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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1522/96**of 24 July 1996****opening and providing for the administration of certain tariff quotas for imports
of rice and broken rice**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3093/95 of 22 December 1995 laying down the rates of duty to be applied by the Community resulting from negotiations under GATT Article XXIV (6) consequent upon the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the European Union⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision 96/317/EC of 13 May 1996 concerning the conclusion of the results of the consultations with Thailand under GATT Article XXIII⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas, under the negotiations conducted pursuant to GATT Article XXIV (6) in the wake of the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the European Union, it was agreed to open from 1 January 1996 annual import quotas for 63 000 tonnes of semi-milled and wholly milled rice covered by CN code 1006 30 at zero duty and for 20 000 tonnes of husked rice covered by CN code 1006 20 at a fixed duty of ECU 88 per tonne; whereas these quotas were included in the European Communities list provided for in Article II (1) (a) of GATT 1994; whereas during the negotiations it was agreed with the United States that further consultations should take place on how to implement the agreed quotas; whereas these consultations have not yet been brought to an end; whereas imports under the tariff quotas of rice from the United States should be provided for only when the consultations have been concluded;

Whereas, under the consultations with Thailand pursuant to GATT Article XXIII, it was agreed to open an annual quota for 80 000 tonnes of broken rice covered by CN code 1006 40 00 at an import duty reduced by ECU 28

per tonne; whereas in 1996 that quota is to apply from 1 April to 31 December and to cover 60 000 tonnes;

Whereas the abovementioned commitments provide that the administration of those quotas is to take account of traditional suppliers;

Whereas, with a view to preventing imports under those quotas from causing disturbance in the normal marketing of Community grown rice, such imports should be staggered over the year so they can be absorbed more easily by the Community market;

Whereas the distribution of the quota for 1996 cannot commence before July and whereas, in order to allow the United States administration to finalize the relevant measures, provision should be made for imports from that country to commence from August only;

Whereas, with a view to the sound administration of the abovementioned quotas and in particular in order to ensure that the quantities fixed are not exceeded, special detailed rules must be laid down to cover the submission of applications and the issue of licences; whereas such detailed rules must either supplement or derogate from Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88 of 16 November 1988 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products⁽³⁾;

Whereas it should be stipulated that Commission Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 of 23 May 1995 laying down special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice⁽⁴⁾ applies under this Regulation;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 331, 2. 12. 1988, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2137/95 (OJ No L 214, 8. 9. 1995, p. 21).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 117, 24. 5. 1995, p. 2. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2917/95 (OJ No L 305, 19. 12. 1995, p. 53).

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 334, 30. 12. 1995, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 122, 22. 5. 1996, p. 15.

Whereas the Council, recognizing its obligations under international agreements, looks to the supplying countries who, under the provisions of the agreements, will be managing their application, to do so in the spirit in which they were negotiated, that is to say, the maintenance of traditional trade flows to the enlarged Community;

Whereas the Council considers that the adoption, by the supplying countries, of management systems which involve subsidization between exports benefitting directly from this Regulation and exports subject to the normal import charge should be considered as an enlargement of the agreed tariff quotas;

Whereas the Commission adopted measures concerning the opening and administration of these tariff quotas on 5 July 1996; whereas these measures were not in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Cereals; whereas the Commission deferred their application and communicated them to the Council; whereas, in accordance with Article 23 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92⁽¹⁾, the Council may within one month take a different decision,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. Annual tariff quotas are hereby opened for imports into the Community of:

- (a) 63 000 tonnes of semi-milled and wholly milled rice covered by CN code 1006 30 at zero duty;
- (b) 20 000 tonnes of husked rice covered by CN code 1006 20 at a duty of ECU 88 per tonne;
- (c) 80 000 tonnes of broken rice covered by CN code 1006 40 00 with a reduction of ECU 28 per tonne in the duty fixed in the Combined Nomenclature.

2. However, in 1996, the quota referred to in paragraph 1 (c) shall apply from 1 April to 31 December in respect of 60 000 tonnes.

3. The quantities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be broken down by country of origin as follows:

- in the case of the quota referred to in paragraph 1 (a):
 - 38 721 tonnes from the United States of America,
 - 21 455 tonnes from Thailand,
 - 1 019 tonnes from Australia,
 - 1 805 tonnes from other countries,
- in the case of the quota referred to in paragraph 1 (b):
 - 10 429 tonnes from Australia,
 - 7 642 tonnes from the United States of America,
 - 1 812 tonnes from Thailand,
 - 117 tonnes from other countries,
- in the case of the quota referred to in paragraph 1 (c):
 - 41 600 tonnes from Thailand,
 - 12 913 tonnes from Australia,
 - 8 503 tonnes from Guyana,
 - 7 281 tonnes from the United States of America,
 - 9 703 tonnes from other countries.

However, for the period 1 April to 31 December 1996, the quota referred to in paragraph 2 shall be broken down as follows:

- 31 200 tonnes from Thailand,
- 9 685 tonnes from Australia,
- 6 377 tonnes from Guyana,
- 5 461 tonnes from the United States of America,
- 7 277 tonnes from other countries.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of the second subparagraph of Article 2 (3), the quantities of rice with origin in the United States, as referred to in the first and second indents of paragraph 3 above, shall not be imported under the tariff quotas until the consultations with the United States have been brought to an end.

Article 2

1. Import licences shall be issued for the quota quantities referred to in Article 1 under the following tranches, expressed in tonnes:

(a) in the case of the quota referred to in Article 1 (1) (a):

	January	April	July	September
United States	9 681	19 360	9 680	—
Thailand	5 364	10 727	5 364	—
Australia	—	1 019	—	—
Other countries	—	1 805	—	—
	15 045	32 911	15 044	—

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 181, 1. 7. 1992, p. 21.

(b) in the case of the quota referred to in Article 1 (1) (b):

	January	April	July	September
Australia	2 608	5 214	2 607	—
United States	1 911	3 821	1 910	—
Thailand	—	1 812	—	—
Other countries	—	117	—	—
	4 519	10 964	4 517	—

(c) in the case of the quota referred to in Article 1 (1) (c):

	January	April	July	September
Thailand	10 400	20 800	10 400	—
Australia	3 229	6 456	3 228	—
Guyana	2 126	4 251	2 126	—
United States	1 820	3 640	1 821	—
Other countries	2 425	4 853	2 425	—
	20 000	40 000	20 000	—

2. However, the breakdown for 1996 shall be as follows:

(a) in the case of the quota referred to in Article 1 (1) (a):

	August	September
United States	—	38 721
Thailand	21 455	—
Australia	1 019	—
Other countries	1 805	—
	24 279	38 721

(b) in the case of the quota referred to in Article 1 (1) (b):

	August	September
Australia	10 429	—
United States	—	7 642
Thailand	1 812	—
Other countries	117	—
	12 358	7 642

(c) in the case of the quota referred to in Article 1 (1) (c):

	August	September
Thailand	31 200	—
Australia	9 685	—
Guyana	6 377	—
United States	5 461	—
Other countries	7 277	—
	60 000	—

3. Quantities not covered by import licences issued in respect of the first, second and third tranches shall be carried over to the following tranche of the relevant quota.

For quantities not covered by import licences issued under the September tranche, import licence applications may be submitted in respect of all countries of origin covered by the relevant quota under an additional tranche in October pursuant to Article 4 (1), except as regards the quantities set out in paragraph 1 (c) and 2 (c) above.

Article 3

1. Where import licence applications are submitted in respect of rice and broken rice originating in Thailand and rice originating in Australia under the arrangements laid down in Article 1, they shall be accompanied by export licences completed in accordance with the model set out in Annexes I and II respectively and issued by the competent body in the countries as indicated therein.

2. The body issuing the import licence shall keep the original of the export licence and shall deliver a copy thereof to the customs authorities on release for free circulation of the product to be imported.

Article 4

1. Licence applications shall be lodged with the competent authority in the Member State concerned in the first five working days of the month corresponding to each tranche.

2. Notwithstanding Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1162/95, the security for the import licences shall be:

- ECU 46 per tonne for the quotas provided for in Article 1 (1) (a),
- ECU 22 per tonne for the quotas provided for in Article 1 (1) (b),
- ECU 5 per tonne for the quotas provided for in Article 1 (1) (c).

3. The country of origin shall be entered in section 8 of licence applications and of the import licences and the word 'yes' shall be marked with a cross.

4. Section 24 of the licences shall bear one of the following entries:

(a) in the case of the quota referred to in Article 1 (1) (a):

- Exención del derecho de aduana [Reglamento (CE) n° 1522/96]
- Toldfri (Forordning (EF) nr. 1522/96)
- Zollfrei (Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1522/96)
- Ατελώς [Κανονισμός (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1522/96]
- Exemption from customs duty (Regulation (EC) No 1522/96)
- Exemption du droit de douane [Règlement (CE) n° 1522/96]
- Esenzione dal dazio doganale [Regolamento (CE) n. 1522/96]
- Vrijgesteld van douanerecht (Verordening (EG) nr. 1522/96)
- Isenção de direito aduaneiro [Regulamento (CE) n° 1522/96]
- Tullivapaa [asetus (EY) N:o 1522/96]
- Tullfri (förordning (EG) nr 1522/96);

(b) in the case of the quota referred to in Article 1 (1) (b):

- Derecho de aduana reducido a 88 ecus/t [Reglamento (CE) n° 1522/96]
- Nedsat told 88 ECU/t (Forordning (EF) nr. 1522/96)
- Ermäßigter Zollsatz von 88 ECU/t (Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1522/96)
- Δασμός μειωμένος σε 88 Ecu/τόνο [Κανονισμός (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1522/96]
- Reduced duty to ECU 88 per tonne (Regulation (EC) No 1522/96)
- Droit réduit à 88 écus par tonne [Règlement (CE) n° 1522/96]
- Dazio ridotto a 88 ECU/t [Regolamento (CE) n. 1522/96]

- Verminderd douanerecht van 88 ecus/t (Verordening (EG) nr. 1522/96)
- Direito reduzido a 88 ecus/t [Regulamento (CE) n° 1522/96]
- Tulli, joka on alennettu 88 ecuun/t [asetus (EY) N:o 1522/96]
- Tullsatsen nedsatt till 88 ecu/ton (förordning (EG) nr 1522/96);

(c) in the case of the quota referred to in Article 1 (1) (c):

- Derecho de aduana reducido de 28 ecus/t [Reglamento (CE) n° 1522/96]
- Reduceret afgift med 28 ECU/t (Forordning (EF) nr. 1522/96)
- Um 28 ECU/t ermäßigter Zollsatz (Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1522/96)
- Δασμός μειωμένος κατά 28 Ecu/τόνο [Κανονισμός (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1522/96]
- Reduced duty by ECU 28 per tonne (Regulation (EC) No 1522/96)
- Droit réduit de 28 écus par tonne [Règlement (CE) n° 1522/96]
- Dazio ridotto di 28 ECU/t [Regolamento (CE) n. 1522/96]
- Douanerecht verminderd met 28 ecu/t (Verordening (EG) nr. 1522/96)
- Direito reduzido em 28 ecus/t [Regulamento (CE) n° 1522/96]
- Tulli, jota on alennettu 28 ecua/t [asetus (EY) N:o 1522/96]
- Tullsatsen nedsatt med 28 ecu/ton (förordning (EG) nr 1522/96).

5. Import licence applications shall be admissible only where the following conditions are fulfilled:

- applications must be submitted by natural or legal persons who have, at least in one of the three years preceding the date of submission of the application, been engaged in trade in rice or submitted import licence applications covering rice and were entered in a public registry of a Member State,
- applicants must submit their applications in the Member State where they are entered in a public registry. Where applications are submitted by the same person in two or more Member States, none of those applications shall be admissible.

Article 5

1. Within two working days of the closing date for the submission of licence applications, the Member States shall notify the Commission of the quantities covered by import licence applications, broken down by CN code and country of origin.

Such notification shall also be made where no application has been submitted in a Member State.

The above information must be notified separately from that relating to other import licence applications covering rice and in accordance with the same procedure.

2. Within 10 days of the closing date for the submission of licence applications, the Commission shall:

- decide what percentage of quantities covered by applications may be imported. Where the quantities applied for exceed those available in respect of the tranche and country of origin in question, it shall set a single percentage reduction to be applied to those quantities,
- fix the quantities available under the following tranche and, where appropriate, under the additional tranche in October.

The Commission shall notify the Member States of its decision as soon as possible.

3. If the reduction referred to in the first indent of paragraph 2 results in one or more quantities of less than 20 tonnes per application, the Member States shall allocate the total of these quantities by drawing lots among the importers concerned in 20 tonne lots and, where applicable, the remaining lot.

Article 6

1. Within three working days of the date of notification by the Commission, import licences shall be issued for the quantities resulting from the application of Article 5 (2).

Where the quantities covered by import licences issued are lower than those applied for, the security fixed in Article 4 (2) shall be reduced proportionately.

2. Notwithstanding Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88, rights accruing under import licences shall not be transmissible.

Article 7

1. The fourth indent of Article 5 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88 shall not apply.

2. Notwithstanding Article 8 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88, the quantity released for free circulation may not exceed that set out in sections 17 and 18 of the

import licences. To that end, the figure '0' shall be entered in section 19 of the licences.

3. Article 33 (5) of Regulation (EEC) No 3719/88 shall apply.

4. The term of validity of the licences shall be fixed in accordance with Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1162/95. However, it may not extend beyond 31 December of the year of issue.

Article 8

The Member States shall notify the Commission by telex:

- (a) within two working days of their issue, of the quantities, broken down by CN code, covered by the import licences issued, with details of the date, the country of origin and the name and address of the holder,
- (b) by the last working day of each month following the month of release for free circulation, of the quantities, broken down by CN code and country of origin, actually released for free circulation.

Such notifications must also be made where no licence has been issued and no imports have taken place.

Article 9

1. The Commission shall monitor the quantities of goods imported under this Regulation, with a view in particular to establishing:

- the extent to which traditional trade flows, in terms of volume and presentation, to the enlarged Community are significantly changed, and
- whether there is subsidization between exports benefiting directly from this Regulation and exports subject to the normal import charge.

2. If either of the criteria set out in the indents in paragraph 1 is met, and in particular if the imports of rice in packages of five kilograms or less exceed the figure of 33 428 tonnes, and in any event on an annual basis, the Commission shall submit a report to the Council accompanied, if necessary, by appropriate proposals to avoid disruption of the Community rice sector.

Article 10

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

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

Done at Brussels, 24 July 1996.

For the Council

The President

I. YATES

Export certificate No

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND

Export certificate subject to Regulation (EC) No .../96

Special form either form semi-milled or milled rice (Code No 1006 30), husked rice (code No 1006 20), or broken rice (code No 1006 40 00)

1. Exporter (name, address and country)	2. Importer (name, address and country)
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Country:	Country:

3. Shipped per	4. Country/Countries of destination in EC
☐ Conventional ☐ Container	

5. Type of Thai rice/R.S. Code No	6. Weight metric tonnes	7. Packing
	Gross weight: Net weight:	

8. No and date of invoice	9. No and date of B/L

We hereby certify that the abovementioned products are produced in and are exported from Thailand.

Department of Foreign Trade

.....
Name and signature of authorized official and stamp

Date of issue

THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID FOR 120 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE AND IN ANY CASE ONLY UNTIL 31 DECEMBER OF THE YEAR OF ISSUE

For use of EC authorities

Serial No

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
REPRESENTED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND ENERGY

Export certificate

for semi-milled or milled rice (code No 1006 30) and husked rice (code No 1006 20)

1. Exporter	2. Importer
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Country:	Country:

3. Country/Countries of destination in EU	4. Type of rice/specification	5. Consignment weight metric tonnes
	Milled Semi-milled Husked	Net weight:

Department of Primary Industries and Energy

by its Delegate

.....
Signature

Date of issue

For use by EU authorities

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1523/96
of 24 July 1996

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1617/93 on the application of Article 85 (3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements and concerted practices concerning joint planning and coordination of schedules, joint operations, consultations on passenger and cargo tariffs on scheduled air services and slot allocation at airports

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3976/87 of 14 December 1987 on the application of Article 85 (3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements and concerted practices in the air transport sector⁽¹⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having consulted the Advisory Committee on Agreements and Dominant Positions in Air Transport,

Having published a draft of this Regulation⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1617/93⁽³⁾, as amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, declares Article 85 (3) of the Treaty to be applicable to agreements between undertakings in the air transport sector, decisions by associations of such undertakings and concerted practices between such undertakings which have as their purpose, *inter alia*, the holding of consultations on tariffs for the carriage of passengers, with their baggage, and of freight on scheduled air services between Community airports.

(2) Two basic factors prompted the adoption of an exemption regulation as far as consultations on cargo tariffs were concerned:

- the need to allow the airlines time to adjust to the introduction of competition,
- the need to contribute to the general acceptance of interlining conditions, which benefit both carriers and users.

(3) In the case of the first factor, it should be noted that, since the adoption of Regulation (EEC) No 3976/87, airlines have had a period of eight years to adjust to a more competitive environment. Under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 of 23 July 1992 on access for Community air carriers to intra-Community air routes⁽⁴⁾, as amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, market access is to be completely liberalized with effect from 1 April 1997.

(4) Such a period appears sufficient to allow adjustment to new market conditions, and there is no longer any justification for extending it.

(5) In the case of interlining the following aspects must be taken into consideration:

— according to information and documents provided by the airlines and by the International Air Transport Association, the rates resulting from tariff consultations are up to 70 % higher than market prices. The result is, in particular, that consignments covered by interlining agreements are carried at rates which are negotiated between the consignors and the carriers or their representatives and which have no real relationship with the rates resulting from the tariff consultations. It has thus been established that interlining operates in some cases with tariffs that are less than half those set during consultations,

— it has also been established that airlines which do not take part in the tariff consultations carry cargo under interlining agreements,

— according to information provided by the airlines, the proportion of intra-Community consignments covered by interlining agreements fell from 30 % in 1991 to 11 % at the end of 1994. In the case of some airlines, the relevant figure is less than 2 %,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 374, 31. 12. 1987, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 322, 2. 12. 1995, p. 15.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 155, 26. 6. 1993, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 240, 24. 8. 1992, p. 8.

- in some cases, the very high tariffs set during tariff consultations are applied to consignors, even where there is no interlining,
- some airlines have attempted to reform the system for setting tariffs during tariff consultations and to introduce lower tariffs, but such attempts have failed.

- (6) In view of these aspects, tariff consultations are no longer necessary to contribute to the acceptance of the general terms and conditions for interlining. These consultations also result in high tariffs being set, at the expense of users, and are no longer essential for making interlining work, given the small number of agreements concerned and the fact that they are concluded essentially on a bilateral basis.
- (7) Consultations on cargo tariffs must therefore be excluded from the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 1617/93.
- (8) Time to amend the agreements and concerted practices in question should be allowed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1617/93 is amended as follows:

1. In Article 1, the third indent is replaced by the following:

‘— the holding of consultations on tariffs for the carriage of passengers, with their baggage, on scheduled air services between Community airports.’

2. Article 4 is amended as follows:

- (a) the title is replaced by the following:

‘Special provisions for consultations on passenger tariffs’;

- (b) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

- (i) the introductory words are replaced by the following:

‘The exemption concerning the holding of consultations on passenger tariffs shall apply only if the following conditions are met:’;

- (ii) point (a) is replaced by the following:

‘(a) the participants only discuss air fares to be paid by air transport users directly to a participating air carrier or to its authorized agents, for carriage as passengers on a scheduled service, as well as the conditions relating to those fares and rates. The consultations shall not extend to the capacity for which such tariffs are to be available;’

- (iii) point (c) is replaced by the following:

‘(c) the passenger tariffs which are the subject of the consultations are applied by participating air carriers without discrimination on grounds of passenger nationality or place of residence;’

- (iv) point (e) is replaced by the following:

‘(e) the consultations are not binding on participants, that is to say, following the consultations the participants retain the right to act independently in respect of passenger tariffs.’

Article 2

Existing agreements and concerted practices may be amended so as to comply with this Regulation by 30 June 1997.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th 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, 24 July 1996.

For the Commission

Karel VAN MIERT

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1524/96

of 30 July 1996

amending Regulation (EC) No 3298/94, with regard to the system of ecopoints
for heavy goods vehicles transiting through Austria

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, and in particular Article 11 (6) and Annex 4 of Protocol 9 thereto,

Whereas Protocol 9 to the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden provided for a special regime concerning the transit of heavy goods vehicles through Austrian territory based on a system of rights of transit (ecopoints);

Whereas Article 14 of Protocol 9 provides for the maintenance of non-discriminatory physical controls at the border between Austria and other Member States to verify ecopoints issued under the provisions of Article 11 and the existing quotas for bilateral journeys provided by Article 12 of Protocol 9, only until 31 December 1996;

Whereas the implementation of Article 11 of Protocol 9 after 31 December 1996 can be effectively ensured, amongst other control methods, by means of an electronic control system;

Whereas the Commission should adopt detailed measures concerning outstanding technical questions relating to the ecopoint system as provided for in Joint Declaration 18 to the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 3298/94⁽¹⁾ should be amended accordingly;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee set up by Article 16 of Protocol 9,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 3298/94 is amended as follows:

1. The title is replaced by the following:

'Commission Regulation (EC) No 3298/94 of 21 December 1994 laying down detailed measures concerning the system of rights of transit (ecopoints) for heavy goods vehicles transiting through Austria'

2. Article 1 is replaced by the following:

'Article 1

1. The driver of a heavy goods vehicle on the territory of Austria shall carry, and shall make available for inspection at the request of the supervisory authorities, either:

- (a) a duly completed standard form or an Austrian certificate confirming payment of the ecopoints for the journey in question, modelled on Annex A, hereinafter referred to as 'the ecocard'; or
- (b) an electronic device, fitted to the motor vehicle which enables the automatic debiting of ecopoints, hereinafter referred to as 'the ecotag'; or
- (c) appropriate documentation, as defined in Article 13, to demonstrate that an ecopoint-free transit journey, as defined in Annex C, is being made; or
- (d) appropriate documentation to demonstrate that a non-transit journey is being made, and when the vehicle is fitted with an ecotag, the ecotag is set for this purpose.

The competent Austrian authorities shall issue the ecocard against payment of the cost of production and distribution of ecopoints and ecocards, and shall install the necessary infrastructure at appropriate places to read the ecotags.

2. Ecotags shall be manufactured, programmed and installed in accordance with the general technical specifications laid down in Annex F. The competent authorities in each Member State are authorized to approve, program and install the ecotags.

The ecotag shall be programmed to contain information on the country of registration and the NO_x value of the motor vehicle, as stated in the conformity of production (COP) document, as defined in paragraph 4.

3. The ecotag shall be affixed to the windscreen of the motor vehicle. It shall be positioned in accordance with Annex G. It shall be non-transferable.

4. The driver of a heavy goods vehicle registered on or after 1 October 1990 shall also carry, and produce upon request, a COP document, modelled on Annex B, as evidence of the NO_x emissions of that vehicle. Heavy goods vehicles first registered before 1 October 1990 or in respect of which no document is produced shall be assumed to have a COP value of 15,8 g/kWh.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 341, 30. 12. 1994, p. 20.

5. Member States shall notify the Commission of the national authorities authorized to issue the documents and ecotags referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4.'

3. Article 2 is replaced by the following:

Article 2

1. Unless the vehicle is using an ecotag, the requisite number of ecopoints shall be affixed to the ecocard and cancelled. The ecopoints shall be cancelled by signing in such a way that the signature extends over both the ecopoints and the form to which they have been affixed. A rubber stamp may be used instead of a signature.

An ecocard, bearing the requisite number of ecopoints shall be handed to the supervisory authorities of the Member State of registration of the vehicle, or of Austria, who will hand back a copy with the proof of payment.

2. If the vehicle fitted with an ecotag, upon confirmation of it undertaking a transit journey requiring ecopoints, a number of ecopoints, equivalent to the NO_x emission information stored in the ecotag of the vehicle, shall be deducted from the total of ecopoints allocated to the Member State in which the vehicle is registered. This shall be done by infrastructure provided and operated by the Austrian authorities.

For vehicles fitted with ecotags that are making bilateral journeys they must set the ecotag to demonstrate that a non-transit journey is being made prior to entering Austrian territory.

3. In the case where an ecocard is used and where a tractor unit is switched during a transit journey, the proof of payment on entry shall remain valid and be retained. Where the COP value of the new tractor unit exceeds that indicated on the form, additional ecopoints, affixed to a new card, shall be cancelled on leaving the country.

4. For journeys requiring ecopoints, the ecocard or the ecotag shall replace all Austrian forms hitherto used for transport statistics.

5. The competent authorities of the Member States shall regularly notify the Commission of the number of points used on ecocards. The originals, or copies, of forms bearing cancelled ecopoints shall, where necessary, be made available to individual national authorities or to the Commission.

Alternatively, if the vehicle is fitted with an ecotag, the Austrian authorities shall make available the necessary information to a designated authority in the Member State where the vehicle is registered within 48 hours that a transit journey has been made. Such information shall also be made available to the Commission.

6. Paragraphs 1 to 5 shall apply without prejudice to Article 14a.'

4. In Article 3 (3), the introductory words are replaced by the following:

'Notwithstanding paragraph 2, continuous transit journeys through Austria using the following rail terminals shall be deemed to constitute journeys.'

5. Article 4 is replaced by the following:

Article 4

Ecopoints shall be valid between 1 January of the year for which they are attributed and 31 January of the following year.'

6. Article 5 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, the second sentence is replaced by the following:

'In the case of repeated infringements of this Regulation, Article 8 (3) and Article 11 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 881/92 (*) shall apply.

(*) OJ No L 95, 9. 4. 1992, p. 1.;

(b) paragraphs 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:

'2. The Commission and the competent authorities of the Member States shall, each within the limits of their jurisdiction, provide each other with administrative assistance in investigating and prosecuting infringements of Protocol 9 or this Regulation, in particular by ensuring that the ecocards and ecotags are correctly used and handled.

3. Controls may be carried out at a point other than the border, at the discretion of the Member State, with due regard to the principle of non-discrimination.'

(c) the following paragraphs 4 and 5 are added:

'4. The Austrian supervisory authorities may, having due regard to the principle of proportionality, take appropriate measures if a vehicle is fitted with an ecotag and at least one of the following situations occur:

(a) the vehicle or the operator of the vehicle has repeatedly committed infringements;

(b) there are insufficient ecopoints remaining in the allocation of the country in which the vehicle is registered;

(c) the ecotag has been tampered with or has been changed by a party other than those authorized in Article 1 (2);

(d) the Member State has not allocated sufficient ecopoints for the vehicle to make a transit journey;

(e) the vehicle does not have appropriate documentation in accordance with points (c) or (d) of Article 1 (1) to justify why the ecotag has been set to demonstrate that a non-transit journey is being made on Austrian territory;

(f) when the ecotag specified in Annex F is not loaded with sufficient ecopoints to make a transit journey.

5. The Austrian supervisory authorities may, having due regard to the principle of proportionality, take appropriate measures if a vehicle is not fitted with an ecotag and at least one of the following situations occur:

(a) an ecocard is not presented to the supervisory authorities in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation;

(b) an ecocard is presented which is incomplete or incorrect, or where the ecopoints are not correctly affixed;

(c) the vehicle does not possess the appropriate documentation to justify that it does not need ecopoints.

7. Article 6 (2) is replaced by the following:

'2. The printed ecopoints which are intended for affixing to ecocards shall be made available each year to Member States in two instalments, the first before 1 October of the preceding year, and the second before 1 March of the relevant year.

In the circumstances envisaged in Article 11 (2) (c) of Protocol 9, the number of ecopoints shall be reduced for that year using the method laid down in point 3 of Annex 5 to the Protocol.'

8. Article 7 is replaced by the following:

Article 7

1. The competent authorities of the Member States shall allocate their available ecopoints to the operators concerned, established on their territory.

2. Each year the competent authorities of the Member States shall indicate and return to the Commission by 15 October at the latest any ecopoints which, on the basis of available data and the estimates for traffic for the final months of the year, are not likely to be used before the end of the year.'

9. Article 8 (2) is replaced by the following:

'2. The ecopoints of the Community reserve shall be allocated by the Commission to the Member States in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 16

of Protocol 9, at least one month before the end of the year.

The reallocation shall be weighted according to the following criteria, as detailed in Annex E:

- the special position of Greece and Italy,
- the effect of German reunification,
- the promotion of alternative transport modes through Austria, in particular the "Rollende Landstraße",
- the number of ecopoints allocated to Member States, actually used by them,
- the average NO_x figures for transiting vehicles from Member States,
- unforeseen occurrences.'

10. In Article 9, the words 'to the Act of Accession of Norway, Austria, Finland and Sweden' are deleted.

11. In Article 10, the words 'By way of clarification from' are replaced by the words 'For the purposes of'.

12. The following Article 14a is inserted:

Article 14a

For a transitional period expiring on 31 December 1997, the use of either ecocards or ecotags shall be permitted for the administration of transit traffic.

From 1 January 1998 the Commission shall allow each Member State to use annually ecocards up to a maximum of 0,6 % of the total number of ecopoints for the Member States as laid down in Article 9. Member States shall notify the Commission by 1 August of each year at the latest of the number of ecopoints they wish to have for use on ecocards the following year. These ecopoints shall be made available by the Commission in a single portion before 1 December. The ecocards shall be made available in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 1 (1).'

13. Annex E is replaced by Annex I to this Regulation.

14. Annexes F and G, set out in Annex II to this Regulation, are added.

Article 2

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

It shall apply as from 1 January 1997.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 July 1996.

For the Commission

Neil KINNOCK

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

ANNEX E

ECOPOINT REDISTRIBUTION CRITERIA

The special position of Greece and Italy

Of the Community reserve of 3,34 % of the total number of ecopoints, a proportion of ecopoints equivalent to 4 874 of the units set out in Annex D shall be allocated to Italy and 576 of the units set out in Annex D to Greece, on a priority basis. Furthermore, all necessary efforts shall be made to ensure that the share of ecopoints allocated to Greece takes sufficient account of Greek needs.

The effect of German reunification

In addition, a proportion of ecopoints equivalent to 6 444 of the units set out in Annex D shall be allocated to Germany from the Community reserve.

The promotion of alternative transport modes through Austria, in particular the "Rollende Landstraße"

All Austrian ecopoints returned for redistribution to the Commission shall be distributed to Member States requesting additional ecopoints proportional to statistics showing the Member State of registration of heavy goods vehicles using the "Rollende Landstraße" in Austria.

The number of ecopoints allocated to Member States, actually used by them, the average NO_x figures for transiting vehicles from Member States

The remaining ecopoints shall be distributed to Member States requesting additional ecopoints proportional to a coefficient that is defined for each Member State as follows:

- number of ecopoints deemed necessary, based on extrapolation of the most recent statistics from Austria,
 - multiplied by the proportion of ecopoints allocated to a Member State that were actually used by that Member State the previous year,
 - multiplied by the most recent average NO_x figures for transit vehicles from the Member State, as a percentage of the target figure for the year.
-

*ANNEX II**ANNEX F***GENERAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE ECOTAG****Short-range communication beacon — vehicle***(Pre)standards and technical reports relevant to DSRC*

The following requirements provided by CEN/TC 278 with regard to short-range communication between the vehicles and the roadside infrastructure are to be met:

- (a) prENV278/9/ #62 "DSRC Physical Layer using Microwave at 5,8 GHz";
- (b) prENV278/9/ #64 "DSRC Data Link Layer";
- (c) prENV278/9/ #65 "DSRC Application Layer".

Type test

The supplier of the ecotag must provide type-test certificates for the appliances from an accredited test institute confirming compliance with all the limit values specified in the current I-ETS 300674.

Operating conditions

The ecotag for the automatic ecopoint system must guarantee the required functionality under the following operating conditions:

- ambient conditions: ambient temperature from -25°C to $+70^{\circ}\text{C}$,
- weather conditions: all eventualities,
- traffic: several lanes, moving,
- speed range: From "stop-and-go" to 120 km/h.

The above operating conditions are minimum requirements pending the adoption of (pre)standards relevant to DSRC.

The ecotag may react only to microwave signals specific to its own applications.

Ecotag*Identification*

Each ecotag must have a unique identification number. In addition to the number of digits necessary to make it distinguishable, this number must also contain a check sum for integrity verification.

Installation

The ecotag should be designed for installation behind the windscreen of the lorry or traction unit. It shall be installed so as to be completely non-detachable from the vehicle.

Transit declaration

The ecotag must have an input facility for declaring a journey exempt from the payment of ecopoints.

This facility must be clearly visible on the ecotag for control purposes; alternatively, it must be possible to set the ecotag at a defined initial position. At all events, it must be ensured that only the status at the time of entry is taken into account for evaluation in the system.

External marking

Every ecotag must also be clearly identifiable on visual inspection. To this end, the abovementioned unique identification number must be indelibly applied to the surface of the appliance.

A non-detachable, indelible marking to the ecotag in the form of prepared stickers shall be affixed to the ecotag. This marking must show the number of ecopoints for the individual vehicle ("5", "6", ... "16").

These special stickers must be tamper-proof; they must have mechanical strength and be light- and temperature-resistant. They must have a high adhesive strength and any attempt to remove them must result in their destruction.

Integrity

The casing must be constructed in such way that any manipulation of the internal components is excluded and any interference can subsequently be detected.

Memory

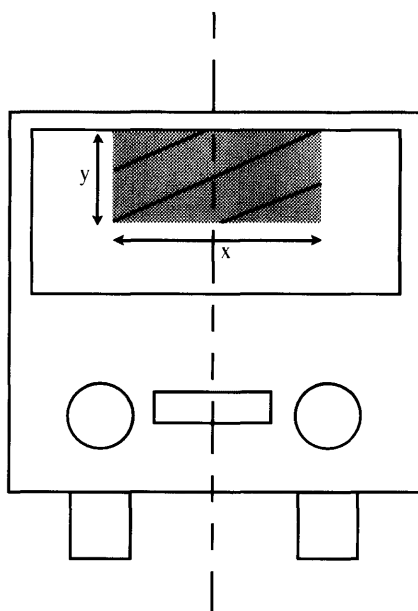
The ecotag must have sufficient memory capacity for the following data:

- identification number,
- vehicle data
 - COP value,
- transaction data
 - identification of the border post,
 - date/time,
 - status of journey declaration,
 - blocking (blacklisting) information,
- status data
 - manipulation,
 - battery status,
 - status of latest communication.

There must be a reserve of memory of at least 30 %.

ANNEX G

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ECOTAG



The ecotag shall be located on the interior side of the windowpane within the marked area (illustrated above) where the dimensions are as follows:

x = 100 cm

y = 80 cm.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1525/96
of 30 July 1996**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 3016/95 opening Community tariff quotas for
1996 for sheep, goats, sheepmeat and goatmeat falling within CN codes
0104 10 30, 0104 10 80, 0104 20 90 and 0204**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3383/94 of 19 December 1994 on certain procedures for applying the Europe Agreement establishing an association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Bulgaria, of the other part⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

Whereas Annex XIII a to the European Agreement with Bulgaria⁽²⁾ lays down the quantities of sheep, goats, sheepmeat and goatmeat that may be imported under the preferential scheme within tariff quotas; whereas those quotas were opened for 1996 by Commission Regulation (EC) No 3016/95⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1225/96⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas the Europe Agreement also provides for the possibility of Bulgaria converting limited quantities of live animal exports into quantities of meat; whereas Bulgaria has asked the Community to convert 1 000 tonnes of live animals expressed as carcass weight bone-in that may be exported into the Community in 1996 into 1 000 tonnes of meat; whereas this conversion concerns only a limited portion of the quantities of those products originating in

Bulgaria that may enter the Community under Community tariff quotas; whereas, therefore, it should be accepted;

Whereas, as a result, it is necessary to adapt the quantities laid down for Bulgaria in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 3016/95 as adapted by Regulation (EC) No 1225/96;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 3016/95, the quantity of live animals for Bulgaria is hereby replaced by '1 123' and the quantity of meat for Bulgaria is replaced by '2 640'.

Article 2

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, 30 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1994, p. 5.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 358, 31. 12. 1994, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 314, 28. 12. 1995, p. 35.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 71.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1526/96

of 30 July 1996

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2700/93 on detailed rules for the application of the premium in favour of sheepmeat and goatmeat producers

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 of 25 September 1989 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1265/95⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (9) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3493/90 of 27 November 1990 laying down general rules for the granting of premiums to sheepmeat and goatmeat producers⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 233/94⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 2 (4) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1323/90 of 14 May 1990⁽⁵⁾ instituting specific aid for sheep- and goat-farming in certain less-favoured areas of the Community, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 40/96⁽⁶⁾, grants specific aid to producers located in less-favoured areas, as defined in Article 3 (3), (4) and (5) of Commission Directive 75/268/EEC⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Directive 82/786/EEC⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3493/90, a producer may also benefit from the specific aid if at least 50 % of his entire holding is located in such areas and is used for sheep and/or goat production;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1323/90 provides that the specific aid must be granted under the same conditions as those laid down for the granting of the premium to sheepmeat and goatmeat producers; whereas the detailed rules for the payment of the premium in favour of sheepmeat and goatmeat producers, laid down in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2700/93⁽⁹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2946/95⁽¹⁰⁾, do not include particular provisions for producers benefiting from the specific aid;

Whereas experience has shown that, in order to avoid any unjustified payments of aid to producers whose holdings are only partially located in less-favoured areas, the current administrative and inspection procedures for controlling this specific aid should be tightened within the framework of an 'area' application, as provided for in the integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes ('integrated system'), as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92⁽¹¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3235/94⁽¹²⁾; whereas in the case of producers who are not required under the aforementioned Regulation to submit an 'area' aid application, provision should be made for a specific declaration as documentary proof that at least half of the land they are using for sheep- and goatmeat production is located in less-favoured areas;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2700/93 should be amended to that end;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following Article is hereby added to Regulation (EEC) No 2700/93:

'Article 1a

Application for specific aid in certain less-favoured areas (Regulation (EEC) No 1323/90)

1. In order to benefit from the specific aid provided for in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1323/90, a producer fulfilling the conditions laid down in the second subparagraph of Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3493/90:

(a) who is required to submit each year a declaration of the total utilized agricultural area of his holding, by means of an "area" aid application form, as provided for in Article 4 of Regulation

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 289, 7. 10. 1989, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 123, 3. 6. 1995, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 337, 4. 12. 1990, p. 7.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 30, 3. 2. 1994, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 132, 23. 5. 1990, p. 17.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 10, 13. 1. 1996, p. 6.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 128, 19. 5. 1975, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 327, 24. 11. 1982, p. 19.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 245, 1. 10. 1993, p. 99.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 308, 21. 12. 1995, p. 26.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 391, 31. 12. 1992, p. 36.

⁽¹²⁾ OJ No L 338, 28. 12. 1994, p. 16.

(EEC) No 3887/92 laying down detailed rules for applying the integrated administration and control system for certain Community aid schemes, shall indicate in that declaration those parcels which are located in less-favoured areas and are used for sheep and/or goat production;

- (b) who is not required to submit the declaration referred to under (a), shall submit each year a specific declaration using, where appropriate, the system for identifying agricultural parcels provided for under the integrated system. That declaration shall indicate the location of all the land he owns, rents or uses under whatever arrangements, indicating its area and detailing those parcels which are located in less-favoured areas and are used for sheep and/or goat production. Member States may provide for the specific declaration to be included in the application for the ewe and/or goat premium.

2. The competent national authority may demand presentation of a property deed, a rental contract or a written agreement between producers and, where appropriate, an attestation from the local or regional authority which has made land used for sheep and/or goat production available to the producer concerned. The attestation shall indicate the area of land granted to the producer and the parcels located in less-favoured areas.

3. The Member States may demand that, in the case referred to in paragraph 1 (b), the specific declaration be made by means of an "area" aid application form.

4. Member States shall inform the Commission before 30 June of each marketing year of the number and regional location of the producers justifying their claim to premium by means of the attestation referred to in paragraph 1 (b).

5. The producer's "area" declaration and specific declaration must be checked in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 3887/92. The areas actually determined by the abovementioned procedure shall be used for calculating the percentage of the utilized agricultural area of the holding located in less-favoured areas and used for sheep and/or goat production.

6. Where the abovementioned documents indicate that at least 50 % of the utilized agricultural area is located in less-favoured areas and is used for sheep and/or goat production, but where the percentage actually determined is below 50 %, the specific aid shall not be paid and the ewe premium shall be reduced by a percentage equivalent to the difference between the percentage actually determined and 50 %.

However, in the case of a false declaration made intentionally or as a result of serious negligence:

- the producer in question shall be excluded from the ewe/goat premium scheme for the marketing year in question, and,
- in the case of a false declaration made intentionally, from that scheme for the following marketing year.

The reduction shall not be applied if the producer can show that determination of the area was based on information recognized by the competent authority.'

Article 2

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

It shall apply to applications for premiums presented for the 1997 and subsequent marketing years.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1527/96
of 30 July 1996**

**amending Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 laying down special detailed rules for the
application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice**

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 Articles 10 (2) and 14 (16) thereof,

Whereas the intervention buying-in prices for paddy rice provided for in Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 are replaced from the 1996/97 marketing year by a single intervention price; whereas, as regards the transition from the 1995/96 marketing year to the 1996/97 marketing year, when the reduction of the refunds at the end of the marketing year provided for in Article 12 (5) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1029/96 ⁽⁴⁾, is calculated, account should be taken of the difference between the intervention buying-in prices for paddy rice without the monthly increases of the old marketing year and the intervention price of the new marketing year; whereas this will avoid too high a level of reduction as a result of the use of the intervention price provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 instead of the intervention buying-in prices provided for in Article 5 (2) of that Regulation;

Whereas an indication should be made that the first adjustment of the refunds is to be made on the first day of the calendar month following that in which the licence application is made;

Whereas, for statistical reasons, the Member States should communicate each day the quantities of rice covered by import licences for each origin;

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

Regulation (EC) No 1162/95 is amended as follows:

1. the following subparagraph is added to Article 12 (4):

‘The first adjustment shall be made on the first day of the calendar month following that in which the licence application is made. Subsequent adjustments shall apply each month.’;

2. the following subparagraph is added to Article 12 (5) (a):

‘However, as regards the transition from the 1995/96 marketing year to the 1996/97 marketing year, the difference between the intervention buying-in prices provided for in Article 5 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 for paddy rice without monthly increases for the 1995/96 marketing year and the intervention price for the 1996/97 marketing year shall apply.’;

3. the first subparagraph of Article 13 (2) is replaced by the following:

‘2. With regard to import licences issued, each day the Member States shall forward the quantities covered by licences by product code and, in the case of common wheat, by quality grade and by origin. The origin shall also be indicated in import licences for rice.’

Article 2

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

Article 1 (2) shall apply to licences issued from 1 May 1996.

Article 1 (1) and (3) shall apply to licences issued from 1 September 1996.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 329, 31. 12. 1995, p. 18.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 117, 24. 5. 1995, p. 2.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 137, 8. 6. 1996, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1528/96

of 30 July 1996

on the taking over of paddy rice by the intervention agencies and fixing the corrective amounts, price increases and reductions to be applied

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Whereas the abovementioned Article lays down that detailed rules are to be adopted for the application of Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 and without the adoption of any general rules by the Council, contrary to what was previously provided by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3072/95;

Whereas the abovementioned Articles 4 and 5 largely correspond to the provisions relating to taking over by intervention agencies and special measures to prevent largescale intervention; whereas Article 5 supplements those arrangements, however, with measures to make up for paddy rice shortages following natural disasters;

Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 3073/95 ⁽³⁾, determines the standard quality of paddy rice for which the intervention price is fixed, tightening up the requirements under the previous arrangements;

Whereas, therefore, the arrangements laid down in this Regulation, featuring the appropriate adjustments and clarifications, should replace the provisions governing intervention buying-in previously laid down by Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1424/76 ⁽⁴⁾ and 1425/76 ⁽⁵⁾, repealed by Regulation (EC) No 3072/95, and the measures laid down by Commission Regulation No 470/67/EEC ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3528/92 ⁽⁷⁾, which should therefore be repealed;

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

Article 1

Any holder of uniform lots of at least 20 tonnes of paddy rice harvested in the Community shall be entitled to offer such rice to the intervention agency.

The intervention agencies may, however, fix a higher minimum tonnage.

Article 2

1. To be accepted for intervention, paddy rice shall be of sound and fair merchantable quality.

2. Paddy rice shall be considered to be of sound and fair merchantable quality where it is free of odour and of live insects, and where

— the moisture content does not exceed 15 %,

— the yield after processing is not less than 14 points below the basic yields listed in Annex II,

— the percentage of grain defects does not exceed the following maximum values:

	Round grain rice CN code 1006 10 92	Medium and A long grain rice CN codes 1006 10 94 and 1006 10 96	B long grain rice CN code 1006 10 98
Chalky grains	6	4	4
Grains striated with red	10	5	5
Spotted grains	3	2	2
Stained grains	1	0,75	0,75
Amber grains	1	0,50	0,50
Yellow grains	0,175	0,175	0,175

— the level of radioactivity does not exceed the maximum levels permitted by Community legislation. The rice shall be monitored for radioactive contamination only if the situation so requires and for the necessary period. Where necessary, the duration and scope of control measures shall be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 329, 30. 12. 1995, p. 18.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 329, 30. 12. 1995, p. 33.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 24.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 26.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 204, 24. 8. 1967, p. 8.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 358, 8. 12. 1992, p. 6.

3. Paddy rice with a miscellaneous impurities content in excess of 0,1 % may be bought into intervention only if an intervention price reduction of 0,02 % is applied for each additional 0,01 % ('miscellaneous impurities' means extraneous matter consisting of inedible vegetable or mineral material which is non-toxic and edible extraneous grains or parts of grains).

Article 3

1. Where the moisture content of the paddy rice offered for intervention exceeds that laid down for the standard quality of paddy rice, the price reductions to be applied shall be as shown in Annex I.

2. Where the yield after processing of the rice offered for intervention differs from the basic yield after processing for the variety concerned as set out in Part B of Annex II, the price increases and reductions to be applied shall be as shown in Part A of Annex II.

3. Where the grain defects of the paddy rice offered for intervention exceed the tolerances allowed for the standard quality of paddy rice, the price reductions to be applied shall be as shown in Annex III.

4. The abovementioned price increases and reductions shall be calculated by applying the percentages shown in the Annexes to the intervention price valid at the beginning of the marketing year.

Article 4

1. All offers for sale into intervention shall be made in writing to an intervention agency, giving the following particulars:

- name of the applicant,
- place of storage of the rice offered,
- quantity, main characteristics and year of harvest of the rice,
- intervention centre for which the offer is made.

The application shall also contain a declaration to the effect that the product is of Community origin.

However, the intervention agency may regard as admissible an offer presented in some other written form, and in particular in the form of a telecommunication, provided that all the abovementioned particulars are contained therein.

2. Offers shall be accepted by the intervention agency as quickly as possible and necessary information concerning the conditions under which the goods will be taken over shall be given. Objections to the conditions may be made only within forty-eight hours of receipt of the acceptance.

3. The price to be paid to the seller shall be that fixed in accordance with Article 4 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 for goods delivered not unloaded to storage depot and valid for the month of delivery specified when the offer was accepted, account being taken of the price increases and reductions provided for in Annexes I to IV.

4. Payment shall be made between the 30th and the 35th day following the first day of the taking over referred to in Article 7 (3) of this Regulation.

Article 5

1. Pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 3072/95, all offers for intervention shall be made to an intervention agency in respect of a marketing centre chosen from among the three centres nearest to the place where the paddy rice is when the offer is made.

2. The nearest marketing centres means the centres to which the paddy rice can be transported at the lowest cost. Such transport costs shall be determined by the intervention agency.

Article 6

1. The intervention agencies shall decide on the place where the paddy rice is to be taken over.

2. If the intervention agency does not take over the paddy rice at the marketing centre specified by the seller but at the place where the paddy rice is located, the price to be paid shall be equal to the intervention price valid for the marketing centre indicated by the seller, less the most advantageous transport costs between the place where the paddy rice is when the offer is made and the marketing centre. Such costs shall be determined by the intervention agency.

3. If the intervention agency takes over the paddy rice elsewhere than at the marketing centre indicated by the seller or the place where the paddy rice is when the offer is made, the cost of transport from the place where the paddy rice is to the place where it is taken over shall be borne by the intervention agency. In such case the price to be paid to the seller shall be determined in accordance with paragraph 2.

Article 7

1. The date of taking over by the intervention agency shall be set by the intervention agency. However, the actual taking over must take place not later than the end of the second month following receipt of the offer and in any case not later than 31 August of the current marketing year, save in the event of force majeure.

2. The actual taking over shall be effected by the intervention agency in the presence of the seller or his duly authorized agents.

3. The rice offered shall be taken over by the intervention agency where the minimum quantity and characteristics laid down in the Articles 1 and 2 have been established by the intervention agency or its authorized agent for the entire lot.

4. The quality characteristics shall be established on the basis of a representative sample of the lot offered, consisting of samples taken at the rate of once every delivery for at least every 10 tonnes.

5. The intervention agency shall have the physical characteristics of the samples taken analyzed.

If the analyses show that the rice offered does not correspond to the minimum quality required for intervention, the said rice shall be withdrawn at the applicant's expense. In such case the storage costs shall be borne by the applicant once the analyses have been notified to him, save where he is the successful party under the procedure provided for in paragraph 6 of this Article.

6. If no agreement can be reached concerning the quality and the characteristics of the paddy rice offered, samples taken by both parties shall be analyzed by a laboratory approved by the competent authorities. The results of such analysis shall be final and the costs borne by the losing party.

7. A take-over record shall be drawn up by the intervention agency for each lot. It shall indicate:

- the date on which the quantity and minimum characteristics are checked,
- the weight delivered,
- the number of samples taken to make up the representative sample,
- the physical characteristics found.

8. The seller and the intervention agency may be represented by their respective agents.

Article 8

The intervention agencies shall, where necessary, adopt additional procedures and conditions for taking over, compatible with the provisions of this Regulation, to take account of any special conditions prevailing in the Member State to which they relate.

Article 9

Regulation No 470/67/EEC is hereby repealed.

Article 10

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 September 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

PRICE REDUCTIONS RELATING TO PERCENTAGE MOISTURE CONTENT

1996/97 marketing year:

Rate	Reduction
From 14 to 15 %	percentage reduction on intervention price equal to twice the percentage moisture content exceeding 14 %

From 1997/98:

Rate	Reduction
From 13 to 15 %	percentage reduction on intervention price equal to twice the percentage moisture content exceeding 13 %

ANNEX II

A. Price increases and reductions relating to yield after processing

Yield from paddy rice in the form of whole grains of milled rice	Price increases and reductions per unit of yield
Above the basic yield	Price increase of 1 %
Below the basic yield	Price reduction of 1 %
Total yield from paddy rice in the form of milled rice	Price increases and reductions per unit of yield
Above the basic yield	Price increase of 0,80 %
Below the basic yield	Price reduction of 0,80 %

B. Basic yield after processing

Description of quality of rice	Yield in whole grains (%)	Total yield (%)
Carillon	65	69
Argo, Selenio, Couachi	64	71
Alpe, Balilla, Balilla GG, Balilla Sollana, Bomba, Bombon, Colina, Elio, Frances, Lido, Liso, Matusaka, Monticili, Pegonil, Strella, Thainato, Thaiperla, Ticinese, Veta, Leda, Marenny, Clot, Albada, Guadiamar	63	71
Ispaniki A, Makedonia	62	71
Europa, Loto, Riva, Rosa Marchetti, Veneria	61	70
Tolima	61	69
Inca	61	68
Arôme	60	71
Alfa, Ariete, Bahia, Carola, Cigalon, Corallo, Cripto, Cristal, Drago, Girona, Graldo, Indio, Italico, Jucar, Koral, Lago, Lemont, Miara, Molo, Navile, Niva, Onda, Padano, Panda, Pierina, Marchetti, Ribe, Ringo, Rio, S. Andrea, Senia, Sequial, Smeraldo, Star, Stirpe, Vela, Vitro, Calca, Dion	60	70
Strymonas	60	69
Anseatico, Arlesienne, Baldo, Belgioioso, Betis, Euribe, Italpatna, Marathon, Redi, Ribello, Rizzotto, Rocca, Roma, Romanico, Romeo, Tebre, Volano	59	70
Bonnet Bell, Rita, Silla, Thaibonnet, L 202, Puntal	58	70
Evropi, Melas	58	68
Arborio, Arlatan, Blue Belle, Blue Belle 'E', Blue Bonnet, Calendal, Razza 82, Rea	56	70

Description of quality of rice	Yield in whole grains (%)	Total yield (%)
Cesariot, Maratelli, Precoco Rossi	56	68
Carnaroli, Elba, Vialone Nano	55	70
Delta	55	68
Axios	55	65
Roxani	55	64
	54	69
Irat 348, Mana	45	65
Pygmalion	50	69
Varieties not specified	63	71

ANNEX III

PRICE REDUCTIONS FOR DEFECTIVE GRAINS

1996/97 marketing year:

Defects	Percentage of defects			Reduction
	Round grain rice CN code 1006 10 92	Medium and A long grain rice CN codes 1006 10 94 and 1006 10 96	B long grain rice CN code 1006 10 98	
Chalky	from 2,5 to 6 %	from 2,5 to 4 %	from 2 to 4 %	1 % per 1/2 point
Striated with red	from 1 to 10 %	from 1 to 5 %	from 1 to 5 %	1 % per point
Spotted	from 0,5 to 3 %	from 0,5 to 2 %	from 0,5 to 2 %	1,25 % per 1/2 point
Stained	from 0,25 to 1 %	from 0,25 to 0,75 %	from 0,25 to 0,75 %	1,25 % per 1/4 point
Amber	from 0,05 to 1 %	from 0,05 to 0,50 %	from 0,05 to 0,50 %	1,25 % per 1/4 point
Yellow	from 0,02 to 0,175 %	from 0,02 to 0,175 %	from 0,02 to 0,175 %	6 % per 1/8 point

From 1997/98

Defects	Percentage of defects			Reduction
	Round grain rice CN code 1006 10 92	Medium and A long grain rice CN codes 1006 10 94 and 1006 10 96	B long grain rice CN code 1006 10 98	
Chalky	from 2 to 6 %	from 2 to 4 %	from 1,5 to 4 %	1 % per 1/2 point
Striated with red	from 1 to 10 %	from 1 to 5 %	from 1 to 5 %	1 % per point
Spotted	from 0,5 to 3 %	from 0,5 to 2 %	from 0,5 to 2 %	1,25 % per 1/2 point
Stained	from 0,25 to 1 %	from 0,25 to 0,75 %	from 0,25 to 0,75 %	1,25 % per 1/4 point
Amber	from 0,05 to 1 %	from 0,05 to 0,50 %	from 0,05 to 0,50 %	1,25 % per 1/4 point
Yellow	from 0,02 to 0,175 %	from 0,02 to 0,175 %	from 0,02 to 0,175 %	6 % per 1/8 point

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1529/96

of 30 July 1996

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2814/90 laying down detailed rules for the definition of lambs fattened as heavy carcasses

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3013/89 of 25 September 1989 on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1265/95⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 5 (9) and 28 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3901/89 of 12 December 1989 defining lambs fattened as heavy carcasses⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1266/95⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 1 (2) thereof,

Whereas detailed rules for the definition of lambs fattened as heavy carcasses were enacted in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2814/90⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 283/96⁽⁶⁾; whereas experience has shown that neither the provisions governing the fattening register in the framework of these detailed rules, nor those stipulating the commitments to be undertaken by finishers towards beneficiaries of the premium payable to the lamb producers, are sufficiently specific; whereas more specific rules should therefore be laid down but the register should not needlessly duplicate that specified in Article 4 of Council Directive 92/102/EEC on the identification and registration of animals⁽⁷⁾;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2814/90 is hereby amended as follows:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 289, 7. 10. 1989, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 123, 3. 6. 1995, p. 1.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 375, 23. 12. 1989, p. 4.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 123, 3. 6. 1995, p. 3.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 268, 29. 9. 1990, p. 35.
⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 37, 15. 2. 1996, p. 15.
⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 355, 5. 12. 1992, p. 32.

1. The following indent is added after the third indent in the second subparagraph of Article 1 (1):

‘— the identification of the batch,’.

2. Article 1 (2) is replaced by the following:

‘2. For each batch of lambs fattened the holder shall keep an up-to-date fattening register, as provided for by Council Directive 92/102/EEC^(*), using the model in the Annex.

—————
^(*) OJ No L 355, 5. 12. 1992, p. 32.’

3. The last subparagraph of Article 1 (1) is replaced by the following:

‘Fattening away from the beneficiary’s holding must be carried out by a single fattener for at least the 45 day minimum period set by Regulation (EEC) No 3901/89. The manager of the fattening house shall obtain prior approval from the competent authority in the Member State in which the application for a premium has been submitted. The manager must also undertake:

- for each batch fattened, to provide the beneficiary with the fattening register details required to obtain the premium, which comprise:
 - the place of fattening, indicating the fattening pen,
 - dates of leaving for the lambs of the batch,
 - average weight of each batch leaving,
 - where applicable, details of any losses of lambs during fattening, and the reason for the loss (natural causes or *force majeure*),
- to permit the controls for which provision is made in order to ensure that the fattening operations are being carried out,
- should fattening be split between several pens, to keep an up-to-date central record, on the basis of notifications from these, of daily entry and exit movements, with numbers of animals involved, of the batches fattened therein’.

4. The following subparagraph is added at the end of Article 1 (1):

'In the event of failure to comply with one of the obligations indicated in the previous subparagraph in consequence of a false declaration by the fattener, whether deliberate or owing to serious negligence, approval for the fattening house shall be withdrawn for the marketing year following that during which this failure was discovered.'

5. Article 1 (4) is deleted.

6. The Annex hereto is added.

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 to premiums granted from the 1997 marketing year.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

FATTENING REGISTER

[illegible]

(1) Please state whether these losses are due to natural causes in the life of the flock, or whether a claim of *force majeure* is being made.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1530/96
of 30 July 1996
amending the import duties in the cereals sector

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⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 of 28 June 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 as regards import duties in the cereals sector⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 2 (1) thereof,

Whereas the import duties in the cereals sector are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1366/96⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1517/96⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 provides that if during the period of application, the

average import duty calculated differs by ECU 5 per tonne from the duty fixed, a corresponding adjustment is to be made; whereas such a difference has arisen; whereas it is therefore necessary to adjust the import duties fixed in Regulation (EC) No 1366/96,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I and II to amended Regulation (EC) No 1366/96 are hereby replaced by Annexes I and II to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 31 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 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 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 125.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 177, 16. 7. 1996, p. 9.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 189, 30. 7. 1996, p. 101.

ANNEX I

Import duties for the products listed in Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92

CN code	Description	Import duty by land inland waterway or sea from Mediterranean, the Black Sea or Baltic Sea ports (ECU/tonne)	Import duty by sea from other ports ⁽²⁾ (ECU/tonne)
1001 10 00	Durum wheat ⁽¹⁾	0,00	0,00
1001 90 91	Common wheat seed	15,96	5,96
1001 90 99	Common high quality wheat other than for sowing ⁽³⁾	15,96	5,96
	medium quality	30,21	20,21
	low quality	44,54	34,54
1002 00 00	Rye	51,65	41,65
1003 00 10	Barley, seed	51,65	41,65
1003 00 90	Barley, other ⁽²⁾	51,65	41,65
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	52,61	42,61
1005 90 00	Maize other than seed ⁽³⁾	52,61	42,61
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	65,76	55,76

⁽¹⁾ In the case of durum wheat not meeting the minimum quality requirements referred to in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1249/96, the duty applicable is that fixed for low-quality common wheat.

⁽²⁾ For goods arriving in the Community via the Atlantic Ocean or via the Suez Canal (Article 2 (4) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96), the importer may benefit from a reduction in the duty of:

- ECU 3 per tonne, where the port of unloading is on the Mediterranean Sea, or
- ECU 2 per tonne, where the port of unloading is in Ireland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Finland or the Atlantic Coasts of the Iberian Peninsula.

⁽³⁾ The importer may benefit from a flat-rate reduction of ECU 14 or 8 per tonne, where the conditions laid down in Article 2 (5) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96 are met.

ANNEX II

Factors for calculating duties (period from 16. 7. 1996 to 29. 7. 1996):

1. Averages over the two-week period preceding the day of fixing:

Exchange quotations	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Chicago	Chicago	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
Product (% proteins at 12 % humidity)	HRS2.14 %	HRW2.11,5 %	SRW2	YC3	HAD2	US barley 2
Quotation (ECU/tonne)	140,61	141,49	133,86	114,68	179,15 (1)	125,29 (1)
Gulf premium (ECU/tonne)	—	13,88	7,16	32,38	—	—
Great lake premium (ECU/tonne)	20,38	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Fob Duluth.

2. Freight/cost: Gulf of Mexico — Rotterdam: ECU 9,17 per tonne; Great Lakes — Rotterdam: ECU 17,80 per tonne.

3. Subsidy (third paragraph of Article 4 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1249/96: ECU 0,00 per tonne).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1531/96

of 30 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 31 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 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 30 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	69,4		388	95,1
	060	80,2		400	80,8
	064	70,8		404	63,6
	066	60,3		416	72,7
	068	80,3		508	113,5
	204	86,8		512	91,4
	208	44,0		524	100,3
	212	97,5		528	86,8
	624	95,8		624	86,5
	999	76,1		728	107,3
				800	221,2
				804	107,8
ex 0707 00 25	052	62,4	0808 20 51	999	97,5
	053	156,2		039	104,1
	060	61,0		052	138,2
	066	53,8		064	72,5
	068	69,1		388	78,0
	204	144,3		400	70,4
	624	87,1		512	89,7
	999	90,6		528	132,9
				624	79,0
				728	115,4
				800	84,0
				804	73,0
0709 90 77	052	54,3	0809 10 40	999	94,3
	204	77,5		052	144,4
	412	54,2		061	51,3
	624	151,9		064	93,5
	999	84,5		091	57,0
				400	338,0
0805 30 30	052	131,5	0809 20 59	999	136,8
	204	88,8		052	185,0
	220	74,0		061	182,0
	388	69,4		064	137,1
	400	68,2		066	73,7
	512	54,8		068	91,0
	520	66,5		400	167,6
	524	65,7		600	94,9
	528	58,9		616	153,1
	600	96,5		624	63,7
	624	48,9		676	166,2
	999	74,8		999	131,4
0806 10 40	052	104,8	0809 30 31, 0809 30 39	052	63,1
	064	75,6		220	121,8
	066	49,4		624	106,8
	220	110,8		999	97,2
	400	157,1		052	78,8
	412	126,0		064	88,2
	508	307,2	0809 40 30	066	84,9
	512	186,0		068	61,2
	600	142,3		400	143,5
	624	127,7		624	186,0
	999	138,7		676	68,6
				999	101,6
0808 10 71, 0808 10 73, 0808 10 79	039	125,6			
	052	64,0			
	064	78,6			
	070	90,2			
	284	72,1			

⁽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 1532/96
of 30 July 1996**

temporarily suspending the issuing of export licences for certain milk products

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2931/95⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1466/95 of 27 June 1995 laying down special detailed rules of application for export refunds on milk and milk products⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1315/96⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 8 (3) thereof,

Whereas uncertainty is a feature of the market in certain milk products; whereas it is necessary to prevent speculative applications that may lead to a distortion in competition between traders, threatening the continuity of exports of those products for the remainder of the current

period; whereas the issuing of export licences for the products concerned should be temporarily suspended,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The issuing of export licences for milk products falling within CN code 0406 90 33 151 is hereby suspended for 31 July 1996.

2. No action shall be taken in respect of applications for licences pending which would have been issued from 31 July 1996.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 31 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 307, 20. 12. 1995, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 144, 28. 6. 1995, p. 22.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 170, 9. 7. 1996, p. 20.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1533/96
of 30 July 1996
amending Regulations (EC) No 1403/96 and (EC) No 1466/96 fixing the export
refunds on milk and milk products

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2931/95 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 17 (3) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulations (EC) No 1403/96 ⁽³⁾ and (EC) No 1466/96 ⁽⁴⁾ fixed the refunds applicable on exports of milk and milk products;

Whereas a check has shown that the published version does not correspond to the measures presented for an opinion to the Management Committee; whereas the Regulations in question should therefore be corrected,

Article 1

In the Annex to Regulations (EC) No 1403/96 and (EC) No 1466/96 for the products covered by Product Code 0406 90 33 151 for the destination 'xxx' the amount '66,02' is replaced by '63,02'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 31 July 1996.

It shall apply at the request of the interested party with effect from 19 July 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 30 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 307, 20. 12. 1995, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 180, 19. 7. 1996, p. 18.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 187, 26. 7. 1996, p. 59.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1453/96 of 25 July 1996 determining the extent to which applications lodged in July 1996 licences for certain eggs and poultrymeat products under the regime provided for by the Interim Agreements concluded by the Community with Romania and Bulgaria can be accepted

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 187 of 26 July 1996)

On page 4, Annex I is replaced by the following:

ANNEX I

Group No	Percentage of acceptance of import licences submitted for the period 1 July to 30 September 1996
37	26,30
38	100,00
39	—
40	—
43	—