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Contents

I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

- ★ **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1668/96 of 22 July 1996 providing for the grant of compensation to producers' organizations in respect of tuna delivered to the processing industry during the period 1 April to 30 June 1995** 1
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1669/96 of 22 August 1996 suspending the preferential customs duties and re-establishing the Common Customs Tariff duty on imports of small-flowered roses originating in Israel 4
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1670/96 of 22 August 1996 establishing the quantity of certain cheeses available for the fourth quarter of 1996 under the arrangements provided for by the Interim Agreements concluded by the Community with Bulgaria and Romania 6
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1671/96 of 22 August 1996 determining the quantities of certain categories of milk and milk products available for the fourth quarter of 1996 under the arrangements provided for in the European Agreements concluded by the Community with the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic 8
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1672/96 of 22 August 1996 amending Regulation (EC) No 1513/96 determining the extent to which applications in the beef and veal sector for import rights lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1141/96 may be accepted 10
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1673/96 of 22 August 1996 amending the import duties in the cereals sector 11
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1674/96 of 22 August 1996 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables 14
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 1675/96 of 22 August 1996 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on malt 16

★ Commission Directive 96/46/EC of 16 July 1996 amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market ⁽¹⁾	18
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II *Acts whose publication is not obligatory*

Commission

96/512/EC:

Commission Decision of 20 August 1996 on import licences in respect of beef and veal products originating in Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Namibia	25
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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1668/96

of 22 July 1996

providing for the grant of compensation to producers' organizations in respect of tuna delivered to the processing industry during the period 1 April to 30 June 1995

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 of 17 December 1992 on the common organization of the market in fishery and aquaculture products⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3318/94⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 18 (6) thereof,

Whereas the compensation referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 is granted, under certain conditions, to Community tuna producers' organizations in respect of quantities of tuna delivered to the processing industry during the calendar quarter for which prices were recorded, where both the average quarterly selling price recorded on the Community market and the free-at-frontier price plus any applicable countervailing charge are lower than 91 % of the Community producer price for the product in question;

Whereas examination of the situation of the Community market has shown that for bigeye tuna and skipjack, for the period 1 April to 30 June 1995, both the average quarterly selling price and the free-at-frontier price referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 were lower than 91 % of the Community producer price in force as laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 3138/94 of 15 December 1994 fixing the Community producer price for tuna intended for the industrial manufacture of products falling within CN code 1604 for the 1995 fishing year⁽³⁾;

Whereas the quantities eligible for compensation, within the meaning of Article 18 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92, may not under any circumstances exceed, for the quarter concerned, the limits laid down in paragraph 3 of that Article;

Whereas during the quarter concerned the quantities sold and delivered to the processing industry established in Community customs territory were higher for bigeye tuna and skipjack than the quantities sold and delivered during the same quarter of the three previous fishing years; whereas since these quantities exceed the limit set by the second indent of Article 18 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92, the total quantities of these products eligible for compensation should therefore be limited and allocated between the producers' organizations concerned in proportion to their respective outputs during the same quarter of the 1992 to 1994 fishing years;

Whereas the grant of compensation for the products in question should therefore be decided for the period 1 April to 30 June 1995;

Whereas the operative event giving entitlement to compensation and the date thereof should be specified for the calculation of payments;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The compensatory allowance referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92 shall be granted for the period 1 April to 30 June 1995 in respect of the following products:

(ECU/t)

Product	Maximum allowance (application of first and second indents of Article 18 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92)
Bigeeye tuna	100
Skipjack	82

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 388, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 350, 31. 12. 1994, p. 15.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 332, 22. 12. 1994, p. 9.

Article 2

1. The total quantities on which the allowance may be granted for these species are:

— bigeye tuna:	2 014,963 tonnes
— skipjack:	13 917,998 tonnes

2. The allocation of these total quantities among the producers' organizations concerned is specified in the Annex hereto.

Article 3

The operations to be taken into account to determine entitlement to the compensatory allowance shall be sales for which the invoices are dated within the quarter concerned and which have been used to calculate the average monthly selling price referred to in Article 7 (1) (b) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2210/93 ⁽¹⁾.

Article 4

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, 22 July 1996.

For the Commission

Emma BONINO

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 197, 6. 8. 1993, p. 8.

ANNEX

Allocation among producers' organizations of the quantities of tuna which may qualify for compensation for the period 1 April to 30 June 1995 in accordance with Article 18 (4) of Regulation (EEC) No 3759/92, with quantities per compensation percentage band

(in tonnes)

Bigeye Tuna	Quantities eligible for 100 % compensation (First indent of Article 18 (4))	Quantities eligible for 50 % compensation (Second indent of Article 18 (4))	Total eligible quantities (First and second indents of Article 18 (4))
OPAGAC	487,792	47,552	535,344
OPTUC	163,462	0,000	163,462
OP 42 (CAN.)	24,282	2,367	26,649
ORTHONGEL	4,833	0,000	4,833
APASA	1 014,163	98,865	1 113,029
MADEIRA	156,400	15,247	171,647
EU Total	1 850,932	164,031	2 014,963

(in tonnes)

Skipjack	Quantities eligible for 100 % compensation (First indent of Article 18 (4))	Quantities eligible for 50 % compensation (Second indent of Article 18 (4))	Total eligible quantities (First and second indents of Article 18 (4))
OPAGAC	8 249,505	23,871	8 273,376
OPTUC	4 476,158	12,952	4 489,110
OP 42 (CAN.)	18,591	0,054	18,645
ORTHONGEL	1 004,647	2,907	1 007,554
APASA	70,844	0,000	70,844
MADEIRA	58,300	0,169	58,469
EU Total	13 878,045	39,953	13 917,998

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1669/96

of 22 August 1996

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

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

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

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

Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 1981/94⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1099/96⁽⁴⁾, opens and provides for the administration of Community tariff quotas for cut flowers and flower buds, fresh, originating in Cyprus, Jordan, Morocco and Israel respectively;

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

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

or

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

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 667/96⁽⁵⁾ fixes the Community producer prices for carnations and roses for the application of the import arrangements;

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

Whereas the representative market rates defined in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95⁽⁹⁾, are used to convert amounts expressed in third country currencies and are used as the basis for determining the agricultural conversion rates of the Member States' currencies; whereas detailed rules on the application and determination of these conversions were set by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1068/93⁽¹⁰⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1482/96⁽¹¹⁾;

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

Whereas the quota for the products in question covers the period 1 November 1995 to 31 October 1996; whereas, as a result, the suspension of the preferential duty and the reintroduction of the Common Customs Tariff duty apply up to the end of that period at the latest,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 23 August 1996 and is applicable until 31 October 1996 at the latest.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 382, 31. 12. 1987, p. 22.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 79, 29. 3. 1996, p. 6.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 199, 2. 8. 1994, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 146, 20. 6. 1996, p. 8.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 92, 13. 4. 1996, p. 11.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 72, 18. 3. 1988, p. 16.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 264, 23. 10. 1993, p. 33.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 188, 27. 7. 1996, p. 22.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1670/96
of 22 August 1996**

**establishing the quantity of certain cheeses available for the fourth quarter of
1996 under the arrangements provided for by the Interim Agreements concluded
by the Community with Bulgaria and Romania**

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1588/94 of 30 June 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application to milk and milk products of the arrangements provided for in the Interim Agreements between the Community, of the one part, and Bulgaria and Romania, of the other part⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1477/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (4) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1388/96⁽³⁾ determining the extent to which applications lodged in July 1996 for import certificates for these products may be accepted, the applications for import

licences lodged cover a smaller quantity of products than those available; whereas, the quantity of each product available for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996 should be established,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1588/94 is set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 August 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 167, 1. 7. 1994, p. 8.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 188, 27. 7. 1996, p. 7.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 179, 18. 7. 1996, p. 28.

ANNEX

1. Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996

Reduction in the rate of customs duty: 80 %

(tonnes)

Country	CN codes and products	Quantities
Romania	ex 0406 90 29 ⁽¹⁾ ex 0406 90 86 ⁽¹⁾ ex 0406 90 87 ⁽¹⁾ ex 0406 90 88 ⁽¹⁾	766,650
Bulgaria	ex 0406 90 ⁽²⁾ ex 0406 90 ⁽³⁾	1 029,835

⁽¹⁾ Manufactured from cows' milk.⁽²⁾ White brined cheese of cows' milk.⁽³⁾ Kashkaval Vitosha, made from cows' milk.

2. Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996

Free of customs duties

(tonnes)

Country	CN codes and products	Quantities
Bulgaria	ex 0406 90 ⁽¹⁾	100

⁽¹⁾ Cheese other cheese of cows' milk.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1671/96
of 22 August 1996

determining the quantities of certain categories of milk and milk products available for the fourth quarter of 1996 under the arrangements provided for in the European Agreements concluded by the Community with the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 584/92 of 6 March 1992 laying down detailed rules for the application to milk and milk products of the arrangements provided for in the Europe Agreements between the Community and the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Hungary, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1478/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (5) thereof,

Whereas, pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1389/96⁽³⁾ determining the extent to which applications lodged in July 1996 for import licences for the above-mentioned products can be accepted, applications for import licences for certain of the products referred to in

Regulation (EEC) No 584/92 were for quantities exceeding those available; whereas, therefore the quantity of each product available for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996 should be fixed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantity available pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 584/92 for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996 shall be as indicated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 26 August 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 62, 7. 3. 1992, p. 34.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 188, 27. 7. 1996, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 179, 18. 7. 1996, p. 30.

ANNEX

Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996

Country	Poland			Czech Republic			Slovak Republic			Hungary
	0402 10 19 0402 21 19 0402 21 99	0405 10 11 0405 10 19 butter	0406 cheese	0402 10 19 0402 21 19 0402 21 91	0405 10 11 0405 10 19 butter	ex 0406 40-Niva ex 0406 90- Moravsky block (*)	0402 10 19 0402 21 19 0402 21 91	0405 10 11 0405 10 19 butter	ex 0406 40-Niva ex 0406 90- Moravsky block (*)	
CN code and product										ex 0406 90 86 ex 0406 90 87 ex 0406 90 88 Balaton (*)
Quantity available	1 068,050	350,—	700,—	581,560	227,500	185,281	290,—	122,500	175,—	754,210

(*) Primator, Otava, Javor, Uzeny block, Kashkaval, Akawi, Istambul, Jadel Hermelin, Ostepek, Koliba, Inovec.

(*) Cream-white, Hajdu, Marvány, Ovari, Pannonia, Trappista, Bakony, Bacsikai, Ban, Delicacy cheese 'Moson', Delicacy cheese 'Pelso', Goya, Ham-shaped, Karavan, Lajta, Parenyica, Sed, Tihany.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1672/96

of 22 August 1996

amending Regulation (EC) No 1513/96 determining the extent to which applications in the beef and veal sector for import rights lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1141/96 may be accepted

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1141/96 of 25 June 1996 opening and providing for the administration of a tariff quota for meat of bovine animals, frozen, falling within CN code 0202 and products falling within CN code 0206 29 91 (from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997)⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Regulation (EC) No 1141/96 provides in particular for the quantities reserved for traditional importers to be allocated in proportion to their imports during the periods specified in Article 2 (1) (a); whereas importers in the old Member States were able to start importing under the arrangements provided for in Commission Regulation (EEC) 3771/92⁽²⁾ on 28 February 1993, and importers in the new Member States on 1 April 1993; whereas the starting date for imports referred to in Article 1 (a) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1513/96⁽³⁾ should therefore be corrected,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 1 (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1513/96 is hereby replaced by the following:

'(a) 244,673 kg per tonne imported

— during the period 28 February 1993 to 31 March 1996 in the case of the importers referred to in the first indent of Article 2 (1) (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1141/96,

and

— during the period 1 April 1993 to 31 March 1996 in the case of the importers referred to in the second indent of Article 2 (1) (a) of Regulation (EC) No 1141/96.'

Article 2

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

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

Done at Brussels, 22 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 151, 26. 6. 1996, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 383, 29. 12. 1992, p. 36.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 189, 30. 7. 1996, p. 94.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1673/96
of 22 August 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 1636/96⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1651/96⁽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 1636/96,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annexes I and II to amended Regulation (EC) No 1636/96 are hereby replaced by Annexes I and II to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 23 August 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

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 205, 15. 8. 1996, p. 6.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 207, 17. 8. 1996, p. 19.

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⁾	4,69	0,00
1001 90 91	Common wheat seed	22,01	12,01
1001 90 99	Common high quality wheat other than for sowing ⁽³⁾	22,01	12,01
	medium quality	35,23	25,23
	low quality	48,79	38,79
1002 00 00	Rye	66,99	56,99
1003 00 10	Barley, seed	66,99	56,99
1003 00 90	Barley, other ⁽³⁾	66,99	56,99
1005 10 90	Maize seed other than hybrid	47,54	37,54
1005 90 00	Maize other than seed ⁽³⁾	47,54	37,54
1007 00 90	Grain sorghum other than hybrids for sowing	81,10	71,10

⁽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 14. 8. 1996 to 21. 8. 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)	133,80	136,84	129,70	113,49	172,36 ⁽¹⁾	110,06 ⁽¹⁾
Gulf premium (ECU/tonne)	—	13,53	7,12	38,64	—	—
Great lake premium (ECU/tonne)	21,24	—	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ Fob Duluth.

2. Freight/cost: Gulf of Mexico — Rotterdam: ECU 9,18 per tonne; Great Lakes — Rotterdam: ECU 17,70 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 1674/96
of 22 August 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 23 August 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

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 22 August 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	0808 10 92, 0808 10 94, 0808 10 98	624	67,7
	060	80,2		999	112,0
	064	70,8		039	121,0
	066	54,0		052	64,0
	068	80,3		064	79,3
	204	86,8		070	90,2
	208	44,0		284	72,1
	212	97,5		388	80,8
	624	95,8		400	65,9
	999	75,4		404	63,6
	052	62,4		416	72,7
	053	156,2		508	113,5
ex 0707 00 25	060	61,0	0808 20 57	512	97,8
	066	53,8		524	100,3
	068	69,1		528	68,9
	204	144,3		624	86,5
	624	87,1		728	107,3
	999	90,6		800	141,3
0709 90 79	052	54,3		804	89,8
	204	77,5		999	89,1
	412	54,2		039	104,1
	508	42,9		052	59,6
	624	151,9		064	72,5
	999	76,2		388	98,2
0805 30 30	052	133,3		400	70,4
	204	88,8		512	88,7
	220	74,0		528	132,9
	388	82,0		624	79,0
	400	68,2		728	115,4
	512	80,0		800	84,0
	520	66,5		804	73,0
	524	60,6		999	88,9
	528	61,5	0809 30 41, 0809 30 49	052	53,9
	600	96,5		220	121,8
	624	48,9		624	106,8
	999	78,2		999	94,2
	052	70,4		052	78,8
	064	75,6		064	54,9
0806 10 40	066	49,4	0809 40 30	066	52,5
	220	110,8		068	62,2
	400	136,8		400	143,5
	412	58,5		624	212,2
	508	307,2		676	68,6
	512	186,0		999	96,1
	600	57,8			

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1675/96
of 22 August 1996
fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on malt

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, adjusted for the threshold price in force during the month of exportation, must be applied on request to exports to be effected during the period of validity of the export licence; whereas, in this case, a corrective amount 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 measures to be taken in the event of disturbance on the market for cereals⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 95/96⁽⁴⁾, allows for the fixing of a corrective amount for the malt referred to 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 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 1482/96⁽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 13 (4) 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 23 August 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 22 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

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 188, 27. 7. 1996, p. 22.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 22 August 1996 fixing the corrective amount applicable to the refund on malt

(ECU/tonne)

Product code	Current 8	1st period 9	2nd period 10	3rd period 11	4th period 12	5th period 1
1107 10 11 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 19 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 91 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 99 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1107 20 00 000	0	0	0	0	0	0

(ECU/tonne)

Product code	6th period 2	7th period 3	8th period 4	9th period 5	10th period 6	11th period 7
1107 10 11 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 19 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 91 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1107 10 99 000	0	0	0	0	0	0
1107 20 00 000	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 96/46/EC
of 16 July 1996
amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant
protection products on the market
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Directive 96/12/EC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 18 (2) thereof,

Whereas Annexes II and III to Directive 91/414/EEC set out the requirements for the dossier to be submitted by applicants respectively for the inclusion of an active substance in Annex I and for the authorization of a plant protection product;

Whereas it is necessary to indicate, in Annexes II and III, to the applicants, as precisely as possible, any details on the required information, such as the circumstances, conditions and technical protocols under which certain data have to be generated; whereas these provisions should be introduced as soon as available in order to permit applicants to use them in the preparation of their files;

Whereas it is now possible to introduce more details with regard to the data requirements concerning analytical methods for the active substance provided for in Section 4 of Part A of Annex II;

Whereas it is also now possible to introduce more details with regard to the data requirements concerning analytical methods for the plant protection product provided for in Section 5 of Part A of Annex III;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plant Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Directive 91/414/EEC is amended as follows:

1. in Part A of Annex II the section headed '4. Analytical methods' is replaced by Annex I hereto;
2. in Part A of Annex III the section headed '5. Analytical methods' is replaced by Annex II hereto.

Article 2

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 30 April 1997. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt these measures, these shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference at the time of their official publication. The procedure for such reference shall be adopted by the Member States.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on 1 May 1996.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 16 July 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 230, 19. 8. 1991, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 65, 15. 3. 1996, p. 20.

ANNEX I

4. ANALYTICAL METHODS

Introduction

The provisions of this section only cover analytical methods required for post-registration control and monitoring purposes.

For analytical methods used for generation of data as required in this Directive or for other purposes the applicant has to provide a justification for the method used; where necessary separate guidance will be developed for such methods on the basis of the same requirements as defined for methods for post-registration control and monitoring purposes.

Descriptions of methods must be provided and include details of equipment, materials and conditions used.

As far as practicable these methods must employ the simplest approach, involve the minimum cost, and require commonly available equipment.

For this section the following applies:

Impurities	Any component other than the pure active substance which is present in the active substance as manufactured (including non-active isomers) originating from the manufacturing process or from degradation during storage,
Relevant impurities	Impurities of toxicological and/or ecotoxicological or environmental concern,
Significant impurities	Impurities with a content of ≥ 1 g/kg in the active substance as manufactured,
Metabolites	Metabolites include products resulting from degradation or reaction of the active substance,
Relevant metabolites	Metabolites of toxicological and/or ecotoxicological or environmental concern.

On request the following samples must be provided:

- (i) analytical standards of the pure active substance;
- (ii) samples of the active substance as manufactured;
- (iii) analytical standards of relevant metabolites and all other components included in the residue definition;
- (iv) if available, samples of reference substances for the relevant impurities.

4.1. Methods for the analysis of the active substance as manufactured

For this point the following definitions apply:

(i) *Specificity*

Specificity is the ability of a method to distinguish between the analyte being measured and other substances.

(ii) *Linearity*

Linearity is defined as the ability of the method, within a given range, to obtain an acceptable linear correlation between the results and the concentration of analyte in samples.

(iii) *Accuracy*

The accuracy of a method is defined as the degree to which the determined value of analyte in a sample corresponds to the accepted reference value (for example ISO 5725).

(iv) *Precision*

Precision is defined as the closeness of agreement between independent test results obtained under prescribed conditions.

Repeatability: Precision under repeatability conditions, i.e. conditions where independent test results are obtained with the same method on identical test material in the same laboratory by the same operator using the same equipment within short intervals of time.

The reproducibility is not required for the active substance as manufactured (for definition of reproducibility see ISO 5725).

- 4.1.1. Methods, which must be described in full, must be provided for the determination of pure active substance in the active substance as manufactured as specified in the dossier submitted in support of inclusion in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC. The applicability of existing Cipac methods must be reported.
- 4.1.2. Methods must also be provided for the determination of significant and/or relevant impurities and additives (e.g. stabilizers) in the active substance as manufactured.
- 4.1.3. Specificity, linearity, accuracy and repeatability
- 4.1.3.1. Specificity of methods submitted, must be demonstrated and reported. In addition the extent of interference by other substances present in the active substance as manufactured (e.g. isomers, impurities or additives), must be determined.

While interferences due to other components may be identified as systematic errors in the assessment of the accuracy of methods proposed for the determination of pure active substance in the active substance as manufactured, an explanation must be provided for any interference occurring which contributes more than $\pm 3\%$ to the total quantity determined. The degree of interference for methods for the determination of impurities must also be demonstrated.

- 4.1.3.2. The linearity of proposed methods over an appropriate range must be determined and reported. For the determination of pure active substance, the calibration range must extend (by at least 20 %) the highest and lowest nominal content of the analyte in relevant analytical solutions. Duplicate calibration determinations must be made at three or more concentrations. Alternatively, five concentrations, each as single measurements, are acceptable. Reports submitted must include the equation of the calibration line and the correlation coefficient and representative and properly labelled documentation from the analysis, e.g. chromatograms.
- 4.1.3.3. Accuracy is required for methods for the determination of pure active substance and significant and/or relevant impurities in the active substance as manufactured.
- 4.1.3.4. For the repeatability in the determination of the pure active substance in principle a minimum of five determinations must be made. The relative standard deviation (% RSD) must be reported. Outliers identified through an appropriate method (e.g. Dixon's or Grubbs test), may be discarded. Where outliers have been discarded, that fact must be clearly indicated. An explanation as to the reason for the occurrence of individual outliers, must be attempted.

4.2. **Methods for the determination of residues**

The methods must be capable of determining the active substance and/or relevant metabolites. For each method and for each relevant representative matrix, the specificity, precision, recovery, and limit of determination must be experimentally determined and reported.

In principle, residue methods proposed should be multi-residue methods; a standard multi-residue method must be assessed and reported as to its suitability for residue determination. Where residue methods proposed are not multi-residue methods, or are not compatible with such methods, an alternative method must be proposed. Where this requirement results in an excessive number of methods for individual compounds, a "common moiety method" may be acceptable.

For this section the following definitions apply:

(i) *Specificity*

Specificity is the ability of a method to distinguish between the analyte being measured and other substances.

(ii) *Precision*

Precision is defined as the closeness of agreement between independent test results obtained under prescribed conditions.

Repeatability: Precision under repeatability conditions, i.e. conditions where independent test results are obtained with the same method on identical test material in the same laboratory by the same operator using the same equipment within short intervals of time.

Reproducibility: As the definition of reproducibility in relevant publications (for example, in ISO 5725) is in general not practicable for residue analytical methods, reproducibility in the context of this Directive is defined as a validation of repeatability of recovery, from representative matrices and at representative levels, by at least one laboratory which is independent from that which initially validated the study (this independent laboratory may be within the same company) (independent laboratory validation).

(iii) *Recovery*

The percentage of the amount of active substance or relevant metabolite originally added to a sample of the appropriate matrix which contains no detectable level of the analyte.

(iv) *Limit of determination*

The limit of determination (often referred to as limit of quantification) is defined as the lowest concentration tested, at which an acceptable mean recovery is obtained (normally 70 to 110 % with a relative standard deviation of preferably ≤ 20 %; in certain justified cases lower or higher mean recovery rates as well as higher relative standard deviations may be acceptable).

4.2.1. Residues in and/or on plants, plant products, foodstuffs (of plant and animal origin), feedingstuffs

Methods submitted must be suitable for the determination of all components included in the residue definition as submitted according to the provisions of section 6, points 6.1 and 6.2 in order to enable Member States to determine compliance with established MRL's or to determine dislodgeable residues.

The specificity of the methods must enable all components included in the residue definition to be determined, using an additional confirmatory method if appropriate.

The repeatability must be determined and reported. The replicate analytical portions for test can be prepared from a common field treated sample, containing incurred residues. Alternatively the replicate analytical portions for test can be prepared from a common untreated sample with aliquots fortified at the required level(s).

The results from an independent laboratory validation must be reported.

The limit of determination including the individual and mean recovery must be determined and reported. The overall relative standard deviation, as well as the relative standard deviation for each fortification level must be experimentally determined and reported.

4.2.2. Residues in soil

Methods for analysis of soil for parent compound and/or relevant metabolites must be submitted.

The specificity of the methods must enable the parent compound and/or relevant metabolites to be determined, using an additional confirmatory method if appropriate.

The repeatability, recovery and the limit of determination including the individual and mean recovery must be determined and reported. The overall relative standard deviation, as well as the relative standard deviation for each fortification level must be experimentally determined and reported.

The proposed limit of determination must not exceed a concentration which is of concern with regard to exposure of non-target organisms or because of phytotoxic effects. Normally the proposed limit of determination should not exceed 0,05 mg/kg.

4.2.3. Residues in water (including drinking water, ground water and surface water)

Methods for analysis in water for parent compound and/or relevant metabolites must be submitted.

The specificity of the methods must enable the parent compound and/or relevant metabolites to be determined, using an additional confirmatory method if appropriate.

The repeatability, recovery and the limit of determination including the individual and mean recovery must be determined and reported. The overall relative standard deviation, as well as the relative standard deviation for each fortification level must be experimentally determined and reported.

For drinking water the proposed limit of determination must not exceed 0,1 µg/l. For surface water the proposed limit of determination must not exceed a concentration which has an impact on non-target organisms deemed to be unacceptable according to the requirements of Annex VI.

4.2.4. Residues in air

Methods for the analysis in air of the active substance and/or relevant metabolites formed during or shortly after application must be submitted unless it can be justified that exposure of operators, workers or bystanders is not likely to occur.

The specificity of the methods must enable the parent compound and/or relevant metabolites to be determined, using an additional confirmatory method if appropriate.

The repeatability, recovery and the limit of determination including the individual and mean recovery must be determined and reported. The overall relative standard deviation, as well as the relative standard deviation for each fortification level must be experimentally determined and reported.

The proposed limit of determination must take into account relevant health based limit values or relevant exposure levels.

4.2.5. Residues in body fluids and tissues

Where an active substance is classified as toxic or highly toxic appropriate analytical methods must be submitted.

The specificity of the methods must enable the parent compound and/or relevant metabolites to be determined, using an additional confirmatory method if appropriate.

The repeatability, recovery and the limit of determination including the individual and mean recovery must be determined and reported. The overall relative standard deviation, as well as the relative standard deviation for each fortification level must be experimentally determined and reported.'

*ANNEX II***5. ANALYTICAL METHODS****Introduction**

The provisions of this section only cover analytical methods required for post-registration control and monitoring purposes.

For analytical methods used for generation of data as required in this Directive or for other purposes the applicant has to provide a justification for the method used; where necessary separate guidance will be developed for such methods on the basis of the same requirements as defined for methods for post-registration control and monitoring purposes.

Descriptions of methods must be provided and include details of equipment, materials and conditions used.

As far as practicable these methods must employ the simplest approach, involve the minimum cost, and require commonly available equipment.

For this section the following applies:

Impurities	Any component other than the pure active substance which is present in the active substance as manufactured (including non-active isomers) originating from the manufacturing process or from degradation during storage
Relevant impurities	Impurities of toxicological and/or ecotoxicological or environmental concern
Metabolites	Metabolites include products resulting from degradation or reaction of the active substance
Relevant metabolites	Metabolites of toxicological and/or ecotoxicological or environmental concern

On request the following samples must be provided:

- (i) samples of the preparation;
- (ii) analytical standards of the pure active substance;
- (iii) samples of the active substance as manufactured;
- (iv) analytical standards of relevant metabolites and all other components included in the residue definition;
- (v) if available, samples of reference substances for the relevant impurities.

For definitions see Annex II, Section 4, points 4.1 and 4.2.

5.1. Methods for the analysis of the preparation

5.1.1. Methods, which must be described in full, must be provided for the determination of the active substance in the preparation. In the case of a preparation containing more than one active substance a method capable of determining each, in the presence of the other, should be provided. If a combined method is not submitted, the technical reasons must be stated. The applicability of existing Cipac methods must be reported.

5.1.2. Methods must also be provided for the determination in the preparation of relevant impurities, if the composition of the preparation is such that — on the basis of theoretical consideration — such impurities may be formed by its manufacturing process or from degradation during storage.

If required, methods for the determination of formulants or constituents of formulants in the preparation must be submitted.

5.1.3. Specificity, linearity, accuracy and repeatability

- 5.1.3.1. Specificity of methods submitted, must be demonstrated and reported. In addition the extent of interference by other substances present in the preparation must be determined.

While interferences due to other components may be identified as systematic errors in the assessment of the accuracy of methods proposed, an explanation must be provided for any interference occurring which contribute more than $\pm 3\%$ to the total quantity determined.

- 5.1.3.2. The linearity of proposed methods over an appropriate range, must be determined and reported. The calibration range must extend (by at least 20 %) the highest and lowest nominal content of the analyte in relevant analytical solutions of the preparation. Duplicate calibration determinations must be made at three or more concentrations. Alternatively, five concentrations, each as single measurements, are acceptable. Reports submitted must include the equation of the calibration line and the correlation coefficient and representative and properly labelled documentation from the analysis, e.g. chromatograms.

- 5.1.3.3. Accuracy will normally only be required for methods for the determination of pure active substance and relevant impurities in the preparation.

- 5.1.3.4. For the repeatability in principle a minimum of five determinations must be made. The relative standard deviation (% RSD) must be reported. Outliers identified through an appropriate method (e.g. Dixon's or Grubbs test), may be discarded. Where outliers have been discarded, that fact must be clearly indicated. An explanation as to the reason for the occurrence of individual outliers, must be attempted.

5.2. Analytical methods for the determination of residues

Analytical methods for the determination of residues must be submitted unless it is justified that the methods already submitted according to the requirements of Annex II, Section 4, point 4.2 can be applied.

The same provisions as provided in Annex II, Section 4, point 4.2 apply.'

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 20 August 1996

on import licences in respect of beef and veal products originating in Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Namibia

(96/512/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 of 5 March 1990 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) or in the overseas countries and territories (OCT)⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 619/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 27 thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/96 of 2 April 1996 laying down detailed rules for the application in the beef and veal sector of Council Regulation (EEC) No 715/90 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the overseas countries and territories⁽³⁾, in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 589/96 provides for the possibility of issuing import licences for beef and veal products; whereas, however, imports must take place within the limits of the quantities specified for each of these exporting non-member countries;

Whereas the applications for import licences submitted between 1 and 10 August 1996, expressed in terms of

boned meat, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 589/96, do not exceed, in respect of products originating from Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Namibia the quantities available from these States; whereas it is therefore possible to issue import licences in respect of the quantities requested;

Whereas the quantities in respect of which licences may be applied for from 1 September 1996, should be fixed within the scope of the total quantity of 52 100 tonnes;

Whereas it seems expedient to recall that this Decision is without prejudice to Council Directive 72/462/EEC of 12 December 1972 on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine, ovine and caprine animals and swine, fresh meat or meat products from third countries⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by the Act of Accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The following Member States shall issue on 21 August 1996 import licences for beef and veal products, expressed as boned meat, originating in certain African, Caribbean and Pacific States, in respect of the following quantities and countries of origin:

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 84, 30. 3. 1990, p. 85.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 89, 10. 4. 1996, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 84, 3. 4. 1996, p. 22.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 302, 31. 12. 1972, p. 28.

Germany:

- 200,000 tonnes originating in Botswana,
- 120,000 tonnes originating in Madagascar,
- 70,000 tonnes originating in Namibia;

Netherlands:

- 320,000 tonnes originating in Botswana;

United Kingdom:

- 440,000 tonnes originating in Botswana,
- 70,000 tonnes originating in Swaziland,
- 100,000 tonnes originating in Zimbabwe,
- 700,000 tonnes originating in Namibia.

Article 2

Licence applications may be submitted, pursuant to Article 3 (3) of Regulation (EC) No 589/96 during the first

10 days of September 1996 for the following quantities of boned beef and veal:

- Botswana: 8 946,000 tonnes,
- Kenya: 142,000 tonnes,
- Madagascar: 6 282,257 tonnes,
- Swaziland: 2 884,000 tonnes,
- Zimbabwe: 4 317,180 tonnes,
- Namibia: 5 565,006 tonnes.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 August 1996.

For the Commission

Erkki LIIKANEN

Member of the Commission
