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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1292/96
of 27 June 1996
on food-aid policy and food-aid management and special operations in support
of food security

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 130w thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission ⁽¹⁾,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 189c of the Treaty ⁽²⁾,

Whereas now, as ever, food aid is an important aspect of the Community's development cooperation policy;

Whereas food aid must be integrated into the developing countries' policies for the improvement of their food security, in particular by the establishment of food strategies aimed at alleviating poverty and geared to achieving the ultimate goal of making food aid superfluous;

Whereas the Community and its Member States closely coordinate their development cooperation policies as regards food aid programmes and operations aimed specifically at enhancing food security; whereas the Community, with its Member States, is a party to certain international agreements in this domain, and in particular the Food Aid Convention;

Whereas regional, national and household food security, with the long-term aim of securing universal and constant access to a diet that will promote a healthy and active life, is an important element in the fight against poverty and whereas it is important for this to be emphasized in all programmes intended for developing countries;

Whereas food aid must not have any adverse effects on the normal production and commercial import structures of the recipient countries;

Whereas food aid and operations in support of food security are key features of Community development cooperation policy and must be taken into account as objectives in all Community policies likely to affect the developing countries, in particular from the point of view of economic reforms and structural adjustment;

Whereas, given the different responsibilities of men and women for the food security of households, systematic account should be taken of their different roles when drawing up programmes aimed at achieving food security;

Whereas women and communities should be involved to a greater extent in efforts to achieve food security at national, regional or local level and at the level of households;

Whereas food aid must be an effective instrument ensuring access to an adequate and appropriate diet and improving the availability and accessibility of foodstuffs to the public, consistent with local dietary habits and production and trading systems, particularly in food crises, and fully integrated into development policy;

Whereas the food-aid instrument is a key component of the Community's policy on preventing or helping in crisis situations in the developing countries and whereas account should be taken in its implementation of its possible social and political effects;

Whereas food-aid operations cannot be part of a viable solution unless they are integrated into development operations geared to relaunching local production and trade;

Whereas analysis, diagnosis, programming and monitoring need to be improved to make food aid more effective and avoid adverse effects on local production, distribution, transport and marketing capacities;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 253, 29. 9. 1995, p. 10.

⁽²⁾ Opinion of the European Parliament of 15 December 1995 (OJ No C 17, 22. 1. 1996), Council Common Position of 29 January 1996 and decision of the European Parliament of 24 May 1996 (OJ No C 166, 10. 6. 1996).

Whereas food aid should be made a real instrument of the Community's policy of cooperation with the developing countries, thereby enabling the Community to participate fully in multiannual development projects;

Whereas it is therefore necessary that the Community be able to provide a steady overall flow of aid and be in a position, in appropriate cases, to undertake to supply to the developing countries minimum amounts of products under specific multiannual programmes linked to development policies as well as to enter into undertakings in relation to international organizations;

Whereas the Community's support for the developing countries' efforts to achieve food security could be enhanced by greater flexibility in food aid, granting financial support for operations concerning food security, and in particular the development of farming and food crops, as an alternative to food aid in certain circumstances, while protecting the environment and the interests of small farmers and fishermen;

Whereas the Community can assist those in need in rural and urban areas in the developing countries by helping finance operations in support of food security through the purchase of food products, seed, agricultural implements and inputs, and relevant means of production, and through storage programmes, early-warning systems, mobilization, supervision and technical and financial assistance;

Whereas it is necessary to continue to support regional approaches to food security, including local purchasing operations in order to make use of the natural complementarity between countries belonging to the same region; whereas the policies conducted in the field of food security should be given a regional dimension in order to foster regional trade in foodstuffs and promote integration;

Whereas the purchase of foodstuffs at local level reduces inefficiency, costs and damage to the environment which might be caused by the transport of large quantities of foodstuffs in the world;

Whereas the genetic potential and bio-diversity of food production must be safeguarded;

Whereas Community food-aid policy must adjust to geopolitical change and the economic reforms under way in many recipient countries;

Whereas a list should be drawn up of the countries and bodies eligible for Community aid operations;

Whereas to that end provision should also be made for Community aid to be made available to international, regional and non-governmental organizations; whereas

such organizations must satisfy a number of conditions guaranteeing the success of food-aid operations;

Whereas, in order to facilitate the application of certain of the measures envisaged and ensure that they mesh with the recipient country's food security policy, provision should be made for close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission within a Food Security and Food Aid Committee;

Whereas in determining the steps to be taken for the execution of food-aid operations the implementing procedures should be adjusted to the specific nature of each recipient area, although within the framework of a common policy and strategy;

Whereas, in order to ensure better management of food aid, aligning it more closely on the interests and needs of the recipient countries, and to improve the decision-making and implementing procedures, it is desirable to replace Council Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 of 22 December 1986 on food-aid policy and food-aid management⁽¹⁾, Council Regulation (EEC) No 1755/84 of 19 June 1984 on the implementation in relation to food of alternative operations in place of food-aid deliveries⁽²⁾, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2507/88 of 4 August 1988 on the implementation of storage programmes and early warning systems⁽³⁾, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2508/88 of 4 August 1988 on the implementation of cofinancing operations for the purchase of food products or seeds by international bodies or non-governmental organizations⁽⁴⁾ and Council Regulation (EEC) No 1420/87 of 21 May 1987 laying down procedures for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 3972/86 on food-aid policy and food-aid management⁽⁵⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

Objectives and general guidelines for food aid and operations in support of food security

Article 1

1. Under its policy of cooperation with developing countries and in order to respond appropriately to situa-

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 370, 30. 12. 1986, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1930/90 (OJ No L 174, 7. 7. 1990, p. 6).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 165, 23. 6. 1984, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 220, 11. 8. 1988, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 220, 11. 8. 1988, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 136, 26. 5. 1987, p. 1.

tions of food insecurity caused by serious food shortages or food crises the Community shall carry out food-aid operations and operations in support of food security in the developing countries.

Food-aid operations of a humanitarian nature shall be carried out in the framework of the rules on humanitarian aid and shall not fall within the scope of this Regulation. In the event of a serious crisis, all the instruments of the Community's aid policy shall be implemented in close coordination for the benefit of the population concerned.

2. Operations under this Regulation shall be appraised after analysis of the desirability and effectiveness of this instrument as compared with other means of intervention available under Community aid which could have an impact on food security and food aid, and in coordination with these means.

The Commission shall ensure that operations under this Regulation are appraised in close coordination with intervention by other donors.

3. The objectives of the food-aid operations and operations in support of food security referred to in paragraph 1 shall, in particular, be:

- to promote food security geared to alleviating poverty, to help the population of developing countries and regions, at household, local, national and regional levels,
- to raise the standard of nutrition of the recipient population and help it obtain a balanced diet,
- to take account of the concern to ensure the supply of drinking water to the population,
- to promote the availability and accessibility of food-stuffs to the public,
- to contribute towards the balanced economic and social development of the recipient countries in the rural and urban environment, by paying special attention to the respective roles of women and men in the household economy and in the social structure; the ultimate objective of Community aid operations shall be to make the recipients into agents of their own development,
- to support the efforts of the recipient countries to improve their own food production at regional, national, local and family level,
- to reduce their dependence on food aid,
- to encourage them to be independent in food, either by increasing production, or by enhancing and increasing purchasing power,

— to contribute to the initiatives to combat poverty with development as an objective.

4. The Community's aid shall be integrated as thoroughly as possible into the development policies, particularly those on agriculture and agri-foodstuffs, and the food strategies of the countries concerned. Community aid shall back up the recipient country's policies on poverty, nutrition, reproductive health care, environmental protection and rehabilitation, with special attention to the continuity of programmes, particularly in a post-emergency situation. Whether sold or distributed free of charge, aid must not be liable to disrupt the local market.

TITLE I

Food-aid operations

Article 2

1. The products supplied, along with an other operation in the framework of food aid, must reflect as closely as possible the dietary habits of the recipient population and shall not adversely affect the recipient country.

When products are selected, consideration shall be given to how to maximize the quantity of food with a view to reaching the maximum number of people, taking into account the quality of products in order to ensure adequate levels of nutrition.

When selecting the products to be supplied as Community aid and the procedures for the mobilization and distribution of that aid, particular account shall be taken of the social aspects of access to food in the recipient countries, and especially of the most vulnerable groups and the role of women in the household economy.

2. Food aid shall primarily be allocated on the basis of an objective evaluation of the real needs justifying such aid, as this is the only way to improve the food security of groups which do not have the means or possibility of plugging their food shortage themselves. To that end, consideration shall be given to the following criteria, without excluding other relevant considerations:

- food shortages,
- the food situation measures using human development and nutritional indicators,
- *per capita* income and the existence of particularly poor population groups,
- social indicators of the welfare of the population in question,

- the recipient country's balance-of-payments situation,
- the economic and social impact and financial cost of the proposed operation,
- the existence in the recipient country of a long-term policy on food security.

3. The granting of food aid shall, where necessary, be conditional on the implementation of short-term, multi-annual development projects, sectoral operations or development programmes, and as a priority those which promote sustainable long-term food production and food security in the recipient countries within the framework of a food policy and strategy. Where appropriate, this aid may take the form of a direct contribution to the implementation of such projects, operations or programmes. Where Community aid is intended for sale, such complementarity must be ensured by the use of counterpart funds for purposes agreed by the Community and the recipient country or, where appropriate, the body or non-governmental organization which receives the aid. Where food aid is provided as backing for a development programme spread over a number of years, it may be supplied on a multiannual basis linked to the programme in question. Besides the allocation of basic foodstuffs, aid may be used for the supply of seed, fertilizer, tools, other inputs and commodities, the creation of reserves, technical and financial assistance and awareness and training schemes.

4. As a key component of food-security programmes food aid may be given to support efforts by the recipient countries to create buffer stocks paying special attention to individual farmers' stocks and national reserves, in tandem with the setting-up of regional reserves.

5. Counterpart funds shall be managed in a manner consistent with other Community aid instruments.

In the case of countries undergoing structural adjustment, and in line with the relevant resolutions of the Council, the counterpart funds generated by the various development assistance instruments constitute resources which must be managed as part of a single and consistent budgetary policy in the context of a programme of reforms.

In this context, the Community could move from targeting counterpart funds towards more general allocation, as soon as progress has been made in improving the effectiveness of the monitoring instruments, programming and budget implementation, and as regards internalization of reviews of public expenditure. Without prejudice to the

foregoing, these funds shall be managed in accordance with general Community aid procedures for such funds and as a priority to support food-security policies and programmes.

TITLE II

Operations in support of food security

Article 3

Where circumstances warrant it, the Community may carry out operations in support of food security in developing countries suffering a food shortage.

Such operations may be implemented by the recipient countries, the Commission, international or regional organizations or non-governmental organizations.

The purpose of these operations shall be to support, using the resources available, the framing and execution of a food strategy or other measures fostering the food security of the population concerned and to encourage them to reduce their food dependency and their dependence on food aid, especially in the case of low-income countries with serious food shortages. The operations must help to improve the living standards of the poorest people in the countries concerned.

Operations in support of food security shall take the form of financial and technical assistance, in accordance with the criteria and procedures laid down in this Regulation. Such operations shall be planned and appraised in the light of their consistency with, and complementarity to, the objectives and operations financed by other Community development-aid instruments. They must be part of a multiannual plan.

Article 4

A developing country eligible for Community food aid operations under this Regulation may receive part or all of the food that has been — or may be — allocated to it in the form of operations in support of food security either directly or through international, regional or non-governmental organizations, with particular account being taken of trends in production, consumption and reserves in that country, the food situation of its inhabitants and the food aid granted by other donors.

Article 5

Operations in support of food security shall take the form of technical and financial assistance aimed, in accordance with the objectives laid down in Article 1, at improving sustainable and long-term food security by helping finance, *inter alia*:

- the supply of seed, tools and inputs essential to the production of food crops,
- rural credit support schemes targeted particularly at women,
- schemes to supply the population with drinking water,
- storage schemes at the appropriate level,
- operations concerning the marketing, transport, distribution or processing of agricultural and food products,
- measures in support of the private sector for commercial development at national, regional and international level,
- applied research and field training,
- projects to develop the production of food crops while respecting the environment,
- flanking, awareness, technical assistance and field training operations, in particular for women and producers' organizations and agricultural workers,
- support measures for women and producers' organizations,
- projects to produce fertilizer from raw materials and basic materials found in the recipient countries,
- schemes to support local food-aid structures, including training schemes on the ground.

TITLE III**Early-warning systems and storage programmes***Article 6*

The Community may support existing national early-warning systems and help to strengthen existing international early-warning systems concerning the food situation in developing countries and, in exceptional and duly substantiated cases, it may operate such systems, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 27. It may also cover the cost of implementing storage programmes in these countries in support of food-aid operations under this Regulation or comparable measures

undertaken by the Member States, international or regional organizations or non-governmental organizations.

Such operations should be consistent with other Community development aid instruments, including the use of counterpart funds generated by the sale of food aid, and be compatible with Community development policy.

These operations are intended to strengthen the food security of the recipient countries. They must help improve the living conditions of the poorest sections of the population in the countries concerned and conform with their development objectives, in particular the policy on food crops.

Community participation in such operations shall take the form of financial and/or technical assistance, in accordance with the criteria and procedures laid down in this Regulation.

Operations supported by Community aid shall be appraised in the light of and in a manner consistent with existing programmes managed by specialist international organizations.

Article 7

Community support for storage programmes and early-warning systems may be granted, upon request, to international or regional organizations or non-governmental organizations for operations to help developing countries eligible for food aid from the Community and its Member States.

Article 8

Community aid may help finance the following measures:

- early-warning systems and systems for gathering data on trends in harvests, stocks and markets, the food situation of households and the vulnerability of the population with a view to improving understanding of the food situation in the countries concerned,
- operations aimed at improving storage systems with a view to reducing waste or ensuring sufficient storage capacity for emergencies. Such operations may also include the establishment of the infrastructure, in particular bagging, unloading, disinfection, treatment and storage facilities, needed to handle food products in these countries in support of food-aid operations or operations in support of food security,
- preparatory studies and training schemes in connection with the above activities.

CHAPTER II

Implementing procedures for food aid and storage and early-warning operations in support of food security*Article 9*

1. The countries and organizations eligible for Community aid for operations under this Regulation are listed in the Annex. In this connection, priority shall be given to the poorest sections of the population and to low-income countries with serious food shortages.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission, may amend that list.

2. Non-profit-making non-governmental organizations (NGOs) eligible for direct or indirect Community financing for the implementation of operations under this Regulation must meet the following criteria:

- (a) if they are European non-governmental organizations, they must be autonomous organizations in a Member State of the European Community under the laws in force in that Member State;
- (b) they must have their headquarters in a Member State of the Community, the recipient countries or, exceptionally, in the case of international NGOs, a third country. This headquarters must be the effective decision-making centre for all co-financed operations;
- (c) show that they can successfully carry out food-aid operations; in particular through:
 - their administrative and financial management capacity,
 - their technical and logistical capacity to handle the proposed operation,
 - the results of operations implemented by the relevant NGOs carried out with Community finance or finance from the Member States,
 - their experience in the field of food aid and food security,
 - their presence in the recipient country and their knowledge of that country or of developing countries;
- (d) undertake to comply with the conditions laid down by the Commission for the allocation of food aid.

Article 10

1. The Community may help finance operations in support of food security of the kind described in Titles I, II and III (Chapters I and II) executed by the recipient country, the Commission, international or regional organizations or non-governmental organizations.

2. Cofinancing operations may be carried out at the request of recipient countries, international or regional organizations or non-governmental organizations, where such operations seem the most appropriate way of enhancing the food security of groups without the ways and means to cope with a food shortage themselves.

3. In the design of the Community operations defined in Titles I, II and III, the Commission will give particular attention to:

- the pursuit of sustainable impact and economic viability in project design,
- the clear definition and monitoring of objectives and indicators of achievement.

Article 11

1. Products shall be mobilized on the Community market, in the recipient country or in one of the developing countries (listed in the Annex) if possible one belonging to the same geographical region as the recipient country.

2. Exceptionally, products may be mobilized on the market of a country other than those provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 27:

- if the requisite type or quality of product is unavailable on the market of the Community or any of the developing countries,
- if there is a serious food shortage, where such purchases are likely to increase the effectiveness of the operation.

3. Food products available on the internal market may be mobilized on the market of a developing country, if the economic efficiency of doing so compares favourably with that of mobilizing products on the European market.

4. Where food is purchased in the recipient country or in a developing country, steps must be taken to ensure that such purchases threaten neither to disrupt the market of the country concerned or of any other developing countries in the same region nor to affect adversely the supply of food to their inhabitants. Such purchases shall be integrated as thoroughly as possible into the implementation of Community development policy towards these countries, particularly with regard to the promotion of food security in the country concerned or at regional level.

Article 12

Where a recipient country has partially or totally liberalized food imports, the mobilization of Community aid must be consistent with that country's policy and not distort the market.

In such cases, the Community contribution may take the form of a foreign-currency facility to be made available to private-sector operators in the country concerned, subject to the operation being part of a social and economic policy and an agricultural policy aimed at alleviating poverty (including the strategy on the importation of basic foodstuffs). The recipients shall be required to prove that they have made proper use of the means put at their disposal. Priority shall go to small and medium-sized private operators in order to ensure that operations are complementary. To the extent that its powers to carry out operations so allow, the Commission may adopt positive discrimination measures for small and medium-sized private operators.

Such aid shall be governed by the principles laid down in Article 11.

Article 13

1. The Community may cover costs relating to the transport of food aid.

2. Where the Commission considers that the Community should cover costs relating to the inland transport of food aid, it shall take account of the following general criteria:

- a serious food shortage,
- the delivery of food aid to low-income countries suffering from serious food shortages,
- whether the food aid is destined for the international or regional organizations or non-governmental organizations referred to in Article 10,
- the need to increase the efficiency of the food-aid operation in question.

3. Where food aid is sold in the recipient country, the Community should cover inland transport costs only in exceptional circumstances.

4. The Community may also cover the air transport costs of food-aid operations in exceptional circumstances.

Article 14

The Community may cover final distribution costs where the smooth execution of the food-aid operations concerned requires it.

Article 15

Community aid shall take the form of grants. Aid may cover the external and local costs of implementing operations, including maintenance and operating costs.

Operations under this Regulation shall be exempt from taxes, duties and customs charges.

Any counterpart funds shall be used in accordance with the objectives laid down in this Regulation and managed in agreement with the Commission. The competent authority of the recipient country shall keep accounts on the collection and use of the funds and shall be obliged to render accounts.

Article 16

The Community contribution may also cover flanking activities necessary to make the operations under this Regulation more efficient and, in particular, supervision, monitoring and inspection, distribution and field training.

Article 17

Participation in invitations to tender and other procedures for the award of public contracts shall be open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons in the European Union and the recipient countries. It may be extended by the Commission to operations under Article 11 (2) to include natural and legal persons in the countries where the aid is mobilized.

When implementing this Regulation, the Commission shall guarantee the openness of the operations in question by publicizing them properly. The Commission shall ensure that operations by intermediary organizations are also publicized properly.

Article 18

The Commission may authorize a representative to conclude cofinancing agreements in its name.

Article 19

1. The Commission shall lay down the allocation, mobilizing and implementation conditions for aid under this Regulation.

2. Aid shall not be implemented unless the recipient country, international or regional organization or non-governmental organization complies with these conditions.

Article 20

The Commission shall take all measures necessary for the proper implementation of food-aid programmes and operations, and operations in support of food security.

To that end, the Member States and the Commission shall afford each other all necessary assistance and exchange all relevant information.

CHAPTER III

Procedure for implementing food-aid operations and early-warning and storage operations in support of food security*Article 21*

1. The Council, acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament, shall determine the Community share of the overall amount of cereals aid laid down in the Food Aid Convention as the total contribution of both the Community and its Member States.
2. The Commission shall coordinate the operations of the Community and the Member States as regards the supply of cereals aid under the Food Aid Convention and shall ensure that the total contribution by the Community and its Member States is at least as high as the quantities provided for in the said Convention.

Article 22

The Commission, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 27, and taking account of the general policy guidelines for food aid shall:

- adopt the list of products which may be mobilized as aid,
- lay down rules for mobilization, monitoring and evaluation,
- determine each recipient's share of the products, in terms of quantity and cost,
- where necessary, adjust allocations during the implementation of programmes.

Article 23

Decisions:

- granting food aid or providing for an operation in support of food security and laying down the conditions for the latter,
- granting a contribution to international or regional organizations or non-governmental organizations for the financing of operations in support of food security,
- granting aid for a storage programme or early-warning system;

shall be adopted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 27, in compliance with the limits set in Article 25.

Article 24

1. In accordance with the Council decisions referred to in Article 21 and the decisions taken under Article 22, the Commission shall decide on:

- (a) emergency or serious food shortage operations, where famine or an imminent danger thereof seriously threatens the lives or health of people in a country without the ways and means to cope itself with a food shortage. The Commission shall act after consulting the Member States by the most appropriate means. Three working days shall be allowed to the Member States in which to put forward any objections. If there are any objections, the Committee referred to in Article 26 shall examine the question at its next meeting;

- (b) the conditions governing the supply and implementation of aid, in particular:

- the general conditions applicable to recipients,
- initiation of the procedures governing mobilization, supply of products and implementation of other measures, and conclusion of the relevant contracts.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 (a), the Commission shall be entitled to take all necessary measures to speed up the supply of food aid.

The volume of aid granted in a given case shall be limited to the quantities needed by the population affected to cope with the situation for a period not normally exceeding six months.

The Commission shall ensure that priority is given at all stages to the mobilization of food aid for the operations provided for in paragraph 1 (a) and (b).

Article 25

Decisions regarding operations the financing for which under this Regulation exceeds ECU 2 million shall be taken in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 27.

Article 26

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Food Security and Food Aid Committee, hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee', composed of representatives of the Member States and chaired by a representative of the Commission.

2. The Committee shall examine the long-term implications of any proposal to commit funds for food security at household, local, national and regional level in the recipient countries, bearing in mind the principles laid down in Article 1. It shall also analyze and monitor food-security policies which are in receipt of Community aid and examine proposals for joint initiatives.

3. The Committee shall draw up its own rules of procedure.

Article 27

The representative of the Commission shall submit to the Committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the Chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter in question. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148 (2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the Committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The Chairman shall not vote.

The Commission shall adopt measures which apply immediately. However, if these measures are not in accordance with the opinion of the Committee, they shall be communicated by the Commission to the Council forthwith. In that event, the Commission shall defer application of the measures which it has adopted for a period of two months from the date of such communication.

The Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within the time limit referred to in the previous paragraph.

Article 28

1. In order to guarantee the principle of complementarity referred to in the Treaty and enhance the effectiveness and consistency of the Community and national food-aid provisions and operations in support of food security, the Commission shall seek to ensure that its own activities are as closely coordinated as possible with those of the Member States and with other policies of the European Union, both at decision-making level and on the ground, and may take any appropriate initiative in pursuit of this end.

To that end, Member States shall notify the Commission of their national food-aid operations and of their food security programmes. The Commission, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 27, shall stipulate how notification of national operations is to be effected.

2. The Commission shall ensure that operations implemented by the Community are coordinated with those of international organizations and bodies, in particular those which form part of the United Nations system.

3. The Commission shall seek to develop collaboration and cooperation between the Community and third-country donors in the field of food security.

4. Coordination and cooperation between the Community and the Member States, and between the latter and

international organizations and third-country donors shall be the subject of a regular exchange of information within the Committee.

Article 29

The Committee may examine any other matter concerning food aid and the other operations under this Regulation raised by its Chairman, either on the latter's own initiative or at the request of a representative of a Member State.

The Commission shall inform the Committee, within one month of taking its decision, of the food-aid or food-security operations and projects it has approved, indicating their amount and nature, the recipient country and the partner entrusted with implementation.

The Commission shall notify the Committee of the general guidelines for products mobilized as Community food aid.

Article 30

The Commission shall undertake regular evaluations of significant food-aid operations to establish whether the objectives laid down in the appraisal of those operations have been achieved and to provide guidelines for improving the effectiveness of future operations. It shall inform the Committee periodically on the evaluation programmes.

Member States and the Commission shall notify each other as soon as possible of the results of evaluation work and of analyses or studies that would improve aid efficiency. The work will be analyzed in the Committee. Member States and the Commission shall endeavour to carry out joint evaluation exercises.

The Commission shall draw up procedures for the dissemination and internal and external communication of the conclusions of evaluation exercises to the departments and organizations concerned.

Article 31

At the close of each financial year, the Commission shall submit an annual report on the implementation of this Regulation to the European Parliament and the Council. The report shall set out the results of execution of the budget as regards commitments and payments and projects and programmes financed during the year. As far as possible, the report shall contain information on the funds committed nationally during the same financial year. As far as possible, it shall contain the most important statistical data (by recipient country, nationality, etc.) on contracts awarded for the implementation of projects and programmes.

The report shall also contain a breakdown of expenditure assigned to each type of operation as provided for in Articles 2, 5 and 8.

Lastly, the report shall contain information on operations undertaken with the counterpart funds generated by food aid.

Article 32

Regulations (EEC) No 3972/86, (EEC) No 1755/84, (EEC) No 2507/88, (EEC) No 2508/88 and (EEC) No 1420/87 shall be repealed.

As a transitional measure and until the new mobilization Regulation is adopted by the Commission, Commission

Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87 of 8 July 1987 laying down general rules for the mobilization in the Community of products to be supplied as Community food aid⁽¹⁾ shall continue to apply.

Three years after the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an overall evaluation of the operations financed by the Community under this Regulation, accompanied by suggestions for the future of the Regulation and, if necessary, by proposals for amendments to it.

Article 33

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

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

Done at Luxembourg, 27 June 1996.

For the Council

The President

A. MACCANICO

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 204, 25. 7. 1987, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 790/91 (OJ No L 81, 25. 3. 1991, p. 108).

ANNEX

1. COUNTRIES

LLDCs (Least-developed countries)	Other LICs (Other low-income countries. Per capita GNP < US \$ 675 in 1992)	LMICs (Lower middle-income countries. Per capita GNP US \$ 676—US \$ 2 695 in 1992)	
Afghanistan Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Bissau Guinea Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia Sudan Tanzania Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Western Samoa Yemen Zaire Zambia	China Egypt Eritrea Ghana Guyana Honduras India Indonesia Kenya Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Sri Lanka Tajikistan Timor Vietnam Zimbabwe	Albania Algeria Angola Anguilla Armenia Azerbaijan Belize Bolivia Cameroon Chile Colombia Congo Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Georgia Grenada Guatemala Iran Iraq Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Korea (Democratic Republic) Kyrgyzstan Lebanon Macao Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States Moldova Mongolia Morocco Namibia Niue Occupied Territories (Gaza and The West Bank) Panama Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines Senegal	South Africa St Helena St Vincent and The Grenadines States of Former Yugoslavia Swaziland Syria Thailand Tokelau Tonga Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan Turks and Caicos Islands Uzbekistan Wallis and Futuna

2. BODIES

WFP ICRC IFRC UNHCR UNRWA	FAO UNICEF
---------------------------------------	---------------

3. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

European NGOs, NGOs of the recipient country or, exceptionally international NGOs, specializing in development.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1293/96

of 4 July 1996

fixing the amount by which the import duties on rice from the Arab Republic of Egypt must be reduced

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1250/77 of 17 May 1977 on imports of rice from the Arab Republic of Egypt ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1250/77 provides that the import duties calculated in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 is to be reduced by an amount to be fixed by the Commission each quarter; whereas this amount must be equal to 25 % of the average of the import duties applied during a reference period;

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2942/73 of 30 October 1973 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 2412/73 ⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2123/95 ⁽⁵⁾, the

reference period is to be the quarter preceding the month in which the amount is fixed;

Whereas the import duties to be taken into consideration are therefore those applicable during April, May and June 1996,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The amount referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1250/77 by which the import duties on rice originating in and coming from the Arab Republic of Egypt is to be reduced shall be as set out in the Annex.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 August 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 329, 30. 12. 1995, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 146, 14. 6. 1977, p. 9.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 302, 31. 10. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 212, 7. 9. 1995, p. 8.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 4 July 1996 fixing the amount by which the levy on imports of rice from the Arab Republic of Egypt must be reduced

<i>(ECU/tonne)</i>	
CN code	Amounts to be deducted
1006 10 21	77,55
1006 10 23	77,55
1006 10 25	77,55
1006 10 27	77,55
1006 10 92	77,55
1006 10 94	77,55
1006 10 96	77,55
1006 10 98	77,55
1006 20 11	70,35
1006 20 13	70,35
1006 20 15	70,35
1006 20 17	85,69
1006 20 92	70,35
1006 20 94	70,35
1006 20 96	70,35
1006 20 98	85,69
1006 30 21	134,09
1006 30 23	134,09
1006 30 25	134,09
1006 30 27	152,75
1006 30 42	134,09
1006 30 44	134,09
1006 30 46	134,09
1006 30 48	152,75
1006 30 61	134,09
1006 30 63	134,09
1006 30 65	134,09
1006 30 67	152,75
1006 30 92	134,09
1006 30 94	134,09
1006 30 96	134,09
1006 30 98	152,75
1006 40 00	47,00

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1294/96

of 4 July 1996

laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 as regards harvest, production and stock declarations relating to wine-sector products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1544/95 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 3 (4) and 81 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3929/87 of 17 December 1987 on harvest, production and stock declarations relating to wine-sector products ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 330/96 ⁽⁴⁾, has been amended substantially; whereas, for reasons of clarity, the said Regulation should be recast on the occasion of the latest amendments;

Whereas, under Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, producers of grapes intended for wine-making and producers of must and wine are required to make harvest declarations in respect of the most recent harvest; whereas the said Article also lays down that producers of must and wine, and commercial operators other than retailers, must declare their stocks at the end of the wine year;

Whereas, for the purposes of Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, not only should the quantity produced be known but also the yield per hectare from which it was obtained; whereas, in certain cases, that information can only be worked out from the figures for the quantity of grapes obtained by the producer; whereas provision should therefore be made not only for a wine production declaration but also for a grape harvest declaration;

Whereas certain information provided by way of the various declarations must, *inter alia*, enable the Commission to draw up, at the beginning of each year, the forward estimate provided for in Article 31 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87;

Whereas, in order to facilitate market management operations, a time limit should be laid down for making decla-

rations; whereas, given that harvesting takes place at different times in different Member States, the deadlines for declarations by producers should be staggered; whereas provisions should also be made to oblige operations selling wine sector products before the dates specified for declarations to make declarations;

Whereas it is unnecessary to require producers who can provide all the necessary information by way of a single declaration, namely that relating to wine production, to make two declarations;

Whereas very small producers may be exempted since their production taken together accounts for a relatively modest percentage of Community production;

Whereas the arrangements applicable to cooperative wineries should be specified; whereas small grape producers who are members of cooperative wineries and who deliver their entire harvest to them should also be exempted, as should those who keep a small quantity of grapes for their own requirements;

Whereas, in order to facilitate the application of this Regulation, while allowing Member States to decide the precise form in which operators should notify the particulars which must be included in the declarations, provision should be made for the said particulars to be in tabular form; whereas it is necessary both to lay down time limits by which Member States must centralize and forward to the Commission the data they have collected, and to specify the manner in which the latter should be forwarded;

Whereas, under Article 31 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, the forward estimate must show the proportion of table wines and quality wines produced in specified regions, hereinafter called 'quality wines psr', within the meaning of Council Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3011/95 ⁽⁶⁾; whereas the declarations by operators and the stock estimates to be notified by the Member States should therefore be broken down on that basis; whereas the category 'other wines' should also be defined in keeping with the classification

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 148, 30. 6. 1995, p. 31.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 369, 29. 12. 1987, p. 59.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 47, 24. 2. 1996, p. 8.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 59.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 314, 28. 12. 1995, p. 14.

of vine varieties that may be cultivated in the Community, established by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3800/81 ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2276/95 ⁽²⁾;

Whereas implementation of the intervention measures and distillation operations referred to in Articles 36 and 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 calls for detailed knowledge of a series of particulars in respect of each production unit, in particular those concerning the categories of products obtained, sold or purchased and the yield per hectare of the areas under vines;

Whereas information relating to yield and/or area could be inaccurate where the declarant did not have appropriate means of verification at his disposal; whereas provision should therefore be made in such cases for penalties varying according to the seriousness of the inaccuracies in declarations;

Whereas the arrangements with regard to penalties in force to the present time did not allow a sufficient degree of proportionality with regard to the omissions or errors detected in a declaration submitted by a wine-grower; whereas, therefore, Member States that have complete, up-to-date vineyard registers should be allowed to use that information where necessary and to adjust the penalty according to the correction made;

Whereas, for the purpose of drawing up the forward estimate, Member States should make certain estimates concerning harvests and stocks before producers and merchants have made their declarations;

Whereas the application of the measures provided for in connection with the common organization of the market calls for plentiful and objective data on the situation and prospects of the Community's wine market; whereas, however, Member States may provide for measures to ensure the confidentiality of the information concerned;

Whereas in some Member States the classification of wines as quality wines *psr* or table wine takes place long after the dates laid down for the submission of harvest and production declarations; whereas, when the intervention measures provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 are activated; this situation may induce producers in these Member States to classify their production in one or other category depending on whether the measures adopted entail advantages or obligations; whereas this eventuality may seriously disrupt the management of the market and must therefore be avoided; whereas it should therefore be laid down that only data relating to the quantities of table wine which are entered in the declarations may be used for the application of any intervention measure;

Whereas adequate information about production and stocks in the wine sector can only be acquired, under

present circumstances, from declarations regarding harvests and stocks submitted by the various parties concerned: whereas appropriate measures should therefore be taken to ensure that the said declarations are submitted by those concerned and that they are complete and accurate by providing for penalties to be applied in the event of failure to submit a declaration or where a declaration is incorrect or incomplete; whereas, to facilitate the processing of data relating to declarations each declaration presented in a competent administrative unit should be considered separately from any others the same producer may have presented in other administrative units in the Member State;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 2392/86 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1549/95 ⁽⁴⁾, provides for the establishment of a Community vineyard register; whereas the Member States with a complete register should be allowed to use certain data from that register if the declaration does not provide for such data;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

Stock declarations

Article 1

1. Natural or legal persons or groups of such persons who harvest grapes, hereinafter referred to as 'harvesters', shall submit each year to the competent authorities designated by the Member States a harvest declaration in the administrative unit specified, containing at least the information specified in Table A of Annex I and, where appropriate, Table Aa of Annex I.

Member States may, where appropriate, authorize the presentation of one declaration per holding.

2. The following shall not be required to submit a harvest declaration:

- (a) harvesters whose entire grape production is intended for consumption unprocessed or for drying or for processing directly into grape juice;
- (b) harvesters whose holdings comprise less than 10 ares of vines and of whose harvest no part has been or will be marketed in any form whatsoever;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 381, 31. 12. 1981, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 232, 29. 9. 1995, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 208, 31. 7. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 148, 30. 6. 1995, p. 37.

(c) harvesters whose holdings comprise less than 10 ares of vines and who deliver their entire production harvested to the cooperative winery of group to which they belong. In such case harvesters must provide the cooperative winery or group with delivery declarations specifying:

- (i) the name, first name and address of the wine-grower,
- (ii) the quantity of grapes delivered,
- (iii) the area and location of the vines concerned,

The cooperative winery or group shall check the accuracy of the data contained in the delivery declaration against the information at its disposal.

3. By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, and without prejudice to the obligations resulting from Article 3, Member States may exempt from the obligation to submit harvest declarations:

- (a) harvesters who themselves process the whole of their harvest of grapes into wine or cause it to be processed on their behalf;
- (b) harvesters associated with or belonging to a wine cooperative or group who deliver the whole of their harvest to that wine cooperative or group as wine and/or must.

Article 2

1. The area to be entered in the declaration referred to in Article 1 shall be the area of vineyard in production in the administrative unit specified by the Member State.

2. The yield per hectare to be entered in the declarations referred to in Article 1 shall be determined by making the relation, for each of the categories of vineyard contained in Table A of Annex I, between the total quantity of grapes harvested and the area referred to in paragraph 1 from which they were obtained.

However, in Member States where wine-growing areas are not broken down according to the categories of vineyard referred to in the first subparagraph, the yield per hectare to be entered in the harvest declaration shall be the average yield obtained on the holding of the declarant.

CHAPTER II

Production, treatment and/or marketing declarations

Article 3

1. Natural or legal persons or groups of such persons, including wine-making cooperatives, who from the current year's harvest have produced wine, and/or hold,

on the dates specified in Article 11 (1), products other than wine, shall submit each year to the competent authorities designated by the Member States a production declaration containing at least the information specified in Table B of Annex I.

2. Member States may lay down that natural or legal persons or groups of such persons, including wine-making cooperatives, who, before the dates specified in Article 11 (1), have treated and/or marketed products upstream of wine for the current marketing year shall submit to the competent authorities a treatment and/or marketing declaration containing at least the information specified in Table B.

3. The harvesters referred to in Article 1 (2) and producers who obtain, by vinification on their premises of products bought in, less than 10 hectolitres of wine which has not been or will not be marketed in any form whatsoever, shall not be required to submit a production declaration or, where applicable, a treatment or marketing declaration.

Exemption from the obligation to submit a production declaration shall also be granted to harvesters belonging to a cooperative winery that is required to submit a declaration, who deliver their entire production of grapes to that winery but reserve the right to obtain by vinification for their family consumption a quantity of wine not exceeding 10 hectolitres.

4. Where use is made of the option provided for in Article 1 (3), the production declaration referred to in paragraph 1 must contain all the information necessary for determining the yield per hectare obtained on the holdings of each of the harvesters.

5. In the case of natural or legal persons or groups of such persons who buy products upstream of wine which they sell to wine producers before the dates specified in Article 11 (1), Member States shall take the necessary steps to enable the wine producers to obtain the various items of information which they must give in the declaration referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, in particular the information relating to the yield per hectare of the products used.

Article 4

Operators having delivered to third parties products, other than wine, covered by this Regulation shall provide those to whom such products have been delivered with written notification of the yield per hectare entered on the declarations referred to in Articles 1 and 3, for the products in question within a time limit to be determined by the Member States.

This time limit shall ensure that those to whom such products have been delivered and who are under the obligation to declare their production will receive the aforesaid notification in good time.

Article 5

1. Notwithstanding Articles 3 and 4, Member States which have, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2392/86, established an annually updated vineyard register or similar administrative control instrument may release the natural or legal persons, groups of such persons or harvesters referred to in those Articles from the obligation to declare the yield and/or area.

In such cases the competent authorities designated by the Member States shall themselves complete the declarations referred to in those Articles by indicating the yield on the basis of the data in the register.

2. For the purposes of table wine for which the production declaration does not include information enabling the yield per hectare obtained to be determined, that yield shall be assessed by the responsible authority in the Member State on the basis, in particular, of the existing annually updated vineyard register. The yield may in no case be lower than the average yield in the region where the wine was made.

CHAPTER III

Stock declarations*Article 6*

1. Natural or legal persons or groups of such persons, other than private consumers and retailers, shall declare each year to the competent authorities designated by the Member States the stocks of concentrated grape must, rectified concentrated grape must and wine held by them on 31 August. As regards Community wine products such declarations shall not include those obtained from grapes harvested in the same calendar year.

However, Member States whose annual wine production does not exceed 25 000 hectolitres may exempt traders, other than retailers, who hold small stocks from the obligation to make the declarations provided for in the first subparagraph if the competent authorities are in a position to give the Commission a statistical assessment of those stocks held in the Member State.

2. 'Retailer' within the meaning of paragraph 1 shall mean any natural or legal person or group of such persons whose business activity includes the sale of wine in small quantities directly to the consumer, with the exception of those who use cellars equipped for storing and handling wines in large quantities.

The quantities referred to in the first subparagraph shall be determined by each Member State having regard in particular to the special features of trade and distribution.

3. The declaration provided for in paragraph 1 shall contain at least the information specified in Table C of Annex I.

CHAPTER IV

General provisions*Article 7*

Member States shall draw up the model forms for the various declarations and shall ensure that the said forms provide at least for the information specified in Tables A, Aa, B and C.

The abovementioned forms need not include an express reference to the area and/or yield per hectare where the Member State is able to determine this with certainty from the other information contained in the declaration, such as the area in production and the total harvest of the holding, or in the vineyard register.

The information contained in the declarations referred to in the first subparagraph shall be centralized at national level.

Member States shall adopt any control measures necessary to ensure the accuracy of the declarations.

They shall notify the Commission of such measures and shall send in the model forms drawn up pursuant to the first subparagraph.

Article 8

For the purposes of making out the declarations referred to in Articles 1, 3 and 6, 'other wines' mean:

- (a) wines obtained from grapes of varieties not listed in the classification of wine varieties annexed to Regulation (EEC) No 3800/81 as wine-grape varieties for the administrative unit where the grapes were harvested;
- (b) wines obtained from grapes of varieties listed in the classification of wine varieties annexed to Regulation (EEC) No 3800/81 simultaneously for the same administrative unit as both wine-grape varieties and either table-grape varieties, varieties for the production of dried grapes of varieties for the production of wine spirits.

However, for the purposes of the declaration referred to in Article 3 'other wines', as defined in point (b), shall mean exclusively wines intended for the production of wine spirits with registered designation of origin or wine intended for compulsory distillation as provided for in Article 36 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87.

Article 9

The quantities of products to be entered in the declarations provided for in Articles 1, 3 and 6 shall be expressed in hectolitres of wine. The quantities of concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must entered in the declarations referred to in Articles 3 and 4 shall be expressed in hectolitres of those products.

However, Member States may lay down that in the declarations provided for in Article 1 the quantities are to be expressed in quintals rather than hectolitres.

Quantities of products other than wine shall be converted into hectolitres of wine using coefficients fixed by the Member States. These coefficients may differ for the various regions of production. Member States shall communicate them to the Commission at the same time as the summary provided for in Article 15.

The quantity of wine entered in the production declarations provided for in Article 3 shall be the total quantity obtained on completion of the principal alcoholic fermentation, including the wine lees.

Article 10

This Regulation shall not affect any provisions of Member States on harvest, production, treatment, marketing or stock declarations which provide for the supply of fuller information, in particular by covering a wider range of persons than those provided for in Articles 1, 3 and 6.

Article 11

1. The declarations referred to in Articles 1 and 3 shall be submitted not later than 10 December. However, Member States may set an earlier date or dates. They may also set a date on which the quantities held are taken into account in making declarations.

However, for the 1996/97 marketing year these declarations must be submitted not later than 15 December 1996.

2. The declarations provided for in Article 6 shall be made not later than 7 September in respect of quantities held on 31 August.

CHAPTER V

Penalties

Article 12

Persons required to submit harvest, production, stock, treatment or marketing declarations who do not submit such declarations by the dates specified in Article 11 shall

not benefit, except in cases of *force majeure*, from the measures provided for in Articles 32, 38, 41, 45 and 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 for the wine year in question or the following wine year.

However, exceeding the time limits specified in the first subparagraph by not more than five working days shall entail only a 15 % reduction in the amounts payable for the wine year in question. The reduction in the amounts payable shall be 30 % if the said time limits are exceeded by not more than 10 working days.

Article 13

1. Persons required to submit harvest, production, stock, treatment or marketing declarations who submit declarations found to be incomplete or incorrect by the competent authorities of the Member States may benefit from the measures referred to in Articles 32, 38, 41, 45 and 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 only if the missing or incorrect details are not essential to the proper application of the measures in question.

2. Except in cases of *force majeure*, where the declarations referred to in Article 3 concern the production of table wine and are found to be incomplete or inaccurate by the competent authorities or the Member States, and where knowledge of the missing or incorrect information is essential for the proper application of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 and those errors are such as to produce underestimates of yields, the Member State shall apply the following penalties without prejudice to national penalties:

(a) as regards the measures referred to in Articles 32, 45 and 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, the aid shall be reduced in the following proportions:

- by the same percentage as the adjustment of the yield where that adjustment is not more than 5 %,
- by twice the percentage of the adjustment of yield where that adjustment is more than 5 % and not more than 20 %.

Neither this aid nor that for the following wine year shall be granted where the adjustment of the yield is more than 20 %.

Where the error detected in the declaration arises from information supplied by other operators and/or associates whose names are entered in the required documents and that information cannot be checked *a priori* by the declarant, the aid shall be reduced only by the percentage of the adjustment made;

(b) as regards the measures referred to in Articles 38 and 41 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87:

(i) where the wine delivered for distillation has not yet been paid for, the price payable by the distiller to the declaring producer shall be reduced as follows:

- by the same percentage as the adjustment of the yield where that adjustment is not more than 5 %,
- by twice the percentage of the adjustment of the yield where that adjustment is more than 5 % and not more than 20 %.

Neither this aid nor that for the following wine year shall be granted where the adjustment of the yield is more than 20 %.

Where the error detected in the declaration arises from information supplied by other operators and/or associates whose names are entered in the required documents and that information cannot be checked *a priori* by the declarant, the aid shall be reduced only by the percentage of the adjustment made.

The competent authorities shall adjust the aid to be paid to the distiller in proportion to the price paid to the producer;

(ii) where the wine delivered for distillation has already been paid for, the competent authorities shall impose on the distiller the obligation to recover from the declaring producers the amounts referred to in point (i). The aid to be paid to the distiller shall be adjusted in proportion to the price finally due to the producer;

(c) the quantity of production to be delivered for compulsory distillation as provided for in Article 39 of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 resulting from application of the adjusted yield shall be increased by 20 % where Article 5 (2) of this Regulation is applied.

3. Where the aid referred to under points (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 has already been paid, the competent authorities shall recover the excess amount of aid paid plus interest at the rate current in the Member State from the date of payment of the aid until its recovery.

Any excess in the advance aid obtained in application of the rules on that matter must be returned to the competent agency plus interest at the rate current in the Member State from the date of payment of the advance until its recovery.

CHAPTER VI

Communications to be made by the Member States

Article 14

1. At the beginning of each wine-growing year, Member States shall estimate the foreseeable volume of

production of table wines, quality wines psr and other wines respectively on their territory. They shall communicate this estimate to the Commission before 20 September.

Member States shall communicate corrected wine production estimates to the Commission before 15 October and before 15 November.

2. Member States shall estimate the yield per hectare for table wine production on their territory.

They shall communicate this estimate to the Commission before 15 February according to the following classes of yield:

- not more than 45 hl/ha,
- more than 45 hl/ha and not more than 70 hl/ha,
- more than 70 hl/ha and not more than 90 hl/ha,
- more than 90 hl/ha and not more than 110 hl/ha,
- more than 110 hl/ha and not more than 140 hl/ha,
- more than 140 hl/ha and not more than 200 hl/ha,
- more than 200 hl/ha.

Article 15

1. A summary of the declarations provided for in Articles 1 and 3 shall be communicated to the Commission in the form provided for in Table D of Annex I before 15 February.

2. A summary of the declarations provided for in Article 6 shall be communicated to the Commission before 30 November in the form provided for in Table E of Annex I.

Article 16

Member States shall notify the Commission of any important new facts which are likely to alter substantially the assessment of available quantities and uses based on the final information for past years.

CHAPTER VII

Final provisions

Article 17

Regulation (EEC) No 3929/87 is repealed.

References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex II.

Article 18

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

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

Done at Brussels, 4 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

TABLE A

GRAPE HARVEST DECLARATION

A. Information concerning the declarant

Name/business name:

Address:

Address:

B. Informations concerning the holding

Name:

Address:

Address:

Area used (hectares):

C. Information concerning grape production

Category of vineyard	Area in production (ha)	Quantity of grapes harvested		Corresponding yield (hl or q per hectare)	Use to which grapes put (hl)								Other uses (?)		
		hl or q			Made into wine by the declarant		Delivered to a wine cooperative (1)		Sold to a wine producer (1)						
		red/ rosé	white		red/ rosé	white	Grapes		Musts		Grapes			Musts	
							red/ rosé	white	red/ rosé	white	red/ rosé	white		red/ rosé	white
1. For table wines — of which wines referred to in Article 72(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87															
2. For quality wines psr															
3. For other wines: (a) of which wines obtained from varieties other than wine-grape varieties															
(b) of which wines obtained from varieties classified both as wine-grape varieties and as varieties intended for other purposes															

(1) The quantities of grapes delivered to a wine cooperative or sold to a wine producer are overall quantities. Details of such deliveries or sales are given in Table Aa.

(2) Consumption unprocessed, drying, processing directly into grape juice, manufacture of concentrated grape must or rectified concentrated grape must.

TABLE A a ⁽¹⁾

GRAPE HARVEST DECLARATION

Consignees	Products sold to a wine producer or delivered to a wine cooperative (hl or q)									
	Wine grapes and/or musts for table wine				Wine grapes and/or musts for quality wine psr		Table grapes and/or musts		Grapes of multipurpose varieties and/or musts	
	red		white		red	white	red	white	red	white
	A (?)	B (?)	A (?)	B (?)						
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										

⁽¹⁾ This table is for products sold or delivered before the production declaration.

⁽²⁾ A = Wines referred to in Article 72 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87.

⁽³⁾ B = Other wines.

TABLE C

DECLARATION OF WINE AND MUST STOCKS ON 31 AUGUST 19..

Name or business name:

Address:

Place where the product is held:

		(in hl)				Remarks
	Category of products	Total stocks	Of which red and rosé	Of which white		
Wines	1. Stocks in production (a) table wines of which wines referred to in Article 72 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 (b) quality wines psr (c) other wines					
	Total					
	2. Stocks on the market (a) wines of Community origin — table wines — of which wines referred to in Article 72 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 — quality wines psr (b) other wines (third countries)					
	Total					
Musts	1. Stocks in production (a) concentrated grape must (b) rectified concentrated grape must					
	Total					
	2. Stocks on the market (a) concentrated grape must (b) rectified concentrated grape must					
	Total					

TABLE D

FINAL RESULTS OF THE HARVEST IN THE WINE SECTOR

Country:

Years: 19.. — 19..

(Wine-growing year: 1 September to 31 August)

(1 000 hl)

Category of product	Total volume	Of which red and rosé wines	Of which white wines	Remarks
Table wines:				
of which wines referred to in Article 72 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87				
Quality wines psr				
Other wines				
Total				
Concentrated grape must				
Rectified concentrated grape must				
Total				

TABLE E
DECLARATION OF WINE AND MUST STOCKS ON 31 AUGUST 19..

Country:

Years: 19..—19..

(Wine-growing year: 1 September to 31 August)

Category of products		Total stocks	Of which red and rosé	Of which white	Remarks
Wines	1. Stocks in production				
	(a) table wines of which wines referred to in Article 72 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87				
	(b) quality wines psr				
	(c) other wines				
	Total				
Wines	2. Stocks on the market				
	(a) wines of Community origin				
	— table wines				
	— of which wines referred to in Article 72 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87				
	(b) wines originating in third countries				
	Total				
Musts	3. Summary (1 + 2)				
	1. Stocks in production				
	(a) concentrated grape must				
	(b) rectified concentrated grape must				
	Total				
Musts	2. Stocks on the market				
	(a) concentrated grape must				
	(b) rectified concentrated grape must				
	Total				
	3. Summary (1 + 2)				

ANNEX II

CORRELATION

Regulation (EEC) No 3929/87	This Regulation
Article 1	Article 1
Article 12 (1) and (2)	Article 2
Article 2 (1)	Article 3 (1)
Article 2 (2)	Article 3 (4)
Article 2 (3)	Article 3 (5)
Article 3	Article 4
Article 12 (3)	Article 5
Article 4	Article 6
Article 7	Article 7
Article 14	Article 8
Article 13	Article 9
Article 15	Article 10
Article 5	Article 11
Article 11	Article 12
Article 11 a	Article 13
Article 6	Article 14
Article 8	Article 15
Article 9	Article 16
Article 10	—
Article 17	Article 17
Article 18	Article 18
Annex I	Annex I
Annex II	Annex I
Annex III	Annex II

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1295/96

of 4 July 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 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/96⁽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 last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1127/96⁽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 1195/96⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1270/96⁽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 5 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 150, 25. 6. 1996, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 141, 24. 6. 1995, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 150, 25. 6. 1996, p. 12.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 3.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 163, 2. 7. 1996, p. 38.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 4 July 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⁾	24,82	3,89
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	24,82	9,12
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	24,82	3,71
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	24,82	8,69
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	31,10	9,68
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	31,10	5,16
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	31,10	5,16
1702 90 99 ⁽³⁾	0,31	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 1296/96
of 4 July 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 5 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 July 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 4 July 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 35	052	78,1		508	84,1
	060	80,2		512	73,0
	064	70,8		524	75,6
	066	60,1		528	75,5
	068	62,3		624	86,5
	204	86,8		728	107,3
	208	44,0		800	78,0
	212	97,5		804	100,5
	624	95,8		999	81,6
	999	75,1		039	104,1
ex 0707 00 25	052	75,8	0808 20 47	052	138,2
	053	156,2		064	72,5
	060	61,0		388	103,6
	066	53,8		400	70,4
	068	69,1		512	106,7
	204	144,3		528	131,4
	624	87,1		624	79,0
	999	92,5		728	115,4
	052	65,9		800	55,8
	204	77,5		804	73,0
0709 90 77	412	54,2	0809 10 40	999	95,5
	624	151,9		052	144,4
	999	87,4		061	51,3
	052	130,3		064	105,3
	204	88,8		400	338,0
0805 30 30	220	74,0	0809 20 49	999	159,7
	388	74,8		052	192,6
	400	68,2		061	182,0
	512	54,8		064	150,7
	520	66,5		066	81,6
	524	62,9		068	258,3
	528	69,3		400	201,6
	600	84,0		600	94,9
	624	48,9		616	77,1
	999	74,8		624	152,2
0808 10 71, 0808 10 73, 0808 10 79	039	108,9	0809 30 31, 0809 30 39	676	166,2
	052	64,0		999	155,7
	064	78,6		052	63,1
	284	72,1		220	121,8
	388	89,4		624	106,8
	400	75,6		999	97,2
	404	63,6		052	73,2
	416	72,7		064	64,4
				066	84,9
				068	61,2
			0809 40 30	400	143,5
				624	103,0
				676	68,6
				999	85,5

⁽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'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1297/96

of 4 July 1996

fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European 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 last amended by Regulation (EC) No 923/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products in the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas the refunds must be fixed taking into account the factors referred to in Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 95/96⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas, as far as wheat and rye flour, groats and meal are concerned, when the refund on these products is being calculated, account must be taken of the quantities of cereals required for their manufacture; whereas these quantities were fixed in Regulation (EC) No 1501/95;

Whereas export possibilities exist for a quantity of 400 000 tonnes of common wheat flour to certain destinations; whereas the procedure laid down in Article 7 (4) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1162/95⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1029/96⁽⁶⁾ should be used; whereas account should be taken of this when the refunds are fixed;

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

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

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules set out above to the present situation on the market in cereals, and in particular to quotations or prices for these products within the Community and on the world market, that the refunds should be as set out in the Annex hereto;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93⁽⁷⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1380/95⁽⁸⁾, prohibits trade between the European Community and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); whereas this prohibition does not apply in certain situations as comprehensively listed in Articles 2, 4, 5 and 7 thereof and in Council Regulation (EC) No 462/96⁽⁹⁾; whereas account should be taken of this fact when fixing the refunds;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92, excluding malt, exported in the natural state, shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 5 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 126, 24. 5. 1996, p. 37.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 147, 30. 6. 1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 18, 24. 1. 1996, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 117, 24. 5. 1995, p. 2.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 137, 8. 6. 1996, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 102, 28. 4. 1993, p. 14.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 138, 21. 6. 1995, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 65, 15. 3. 1996, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 4 July 1996 fixing the export refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)			(ECU/tonne)		
Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund (2)	Product code	Destination (1)	Amount of refund (2)
0709 90 60 000	—	—	1101 00 11 000	—	—
0712 90 19 000	—	—	1101 00 15 100	01	0 (*)
1001 10 00 200	—	—	1101 00 15 130	01	0 (*)
1001 10 00 400	—	—	1101 00 15 150	—	—
1001 90 91 000	—	—	1101 00 15 170	—	—
1001 90 99 000	—	—	1101 00 15 180	—	—
1002 00 00 000	01	0	1101 00 15 190	—	—
1003 00 10 000	—	—	1101 00 90 000	—	—
1003 00 90 000	—	—	1102 10 00 500	01	45,00
1004 00 00 200	—	—	1102 10 00 700	—	—
1004 00 00 400	—	—	1102 10 00 900	—	—
1005 10 90 000	—	—	1103 11 10 200	01	0 (*)
1005 90 00 000	—	—	1103 11 10 400	—	— (*)
1007 00 90 000	—	—	1103 11 10 900	—	—
1008 20 00 000	—	—	1103 11 90 200	—	— (*)
			1103 11 90 800	—	—

(1) The destinations are identified as follows:

01 All third countries.

(2) Refunds on exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) may be granted only where the conditions laid down in amended Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 and Regulation (EC) No 462/96 are observed.

(3) No refund is granted when this product contains compressed meal.

(4) Refund fixed under the procedure laid down in Article 7 (4) of amended Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 in respect of a quantity of 400 000 tonnes of wheat flour for export to third countries.

NB: The zones are those defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2145/92 (OJ No L 214, 30. 7. 1992, p. 20).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1298/96

of 4 July 1996

fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European 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 last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 923/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (8) thereof,

Whereas Article 13 (8) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 provides that the export refund applicable to cereals on the day on which application for an export licence is made must be applied on request to exports to be effected during the period of validity of the export licence; whereas, in this case, a corrective amount may be applied to the refund;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1501/95 of 29 June 1995 laying down certain detailed rules under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 on the granting of export refunds on cereals and the cereals and the measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 95/96⁽⁴⁾, allows for the fixing of a corrective amount for the products listed in Article 1 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92; whereas that corrective amount must be calculated taking account of the factors referred to in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 1501/95;

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

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

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95⁽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⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1164/96⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions set out above that the corrective amount must be as set out in the Annex hereto;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The corrective amount referred to in Article 1 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 which is applicable to export refunds fixed in advance in respect of malt shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 5 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 126, 24. 5. 1996, p. 37.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 147, 30. 6. 1995, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 18, 24. 1. 1996, p. 10.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 153, 27. 6. 1996, p. 41.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 4 July 1996 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on cereals

(ECU / tonne)

Product code	Destination ⁽¹⁾	Current 7	1st period 8	2nd period 9	3rd period 10	4th period 11	5th period 12	6th period 1
0709 90 60 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0712 90 19 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 10 00 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 10 00 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 90 91 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1001 90 99 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1002 00 00 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1003 00 10 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1003 00 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1004 00 00 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1004 00 00 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1005 10 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1005 90 00 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1007 00 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1008 20 00 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 11 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 15 100	01	0	— 1,78	— 3,56	— 5,34	— 7,12	—	—
1101 00 15 130	01	0	— 1,66	— 3,32	— 4,98	— 6,64	—	—
1101 00 15 150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 15 170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 15 180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 15 190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1101 00 90 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1102 10 00 500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1102 10 00 700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1102 10 00 900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 10 200	01	0	— 1,95	— 3,90	— 5,85	— 7,80	—	—
1103 11 10 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 10 900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 90 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1103 11 90 800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ The destinations are identified as follows:

01 all third countries.

NB: The zones are those defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2145/92 (OJ No L 214, 30. 7. 1992, p. 20).

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1032/96 of 7 June 1996 deferring the final date for sowing certain arable crops in certain areas in the 1996/97 marketing year

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 137 of 8 June 1996)

On page 9 in the Annex in the column headed 'Region' against 'Soya' and 'Italy':
after 'Asti', add 'Biella', after 'Gorizien', add 'Lodi', and after 'Venezia', add 'Verbano-cusio-Ossola,'.
