payment of aid under the plan.

2. The beneficiary company shall not extend its current range of finished products, as communicated to the Commission in November 1995, in the first five years and shall not produce beams of a larger size than its current range of sizes in that period. Within its current range of beams it shall limit production for the Community market of its largest U beams (Imperial), HE beams (metric) and IPE beams to a cumulative 35 000 tonnes per annum during that period.

3. The beneficiary company shall not exceed the following levels of production per financial year⁽¹⁾:

	(1 000 tonnes)				
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
Hot-rolled finished products	320	335	350	356	361
Billets	30	50	70	80	90

4. The beneficiary company shall not exceed the following levels of European sales (Community, Switzerland and Norway) in hot-rolled finished products per financial year⁽¹⁾:

	(1 000 tonnes)			
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
	298	302	312	320

⁽¹⁾ 1 July to 30 June.

Article 3

The approval of aid outlined in Article 1 is, in addition, subject to the following conditions:

1. the level of net financial charges of the new company will at the outset be set at least at 3,5 % of annual turnover;
2. the company or its legal successor will not claim or be granted tax reduction or relief on the basis of past losses which are being covered by State aid;
3. the beneficiary company shall carry out all the restructuring measures laid down in the restructuring plan as it has been submitted to the Commission, in accordance with the timetable contained therein.

Article 4

1. Ireland shall cooperate fully with the following arrangements for monitoring this Decision:

- (a) Ireland shall supply the Commission twice a year, and not later than 15 March and 15 September respectively, with reports containing full information in accordance with the Annex, on the beneficiary company and its restructuring. The first report should reach the Commission by 15 March 1996 and the last report by 15 September 2001 unless the Commission decides otherwise;
- (b) the reports shall contain full information necessary for the Commission to monitor the restructuring process, the creation and use of capacity and show sufficient financial data to allow the Commission to assess whether its conditions and requirements are fulfilled. The reports shall at least contain full information in accordance with the Annex, which the Commission reserves the right to modify in line with its experiences during the monitoring process. It is up to Ireland to oblige the beneficiary company to disclose all relevant data which may, under other circumstances, be considered as confidential.

2. The Commission shall, on the basis of the reports, draw up half-yearly reports which shall be submitted to the Council not later than 1 May and 1 November respectively, in order to allow discussion in the Council, if appropriate. If the beneficiary company envisages investments creating or extending capacity, the Commission shall inform the Council on the basis of a report presenting the financing arrangements and demonstrating the absence of State aid.

Article 5

1. The Commission may at any time decide that the reports referred to in Article 4 (1) shall be on a quarterly basis if it deems such necessary to fulfil its monitoring tasks. The Commission may at any time decide to mandate an independent consultant, selected with the agreement of Ireland, to evaluate the monitoring results, to undertake any research necessary and to report to the Council.

2. The Commission may have any necessary checks made in the aided company in accordance with Article 47 of the ECSC Treaty in order to verify the accuracy of the information given in the reports referred to in Article 4 (1) and in particular compliance with the conditions laid down in this Decision. In the case that a Member State makes a complaint that State aid is enabling the aided company to underprice, the Commission will initiate an investigation pursuant, in particular, to Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty.

Article 6

1. Without prejudice to any penalties it may impose by virtue of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission may, within the procedure provided for under Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty, *inter alia*, require the suspension of payments of aid or the recovery of aid already paid if, on the basis of the information received, at any time it were to find that the conditions laid down in this Decision had not been met. If Ireland were to fail to fulfil its obligations under any such decisions, Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty will continue to apply.

2. Moreover, if the Commission establishes, on the basis of the reports referred to in Article 4 (1), that substantial deviations from the financial data, on which the viability assessment has been made, have occurred, it may require Ireland to take appropriate measures to reinforce the restructuring measures of the aided company.

Article 7

This Decision is addressed to Ireland.

Done at Brussels, 7 February 1996.

For the Commission

Karel VAN MIERT

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

THE COMMISSION'S INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

(a) *Investments*

- details of investments realized,
- date of completion,
- the costs of the investments, the sources of finance and the sum of any related aid involved,
- the date of aid payment.

(b) *Workforce evolution*

- number and timing of job losses,
- the total costs,
- a breakdown of how the costs are being financed.

(c) *Production and market effects*

- monthly production of liquid steel, semi-finished products and finished products by category as per product range notified to Commission,
- breakdown of products sold, including volumes, prices and markets.

(d) *Financial performance*

- evolution of selected key financial ratios to ensure progress is being made towards viability (the financial results and ratios must be provided in a way allowing comparisons with the company's financial restructuring plan),
- level of financial charges,
- details and timing of aids received and costs covered,
- terms and conditions of any new loans (irrespective of source).

(e) *Privatization*

- selling price and treatment of existing liabilities,
- disposal of proceeds of sale,
- date of sale,
- financial position of company at time of sale.

(f) *Creation of a new company or new plant incorporating capacity extensions*

- identification of each private and public sector participant,
 - sources of their financing for the creation of the new company or new plants,
 - terms and conditions of the private and the public shareholders' participation,
 - management structure of a new company.
-

COMMISSION DECISION

of 30 April 1996

suspending the buying-in of butter in certain Member States

(Only the Danish, German, Greek, English, French, Dutch, Portuguese, Finnish and Swedish texts are authentic)

(96/316/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European 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 (EC) No 2931/95 ⁽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 the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, 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 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1802/95 ⁽⁵⁾, lays down the criteria for opening and suspending the buying-in of butter by invitation to tender in the Member States or, in the case of the United Kingdom and Germany, in a region thereof;

Whereas Commission Decision 96/271/EC ⁽⁶⁾ suspends the buying-in of butter 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 no longer met in Northern Ireland; whereas the list of Member States in which that suspension applies must be adjusted 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, Greece, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and Great Britain.

Article 2

Decision 96/271/EC is hereby repealed.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the French Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Done at Brussels, 30 April 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 307, 20. 12. 1995, p. 10.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 78, 20. 3. 1987, p. 10.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 144, 4. 6. 1987, p. 12.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 174, 26. 7. 1995, p. 27.
⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 100, 23. 4. 1996, p. 17.