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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATION (EC) No 2061/96 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 8 October 1996

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of aromatized wines, aromatized wine-based drinks and aromatized wine-product cocktails

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Articles 43 and 100a thereof,

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

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 189b of the Treaty ⁽³⁾,

Whereas to take account of certain traditional practices in some Member States it is necessary to lay down that aromatized wines may also be prepared from fresh grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol, referred to in Annex I, point 5, of Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 of 16 March 1987 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas the provision on the minimum proportion of wine present in an aromatized wine in the case of enriched wines coming from different production zones is nearly impossible to monitor; whereas it is therefore necessary to adjust this provision;

Whereas the definition of a traditional product such as *Glühwein* must take account of certain developments in the sector; whereas the addition of water must therefore be forbidden, without prejudice to addition of water as a result of any sweetening;

Whereas the wording of the provision concerning the processes which may be used in the preparation of the various products needs to be clarified, given that, in the

absence of Community rules, Member States may apply specific rules in this area in so far as such rules are compatible with Community law;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 ⁽⁵⁾ should be amended accordingly, and adapted in some technical respects in the light of experience,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 is hereby amended as follows:

1. In Article 2 (1) (a):

(i) the text of the first indent shall be replaced by the following:

‘— obtained from one or more of the wine products defined in points 5 and 12 to 18 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 ⁽⁶⁾, including the quality wines produced in specific regions defined in Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 ⁽⁷⁾ and with the exception of retsina table wine, possibly with added grape must and/or grape must in fermentation;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 28, 1. 2. 1996, p. 8.

⁽²⁾ Opinion delivered on 27 March 1996 (OJ No C 174, 17. 6. 1996, p. 32).

⁽³⁾ Opinion of the European Parliament of 14 March 1996 (OJ No C 96, 1. 4. 1996, p. 235), Council common position of 29 April 1996 (OJ No C 196, 6. 7. 1996, p. 130) and Decision of the European Parliament of 16 July 1996 (OJ No C 261, 9. 9. 1996, p. 23).

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1544/95 (OJ No L 148, 30. 6. 1995, p. 31).

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1544/95 (OJ No L 148, 30. 6. 1995, p. 31).

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 84, 27. 3. 1987, p. 59. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3011/95 (OJ No L 314, 28. 12. 1995, p. 14).¹

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 149, 14. 6. 1991, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3378/94 (OJ No L 366, 31. 12. 1994, p. 1).

- (ii) the text of the penultimate subparagraph shall be replaced by the following:
- ‘the wine and/or fresh grape musts with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol, used in the preparation of an aromatized wine must be present in the finished product in a proportion of not less than 75 %. Article 5 notwithstanding, the minimum natural alcoholic strength by volume of the products used shall be that provided for in Article 18 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 822/87;’.
2. In Article 2 (1) (b) the first indent shall be replaced by the following:
- ‘— obtained from one or more of the wines defined in points 11 to 13 and 15 to 18 of Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 822/87, including the quality wines produced in specified regions defined in Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 823/87 and with the exception of wines produced with the addition of alcohol and retsina table wine, possibly with added grape must and/or partially fermented grape must;’.
3. In the Italian version of Article 2 (2):
- (i) in (a), ‘Vermut’ shall be replaced by the following: ‘Vermut o Vermouth o Vermout’;
- (ii) in (b) *Vino aromatizzato amaro*, the first indent shall be replaced by the following:
- ‘— “Vino alla china” o “Vino chinato” quando l’aromatizzazione principale è fatta con aroma naturale di china;’.
4. In Article 2 (3):
- (i) in (e) *Kalte Ente*, the words ‘the taste of which must be clearly perceptible’ shall be deleted;
- (ii) in (f), *Glühwein*, the first sentence shall be replaced by the following:
- ‘an aromatized drink obtained exclusively from red or white wine, flavoured mainly with cinnamon and/or cloves; without prejudice to the quantities of water resulting from recourse to Article 3 (a), the addition of water is forbidden’;
- (iii) in (fa) *Viiniglögi/Vinglögg*, the first sentence shall be replaced by the following:
- ‘an aromatized drink obtained exclusively from red or white wine, flavoured mainly with cinnamon and/or cloves;’.
5. In the Italian version of Article 2 (5), (a) and (b) shall be replaced by the following:
- (a) *extra secco o extra dry*: per i prodotti il cui tenore di zuccheri è inferiore a 30 grammi per litro;
- (b) *secco o dry*: per i prodotti il cui tenore di zuccheri è inferiore a 50 grammi per litro;’.
6. Article 5 shall be replaced by the following:
- Article 5*
1. The oenological processes and practices laid down in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 shall apply to the wines and musts which are included in the composition of the products listed in Article 1.
2. The processes for products being prepared for the purpose of obtaining one of the finished products referred to in this Regulation shall be established in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14.’
7. In Annex II, the words ‘Thüringer Glühwein’ shall be inserted after ‘Nürnberger Glühwein’.
- Article 2*
- For the product *Glühwein*, derogating measures shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91 for a transitional period until 31 January 1998.
- Article 3*
- This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following that 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, 8 October 1996.

For the European Parliament

The President

K. HÄNSCH

For the Council

The President

P. RABBITTE

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2062/96
of 1 October 1996
amending Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76 on imports of olive oil originating in
Morocco

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

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⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13 (1) thereof,

Whereas Article 17 of, and Annex B to, the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco⁽²⁾ stipulate that if Morocco levies a special export charge on imports into the Community of olive oil falling within CN codes 1509 10 10, 1509 10 90 and 1510 00 10, the levy applicable to such oil is to be reduced by a fixed amount of ECU 0,7245 per 100 kilograms and by an amount equal to the special charge, but not exceeding ECU 12,09 per 100 kilograms in the case of the reduction provided for in the said Article and ECU 12,09 per 100 kilograms in the case of the additional amount provided for in the said Annex B;

Whereas the said Agreement was implemented by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76⁽³⁾;

Whereas the Contracting Parties have agreed, by an Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters, to fix the additional amount at ECU 12,09 per 100 kilograms;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76 should be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 1 (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1521/76 shall be replaced by the following:

'(b) an amount equal to the special charge levied by Morocco on exports of the said oil but not exceeding ECU 12,09 per 100 kilograms for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 January 1995 and not exceeding ECU 14,60 per 100 kilograms for the period beginning on 1 February 1995, these amounts being increased by ECU 12,09 per 100 kilograms for the first period and by ECU 14,60 per 100 kilograms for the second period respectively.'

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that 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 Luxembourg, 1 October 1996.

For the Council

The President

D. SPRING

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95 (OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 264, 27. 9. 1978, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 169, 28. 6. 1976, p. 43. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1901/92 (OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1992, p. 2).

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 2063/96**of 14 October 1996****amending Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 on imports into the Community of certain agricultural products originating in Turkey**

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 113 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

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⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 13 (1) thereof,

Whereas Decision No 1/77 of the EEC-Turkey Association Council of 17 May 1977 on new concessions for imports of Turkish agricultural products into the Community stipulates that if Turkey levies a special export charge on imports into the Community of olive oil falling within CN codes 1509 10 10, 1509 10 90 and 1510 00 10, the levy applicable to such oil is to be reduced by a fixed amount of ECU 0,7245 per 100 kilograms and by an amount equal to the special charge; whereas this reduction was fixed so as not to exceed ECU 10,88 per 100 kilograms in the case of the reduction provided for in Article 2 of the said Decision and ECU 10,88 per 100 kilograms in the case of the additional amount provided for in Annex IV of that Decision;

Whereas Decision No 1/77 was implemented by Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77⁽²⁾;

Whereas the Contracting Parties have agreed, by an Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters, to fix

the additional amount at ECU 10,88 per 100 kilograms for the period from 1 January 1994 to 31 January 1995 and at ECU 13,14 per 100 kilograms for the period beginning on 1 February 1995;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 should be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 9 (1) (b) of Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 shall be replaced by the following:

'(b) an amount equal to the special charge levied by Turkey on exports of the said oil but not exceeding ECU 10,88 per 100 kilograms for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 January 1995 and not exceeding ECU 13,14 per 100 kilograms for the period beginning on 1 February 1995, these amounts being increased by ECU 10,88 per 100 kilograms for the first period and by ECU 13,14 per 100 kilograms for the second period respectively.'

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that 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 Luxembourg, 14 October 1996.

For the Council

The President

R. QUINN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95 (OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 142, 9. 6. 1977, p. 10. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1902/92 (OJ No L 192, 11. 7. 1992, p. 3).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2064/96**of 29 October 1996****determining the extent to which applications lodged in October 1996 for import licences for certain egg sector products and poultrymeat pursuant to Regulations (EC) No 1474/95 and (EC) No 1251/96 can be accepted**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1474/95⁽¹⁾ opening and providing for the administration of the tariff quotas in the egg sector and for egg albumin, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1219/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1251/96 of 28 June 1996 opening and providing for the administration of tariff quotas in the poultrymeat sector and albumin⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5 (5) thereof,

Whereas the applications for import licences lodged for the fourth quarter of 1996 are, in the case of all products, for quantities less than or equal to the quantities available and can therefore be met in full, but in the case of other products the said applications are for quantities greater than the quantities available and must therefore be reduced by a fixed percentage to ensure a fair distribution;

Whereas the surplus to be added to the quantity available for the following period should be determined,

Article 1

1. Applications for import licences for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996 submitted pursuant to Regulations (EC) No 1474/95 and (EC) No 1251/96 shall be met as referred to in Annex I.

2. During the first 10 days of the period 1 January to 31 March 1997 applications may be lodged pursuant to Regulations (EC) No 1474/95 and (EC) No 1251/96 for import licences for a total quantity as referred to in Annex II.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 October 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 145, 29. 6. 1995, p. 19.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 55.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 136.

ANNEX I

Group No	Percentage of acceptance of import licences submitted for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996
E1	100,00
E2	69,87
E3	100,00
P1	100,00
P2	5,94
P3	5,13
P4	10,87

ANNEX II

(tonnes)

Group number	Available quantities
E1	85 992,80
E2	1 571,00
E3	4 956,88
P1	310,00
P2	200,00
P3	59,00
P4	50,00

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2065/96
of 29 October 1996**

**determining the extent to which applications lodged in October 1996 for import
licences for certain poultrymeat products under the regime provided for in
Council Regulation (EC) No 774/94 opening and providing for the
administration of certain Community tariff quotas for poultrymeat and certain
other agricultural products can be accepted**

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC)
No 1431/94 of 22 June 1994, laying down detailed rules
for the application in the poultrymeat sector of the
import arrangements provided for in Council Regulation
(EC) No 774/94 opening and providing for the adminis-
tration of certain Community tariff quotas for poultry-
meat and certain other agricultural products ⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EC) No 958/96 ⁽²⁾, and in parti-
cular Article 4 (5) thereof,

Whereas the applications for import licences lodged for
the period 1 October to 31 December 1996 are greater

than the quantities available and must therefore be
reduced by a fixed percentage to ensure a fair distribution,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Applications for import licences for the period 1 October
to 31 December 1996 submitted under Regulation (EC)
No 1431/94 shall be met as referred to in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 October
1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

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⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 156, 23. 6. 1994, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 130, 31. 5. 1996, p. 6.

ANNEX

Group No	Percentage of acceptance of import licences submitted for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996
1	5,24
2	5,21
3	5,21
4	74,63
5	5,92

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2066/96
of 29 October 1996**

determining the extent to which applications lodged in October 1996 for licences for certain eggs and poultrymeat products under the regime provided for by the Interim Agreements concluded by the Community with the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Hungary, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Romania and Bulgaria can be accepted

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

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2699/93 ⁽¹⁾ laying down detailed rules for the application in the eggs and poultrymeat sector of the regime provided for by the Agreements concluded by the Community with the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Hungary and the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1236/96 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 4 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1559/94 ⁽³⁾ laying down detailed rules for the application in the eggs and poultrymeat sector of the regime provided for by the Agreements concluded by the Community, of the one part, and Bulgaria and Romania, of the other part, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1236/96, and in particular Article 4 (5) thereof,

Whereas the applications for import licences lodged for the fourth quarter of 1996 are, in the case of some

products, for quantities less than or equal to the quantities available and can therefore be met in full, but in the case of other products the said applications are for quantities greater than the quantities available and must therefore be reduced by a fixed percentage to ensure a fair distribution,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Applications for import licences for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996 submitted under Regulations (EEC) No 2699/93 and (EC) No 1559/94 shall be met as referred to in Annex C.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 October 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 245, 1. 10. 1993, p. 88.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 106.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 1. 7. 1994, p. 62.

ANNEX

Group No	Percentage of acceptance of import licences submitted for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996
1	4,47
2	8,43
4	100,00
7	3,01
8	13,89
9	3,66
10	100,00
11	—
12	4,20
14	—
15	100,00
16	100,00
17	—
18	—
19	62,50
21	100,00
22	100,00
23	100,00
24	37,04
25	100,00
26	—
27	—
28	—
30	—
31	—
32	—
33	—
34	—
35	—
36	—
37	27,01
38	100,00
39	—
40	—
43	100,00

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2067/96
of 29 October 1996
amending Regulation (EC) No 1000/96 as regards certain marketing standards
for poultrymeat

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1906/90 of 26 June 1990 on certain marketing standards for poultry⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3204/93⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1538/91 of 5 June 1991, introducing detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1906/90 on certain marketing standards for poultry⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1000/96⁽⁴⁾ as regards the definition of capon and the relevant production criteria; whereas it is necessary to provide for a transitional period for the application of the new definition in order to take account of the interests of certain producers during the end-of-year marketing period;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1000/96 is hereby replaced by the following:

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 March 1997.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the seventh day following that 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, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 173, 6. 7. 1990, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 289, 24. 11. 1993, p. 3.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 143, 7. 6. 1991, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 134, 5. 6. 1996, p. 9.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2068/96

of 29 October 1996

amending Regulations (EC) No 1432/94 and (EC) No 1486/95 laying down detailed rules for the application of certain tariff quotas for pigmeat

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organisation of the market in pigmeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3290/94⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 22 thereof,

Whereas tariff quotas were granted for certain pigmeat products pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1432/94 of 22 June 1994 laying down detailed rules for the application in the pigmeat sector of the import arrangements provided for in Council Regulation (EC) No 774/94 opening and providing for the administration of certain Community tariff quotas for pigmeat and certain other agricultural products⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1593/95⁽⁴⁾ and pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1486/95 of 28 June 1995 opening and providing for the administration of a tariff quota in the pigmeat sector⁽⁵⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1176/96⁽⁶⁾; whereas, in order to facilitate trade between the European Community and third countries, it must be possible to import pigmeat products without an obligation to import from the country of origin, which must nevertheless be mentioned for statistical reasons in section 8 of the import licence;

Whereas these provisions should apply to import licences whose term of validity has not yet expired and which have not been used or have only been used in part;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 3 c) of Regulation (EC) No 1432/94 is hereby replaced by the following:

'(c) Section 8 of licence applications and licences shall show the country of origin.'

Article 2

Article 4 c) of Regulation (EC) No 1486/95 is hereby replaced by the following:

'(c) Section 8 of licence applications and licences shall show the country of origin.'

Article 3

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

This Regulation shall apply to licences whose term of validity has not yet expired and which have not been used or have been used only in part.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 349, 31. 12. 1994, p. 105.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 156, 23. 6. 1994, p. 14.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 150, 1. 7. 1995, p. 94.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 145, 29. 6. 1995, p. 58.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 155, 28. 6. 1996, p. 26.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2069/96
of 29 October 1996
fixing the export refunds on olive oil

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1581/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 (3) thereof,

Whereas Article 3 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that, where prices within the Community are higher than world market prices, the difference between these prices may be covered by a refund when olive oil is exported to third countries;

Whereas the detailed rules for fixing and granting export refunds on olive oil are contained in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 616/72⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2962/77⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas Article 3 (3) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that the refund must be the same for the whole Community;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (4) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC, the refund for olive oil must be fixed in the light of the existing situation and outlook in relation to olive oil prices and availability on the Community market and olive oil prices on the world market; whereas, however, where the world market situation is such that the most favourable olive oil prices cannot be determined, account may be taken of the price of the main competing vegetable oils on the world market and the difference recorded between that price and the price of olive oil during a representative period; whereas the amount of the refund may not exceed the difference between the price of olive oil in the Community and that on the world market, adjusted, where appropriate, to take account of export costs for the products on the world market;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (3) third indent, point (b) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC, it may be decided that the refund shall be fixed by tender; whereas the tendering procedure should cover the amount of the refund and may be limited to certain countries of destination, quantities, qualities and presentations;

Whereas the second indent of Article 3 (3) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC provides that the refund on olive oil may be varied according to destination where the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets make this necessary;

Whereas the refund must be fixed at least once every month; whereas it may, if necessary, be altered in the intervening period;

Whereas it follows from applying these detailed rules to the present situation on the market in olive oil and in particular to olive oil prices within the Community and on the markets of third countries that the refund should be as set out in the Annex hereto;

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93⁽⁹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1380/95⁽¹⁰⁾, prohibits trade between the European Community and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); whereas this prohibition does not apply in certain situations as comprehensively listed in Articles 2, 4, 5 and 7 thereof and in Council Regulation (EC) No 462/96⁽¹¹⁾; whereas account should be taken of this fact when fixing the refunds;

Whereas the Management Committee for Oils and Fats has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the products listed in Article 1 (2) (c) of Regulation No 136/66/EEC shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 October 1996.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 188, 27. 7. 1996, p. 22.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 102, 28. 4. 1993, p. 14.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 138, 21. 6. 1995, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 65, 15. 3. 1996, p. 1.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 206, 16. 8. 1996, p. 11.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 78, 31. 3. 1972, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 348, 30. 12. 1977, p. 53.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 October 1996 fixing the export refunds on olive oil

(ECU/100 kg)

Product code	Amount of refund ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
1509 10 90 100	30,00
1509 10 90 900	0,00
1509 90 00 100	34,50
1509 90 00 900	0,00
1510 00 90 100	2,50
1510 00 90 900	0,00

⁽¹⁾ For destinations mentioned in Article 34 of amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3665/87 (OJ No L 351, 14. 12. 1987, p 1), as well as for exports to third countries.

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

NB: The product codes and the footnotes are defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2070/96

of 29 October 1996

fixing the maximum export refunds for olive oil for the 22nd partial invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender issued by Regulation (EC) No 2544/95

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1581/96⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 2544/95⁽³⁾ issued a standing invitation to tender with a view to determining the export refunds on olive oil;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 990/93⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1380/95⁽⁵⁾, prohibits trade between the European Community and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); whereas this prohibition does not apply in certain situations as comprehensively listed in Articles 2, 4, 5 and 7 thereof and in Council Regulation (EC) No 462/96⁽⁶⁾; whereas account should be taken of this fact when fixing the refunds;

Whereas Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 2544/95 provides that maximum amounts are to be fixed for the export refunds in the light in particular of the current situation and foreseeable developments on the Commu-

nity and world olive-oil markets and on the basis of the tenders received; whereas contracts are awarded to any tenderer who submits a tender at the level of the maximum refund or at a lower level;

Whereas, for the purposes of applying the abovementioned provisions, the maximum export refunds should be set at the levels specified in the Annex;

Whereas the Management Committee for Oils and Fats has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The maximum export refunds for olive oil for the 22nd partial invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender issued by Regulation (EC) No 2544/95 are hereby fixed in the Annex, on the basis of the tenders submitted by 23 October 1996.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 October 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 206, 16. 8. 1996, p. 11.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 260, 31. 10. 1995, p. 38.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 102, 28. 4. 1993, p. 14.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 138, 21. 6. 1995, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 65, 15. 3. 1996, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 October 1996 fixing the maximum export refunds for olive oil for the 21st partial invitation to tender under the standing invitation to tender issued by Regulation (EC) No 2544/95

(ECU/100 kg)

Product code	Amount of refund ⁽¹⁾
1509 10 90 100	33,00
1509 10 90 900	—
1509 90 00 100	7,70
1509 90 00 900	—
1510 00 90 100	—
1510 00 90 900	—

⁽¹⁾ Refunds on exports to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) may be granted only where the conditions laid down in amended Regulation (EEC) No 990/93 and Regulation (EC) No 462/96 are observed.

NB: The product codes and the footnotes are defined in amended Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3846/87.

**COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2071/96
of 29 October 1996**

amending Regulation (EC) No 2305/95 establishing detailed rules for application in the pigmeat sector of the arrangements provided for in the free trade Agreements between the Community, of the one part, and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, of the other part

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1926/96 of 7 October 1996 granting certain concessions in the form of Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural products and adjusting on a unilateral and temporary basis certain agricultural concessions provided for in the Agreements on free trade with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in line with the Agreement on Agriculture concluded in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 1926/96 adjusts on a unilateral and temporary basis the agricultural concessions in the Agreements on free trade concluded between the European Communities and their Member States of the one part and the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania of the other; whereas these adjustments apply to the period running from 1 July 1996 until the interim additional protocols to these Agreements at present being negotiated enter into force;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 2305/95 of 29 September 1995 establishing detailed rules for the application in the pigmeat sector of the arrangements provided for in the free trade Agreements between the Community, of the one part, and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, of the other part⁽²⁾, amended by Regulation (EC) No 2750/95⁽³⁾, sets rules for application in the pigmeat sector of the arrangements laid down in these Agreements; whereas it should be amended in line with the provisions on pigmeat products adopted by Council Regulation (EC) No 1926/96;

Whereas, regarding the last quarter of 1996, it is appropriate to invite operators to lodge their applications within the first 10 days of November 1996;

Whereas operators have been able to avail themselves of all the quotas provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2305/95 in respect of 1996; whereas no applications have been submitted in this connection within the prescribed

deadlines; whereas, therefore, the quantities left unused need not be taken into account in calculating the quantities available under Regulation (EC) No 1926/96 for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997;

Whereas the duty rate reduction of 80 % instead of 60 % applies from 1 July 1996;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Commission Regulation (EC) No 2305/95 is hereby amended as follows:

1. The wording of Article 2 is replaced by:

Article 2

From 1 July 1996 the quantities indicated in Annex I shall be staggered over the year as follows:

- 25 % in the period 1 July to 30 September,
- 25 % in the period 1 October to 31 December,
- 25 % in the period 1 January to 31 March,
- 25 % in the period 1 April to 30 June.

The quantities available for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996 shall however be as indicated in Annex IV to this Regulation and the licence applications shall be submitted during the first 10 days of November 1996.

2. Annex I is replaced by Annex I to this Regulation.

3. Annex II to this Regulation is added as Annex IV.

Article 2

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

It shall apply with effect from 1 July 1996.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 254, 8. 10. 1996, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 233, 30. 9. 1995, p. 45.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 287, 30. 11. 1995, p. 19.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

ANNEX I

A. PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN LITHUANIA

Reduction of 80 % in Common Customs Tariff duty

(in tonnes)

Group No	CN code	1. 7. 1996 to 30. 6. 1997	1. 7. 1997 to 30. 6. 1998	1. 7. 1998 to 30. 6. 1999	1. 7. 1999 to 30. 6. 2000	From 1. 7. 2000
18	ex 0203 ⁽¹⁾ Meat of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 050	1 100	1 150	1 200	1 250

⁽¹⁾ Excluding tenderloin presented alone.

B. PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN LATVIA

Reduction of 80 % in Common Customs Tariff duty

(in tonnes)

Group No	CN code	1. 7. 1996 to 30. 6. 1997	1. 7. 1997 to 30. 6. 1998	1. 7. 1998 to 30. 6. 1999	1. 7. 1999 to 30. 6. 2000	From 1. 7. 2000
19	ex 0203 ⁽¹⁾ Meat of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 050	1 100	1 150	1 200	1 250
20	1601 00 91	210	220	230	240	250

⁽¹⁾ Excluding tenderloin presented alone.

C. PRODUCTS ORIGINATING IN ESTONIA

Reduction of 80 % in Common Customs Tariff duty

(in tonnes)

Group No	CN code	1. 7. 1996 to 30. 6. 1997	1. 7. 1997 to 30. 6. 1998	1. 7. 1998 to 30. 6. 1999	1. 7. 1999 to 30. 6. 2000	From 1. 7. 2000
21	ex 0203 ⁽¹⁾ Meat of domestic swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 050	1 100	1 150	1 200	1 250
22	1601 00	525	550	575	600	625

⁽¹⁾ Excluding tenderloin presented alone.

*ANNEX II**ANNEX IV*

Group No	(tonnes)
	Total quantity available for the period 1 October to 31 December 1996
18	525
19	525
20	105
21	525
22	262,5'

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2072/96
of 29 October 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 1890/96⁽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 Commission 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 30 October 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 249, 1. 10. 1996, p. 29.

⁽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 29 October 1996 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(ECU/100 kg)		
CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 40	204	44,8
	999	44,8
0709 90 79	052	88,1
	999	88,1
0805 30 30	052	66,3
	388	67,2
	524	52,1
	528	57,2
	999	60,7
0806 10 40	052	87,2
	400	243,1
	999	165,2
0808 10 92, 0808 10 94, 0808 10 98	052	68,2
	060	59,3
	064	47,8
	400	71,6
	404	88,6
0808 20 57	999	67,1
	052	81,9
	064	79,0
	400	68,3
	999	76,4

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 68/96 (OJ No L 14, 19. 1. 1996, p. 6). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 2073/96

of 29 October 1996

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

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1599/96 ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1423/95 of 23 June 1995 laying down detailed implementing rules for the import of products in the sugar sector other than molasses ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1127/96 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 1 (2), and Article 3 (1) thereof,

Whereas the amounts of the representative prices and additional duties applicable to the import of white sugar, raw sugar and certain syrups are fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1195/96 ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1993/96 ⁽⁶⁾;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

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

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 30 October 1996.

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

Done at Brussels, 29 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 177, 1. 7. 1981, p. 4.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 206, 16. 8. 1996, p. 43.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 141, 24. 6. 1995, p. 16.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 150, 25. 6. 1996, p. 12.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 161, 29. 6. 1996, p. 3.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 265, 18. 10. 1996, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 29 October 1996 amending representative prices and the amounts of additional duties applicable to imports of white sugar, raw sugar and products covered by CN code 1702 90 99

(ECU)

CN code	Amount of representative prices per 100 kg net of product concerned	Amount of additional duty per 100 kg net of product concerned
1701 11 10 ⁽¹⁾	21,30	5,65
1701 11 90 ⁽¹⁾	21,30	11,04
1701 12 10 ⁽¹⁾	21,30	5,46
1701 12 90 ⁽¹⁾	21,30	10,52
1701 91 00 ⁽²⁾	25,59	12,49
1701 99 10 ⁽²⁾	25,59	7,92
1701 99 90 ⁽²⁾	25,59	7,92
1702 90 99 ⁽³⁾	0,26	0,39

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

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

⁽³⁾ By 1 % sucrose content.

COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 96/68/EC
of 21 October 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 96/46/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, to the applicants, in Annexes II and III, 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 precision with regard to the data requirements concerning residues in or on treated products, food and feed of the active substance provided for in Section 6 of Part A of Annex II;

Whereas it is also now possible to introduce more precision with regard to the data requirements concerning residues in or on treated products, food and feed of the plant protection product provided for in Section 8 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 '6. Residues in or on treated products, food and feed' is replaced by Annex I hereto.

2. In Part A of Annex III in Section 7, under the heading '7.2. Data on exposure' the following text is inserted:

'When measuring exposure to a plant protection product in the air within the breathing area of operators, bystanders or workers the requirements for measuring procedures described in Annex II A to Council Directive 80/1107/EEC of 27 November 1980 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work^(*) have to be taken into account.

^(*) OJ No L 327, 3. 12. 1980, p. 8.'

3. In Part A of Annex III the Section headed '8. Residues in or on treated products, food and feed' 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 not later than 30 November 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 Member States.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the 20th day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 October 1996.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 230, 19. 8. 1991, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 214, 23. 8. 1996, p. 18.

ANNEX I

Section 6 of Part A of Annex II to Directive 91/414/EEC is replaced by the following:

‘6. RESIDUES IN OR ON TREATED PRODUCTS, FOOD AND FEED

Introduction

- (i) The information provided, taken together with that provided for one or more preparations containing the active substance, must be sufficient to permit an evaluation to be made as to the risks for man, arising from residues of the active substance and relevant metabolites, degradation and reaction products remaining in food. In addition, the information provided must be sufficient to:
 - permit a decision to be made as to whether, or not, the active substance can be included in Annex I,
 - specify appropriate conditions or restrictions to be associated with any inclusion in Annex I.
- (ii) A detailed description (specification) of the material used, as provided under Section 1, point 11 must be provided.
- (iii) Studies should be performed according to the guidance available on regulatory testing procedures for residues of plant protection products in food (*).
- (iv) Where relevant, data should be analyzed using appropriate statistical methods. Full details of the statistical analysis should be reported.
- (v) Stability of residues during storage.

If may be necessary to perform studies on the stability of residues during storage. Provided samples are frozen within generally 24 hours after sampling and unless a compound is otherwise known to be volatile or labile, data are not normally required for samples extracted and analysed within 30 days from sampling (six months in the case of radio-labelled material).

Studies with non-radio-labelled substances should be carried out with representative substrates and preferably on samples from treated crops or animals with incurred residues. Alternatively, if this is not possible, aliquots of prepared control samples should be spiked with a known amount of chemical before storage under normal storage conditions.

Where the degradation during storage is significant (more than 30 %) it may be necessary to change the storage conditions or not to store the samples prior to analysis and repeat and studies where the unsatisfactory storage conditions were used.

Detailed information with respect to the sample preparation and storage conditions (temperature and duration) of samples and extracts must be submitted. Storage stability data using sample extracts will also be required unless samples are analysed within 24 hours of extraction.

6.1. Metabolism, distribution and expression of residue in plants

Aim of the tests

The objectives of these studies are:

- to provide an estimate of total terminal residues in the relevant portion of crops at harvest following treatment as proposed,
- to identify the major components of the total terminal residue,
- to indicate the distribution of residues between relevant crops parts,
- to quantify the major components of the residue and to establish the efficiency of extraction procedures for these components,
- to decide on the definition and expression of a residue.

Circumstances in which required

These studies must always be performed unless it can be justified that no residues will remain on plants/plant products which are used as food or feedingstuffs.

(*) Guidance under development.

Test conditions

Metabolism studies have to involve crops or categories of crops in which plant protection products containing the active substance in question would be used. If a wide range of uses in different crop categories or in the category fruits is envisaged, studies have to be carried out on at least three crops unless it can be justified that a different metabolism is unlikely to occur. In cases where use is envisaged in different categories of crops, the studies must be representative for the relevant categories. For this purpose crops can be considered as falling into one of five categories: root vegetables, leafy crops, fruits, pulses and oilseeds, cereals. If studies are available for crops from three of these categories and the results indicate that the route of degradation is similar in all three categories then it is unlikely that any more studies will be needed unless it could be expected that a different metabolism will occur. The metabolism studies have also to take into account the different properties of the active substance and the intended method of application.

An evaluation of the results from different studies has to be submitted on the point and path of uptake (e.g. via leaves or roots), and on the distribution of residues between relevant parts of the crop at harvest (with particular emphasis on edible parts for man or animals). If the active substance or relevant metabolites are not taken up by the crop, this must be explained. Information on the mode of action and the physico-chemical properties of the active substance may be helpful in assessing trial data.

6.2. Metabolism, distribution and expression of residue in livestock*Aim of tests*

The objectives of these studies are:

- to identify the major components of the total terminal residue in edible animal products,
- to quantify the rate of degradation and excretion of the total residue in certain animal products (milk or eggs) and excreta,
- to indicate the distribution of residues between relevant edible animal products,
- to quantify the major components of the residue and to show the efficiency of extraction procedures for these components,
- to generate data from which a decision on the need for livestock feeding studies as provided for in point 6.4 can be made,
- to decide on the definition and expression of a residue.

Circumstances in which required

Metabolism studies on animals, such as lactating ruminants (e.g. goat or cow) or laying poultry, are only required when pesticide use may lead to significant residues in livestock feed ($\geq 0,1$ mg/kg of the total diet as received, except special cases e.g. active substances which accumulate). Where it becomes apparent that metabolic pathways differ significantly in the rat as compared to ruminants a pig study must be conducted unless the expected intake by pigs is not significant.

6.3. Residue trials*Aim of the tests*

The objectives of these studies are:

- to quantify the highest likely residue levels in treated crops at harvest or outloading from store following the proposed good agricultural practice (GAP),
- and
- to determine, when appropriate, the rate of decline of plant protection product deposits.

Circumstances in which required

These studies must always be performed where the plant protection product will be applied to plants/plant products which are used as food or feedingstuffs or where residues from soil or other substrates can be taken up by such plants except where extrapolation from adequate data on another crop is possible.

Residue trial data shall be submitted in the Annex II dossier for those uses of plant protection products for which authorization is sought at the moment of introduction of a dossier for inclusion of the active substance in Annex I.

Test conditions

Supervised trials should correspond to proposed critical GAP. The test conditions must take into account the highest residues which may reasonably arise (e.g. maximum number of proposed applications, use of the maximum envisaged quantity, shortest pre-harvest intervals, withholding periods or storage periods) but which remain representative of the realistic worst case conditions in which the active substance would be used.

Sufficient data must be generated and submitted to confirm that patterns determined hold for the regions and the range of conditions, likely to be encountered in the regions concerned for which its use is to be recommended.

When establishing a supervised trial programme, normally factors such as climatic differences existing between production areas, differences in production methods (e.g. outdoor versus glasshouse uses), seasons of production, type of formulations, etc. should be taken into account.

In general, for a comparable set of conditions, trials should be carried out over a minimum of two growing seasons. All exceptions should be fully justified.

The precise number of trials necessary is difficult to determine in advance of a preliminary evaluation of the trial results. Minimum data requirements only apply where comparability can be established between production areas, e.g. concerning climate, methods and growing seasons of production, etc. Assuming all other variables (climate, etc.) are comparable, a minimum of eight trials representative of the proposed growing area is required for major crops. For minor crops normally four trials representative of the proposed growing area are required.

Due to the inherently higher level of homogeneity in residues arising from post-harvest treatments or protected crops, trials from one growing season will be acceptable. For post-harvest treatments, in principle a minimum of four trials are required, carried out preferably at different locations with different cultivars. A set of trials has to be carried out for each application method and store type unless the worst case residue situation can be clearly identified.

The number of studies per growing season to be performed can be reduced if it can be justified that the residue levels in plants/plant products will be lower than the limit of determination.

Where a significant part of the consumable crop is present at the time of application, half of the supervised residue trials reported should include data to show the effect of time on the level of residue present (residue decline studies) unless it can be justified that the consumable crop is not affected by the application of the plant protection product under the proposed conditions of use.

6.4. Livestock feeding studies

Aim of the tests

The objective of these studies is to determine the residue in products of animal origin which will result from residues in feedingstuffs or fodder crops.

Circumstances in which required

Feeding studies are only required:

- when significant residues ($\geq 0,1$ mg/kg of the total diet as received, except special cases, such as active substances which accumulate) occur in crops or part of the crop (e.g. trimmings, waste) fed to animals, and

- when metabolism studies indicate that significant residues (0,01 mg/kg or above the limit of determination if this would be higher than 0,01 mg/kg) may occur in any edible animal tissue taking into account the residue levels in potential feedingstuffs obtained at the 1 × dose rate.

Where appropriate separate feeding studies for lactating ruminant and/or laying poultry should be submitted. Where it appears from the metabolism studies submitted in accordance with the provisions of point 6.2 that metabolic pathways differ significantly in the pig as compared to ruminants, a pig feeding study must be conducted unless the expected intake by pigs is not significant.

Test conditions

In general, the feed is administered in three dosages (expected residue level, three to five times, and 10 times the expected residue level). When setting the 1 × dose, a theoretical feed ration must be compiled.

6.5. Effects of industrial processing and/or household preparations

Circumstances in which required

The decision as to whether it is necessary to carry out processing studies will depend on:

- the importance of a processed product in the human or animal diet,
- the level of residue in the plant or plant product to be processed,
- the physico-chemical properties of the active substance or relevant metabolites, and
- the possibility that degradation products of toxicological significance may be found after processing of the plant or plant product.

Processing studies are not normally necessary if no significant or no analytically determinable residues occur in the plant or plant product which would be processed, or if the total theoretical maximum daily intake (TMDI) is less than 10 % of the ADI. In addition, processing studies are not normally required for plants or plant products mostly eaten raw except for those with inedible portions such as citrus, banana or kiwi fruit where data on the distribution of the residue in peel/pulp may be required.

“Significant residues” generally refer to residues above 0,1 mg/kg. If the pesticide concerned has a high acute toxicity and/or a low ADI, consideration must be given to conducting processing studies for determinable residues below 0,1 mg/kg.

Studies on the effects on the nature of the residue are not normally required where only simple physical operations, not involving a change in temperature of the plant or the plant product, are involved such as washing, trimming or pressing.

6.5.1. Effects on the nature of the residue

Aim of the tests

The objective of these studies is to establish whether or not breakdown or reaction products arise from residues in the raw products during processing which may require a separate risk assessment.

Test conditions

Depending upon the level and chemical nature of the residue in the raw commodity, a set of representative hydrolysis situations (simulating the relevant processing operations) should be investigated, where appropriate. The effects of process other than hydrolysis, may also have to be investigated, where the properties of the active substance or metabolites indicate that toxicologically significant degradation products may occur as a result of these processes. The studies are normally conducted with a radio-labelled form of the active substance.

6.5.2. Effects on the residue levels

Aim of the tests

The main objectives of these studies are:

- to determine the quantitative distribution of residues in the various intermediate and end products, and to estimate transfer factors,
- to enable a more realistic estimate to be made of dietary intake of residues.

Test conditions

Processing studies should represent household processing and/or actual industrial processes.

In the first instance it is usually only necessary to carry out a core set of "balance studies" representative of the common processes relevant to the plants or plant products containing significant residues. Justification should be given for the selection made of these representative process(es). The technology to be used in processing studies should always correspond as closely as possible to the actual conditions that are normally used in practice. A balance sheet should be made in which the mass balance of residues in all intermediate and end products is investigated. In drawing up such a balance sheet any concentrations or reductions in residues in individual products can be recognized and the corresponding transfer factors can also be determined.

If the processed plant products play an important part in the diet, and if the "balance study" indicates that a significant transfer of residue into the processed products could occur, then three "follow-up studies" to determine residue concentration or dilution factors must be carried out.

6.6. Residues in succeeding crops

Aim of the test

The objective of these studies is to permit an evaluation of possible residues in succeeding crops.

Circumstances in which required

Where data generated in accordance with Annex II, Section 7, point 7.1 or Annex III, Section 9, point 9.1, shows that significant residues ($> 10\%$ of the applied active substance as a total of unchanged active substance and its relevant metabolites or degradation products) remain in soil or in plant materials, such as straw or organic material up to sowing or planting time of possible succeeding crops, and which could lead to residues above the limit of determination in succeeding crops at harvest, consideration should be given to the residue situation. This should include consideration of the nature of the residue in the succeeding crops and involve at least a theoretical estimation of the level of these residues. If the likelihood of residues in succeeding crops can not be excluded, metabolism and distribution studies should be carried out, if necessary followed by field trials.

Test conditions

If a theoretical estimation of residues in succeeding crops is done, full details and a justification shall be given.

Metabolism and distribution studies and field trials, if necessary, shall be carried out on representative crops chosen to represent normal agricultural practice.

6.7. Proposed maximum residue levels (MRLs) and residue definition

A full justification for the proposed MRLs must be provided, including, where relevant, full details of the statistical analysis used.

When judging which compounds are to be included in the residue definition, account has to be taken of the toxicological significance of the compounds, amounts likely to be present and the practicality of the analytical methods proposed for post-registration control and monitoring purposes.

6.8. Proposed pre-harvest intervals for envisaged uses, or withholding periods or storage periods, in the case of post-harvest uses

A full justification for the proposals must be provided.

6.9. Estimation of the potential and actual exposure through diet and other means

Consideration will be given to the calculation of a realistic prediction of dietary intake. This may be done in a step-wise fashion leading to an increasingly realistic predictions of intake. Where relevant, other sources of exposure such as residues arising from the use of medicines or veterinary drugs have to be taken into account.

6.10. Summary and evaluation of residue behaviour

A summary and evaluation of all data presented in this Section should be carried out according to the guidance given by the competent authorities of the Member States concerning the format of such summaries and evaluations. It should include a detailed and critical assessment of those data in the context of relevant evaluative and decision-making criteria and guidelines, with particular reference to the risks for man and animals that may or do arise, and the extent, quality and reliability of the data base.

In particular, the toxicological significance of any non-mammalian metabolites must be addressed.

A schematic diagram should be prepared of the metabolic pathway in plants and animals with a brief explanation of the distribution and chemical changes involved.

ANNEX II

Section 8 of Part A of Annex III to Directive 91/414/EEC is replaced by the following:

‘8. RESIDUES IN OR ON TREATED PRODUCTS, FOOD AND FEED

Introduction

The provisions of Annex II, Section 6, Introduction apply.

8.1. Metabolism, distribution and expression of residue in plants or livestock

Aim of the tests

The objectives of these studies are:

- to provide an estimate of total terminal residues in the relevant portion of crops at harvest following treatment as proposed,
- to quantify the rate of degradation and excretion of the total residue in certain animal products (milk or eggs) and excreta,
- to identify the major components of the total terminal residue in crops and in edible animal products respectively,
- to indicate the distribution of residues between relevant crop parts and between relevant edible animal products respectively,
- to quantify the major components of the residue and to show the efficiency of extraction procedures for these components,
- to generate data from which a decision on the need for livestock feeding studies as provided for in point 8.3 can be made,
- to decide on the definition and expression of a residue.

Circumstances in which required

Supplementary metabolism studies only need to be performed where it is not possible to extrapolate from data obtained on the active substance in accordance to the requirements of Annex II, Section 6, points 6.1 and 6.2. This might be the case for crops or for livestock for which data were not submitted in the framework of inclusion of the active substance in Annex I or were not necessary for amending the conditions of its inclusion in Annex I or where it could be expected that a different metabolism will occur.

Test conditions

The same provisions as provided under the corresponding paragraphs of Annex II, Section 6, points 6.1 and 6.2 apply.

8.2. Residue trials

Aim of the tests

The objectives of these studies are:

- to quantify the highest likely residue levels in treated crops at harvest or outloading from store following the proposed good agricultural practice (GAP),
and
- to determine, when appropriate, the rate of decline of pesticide deposits.

Circumstances in which required

Supplementary residue trials only need to be performed where it is not possible to extrapolate from data obtained on the active substance in accordance to the requirements of Annex II, Section 6, point 6.3. This might be the case for special formulations, for special application methods or for crops for which data were not submitted in the framework of inclusion of the active substance in Annex I or were not necessary for amending the conditions of its inclusion in Annex I.

Test conditions

The same provisions as provided under the corresponding paragraphs of Annex II, Section 6, point 6.3 apply.

8.3. Livestock feeding studies

Aim of the tests

The objective of these studies is to determine the residue in products of animal origin which will result from residues in feedingstuffs or fodder crops.

Circumstances in which required

Supplementary feeding studies for the purpose of assessing maximum residue levels for products of animal origin are only required where it is not possible to extrapolate from data obtained on the active substance in accordance to the requirements of Annex II, Section 6, point 6.4. This might be the case where additional fodder crops are to be authorized which leads to an increased intake of residues of livestock for which data were not submitted in the framework of inclusion of the active substance in Annex I or were not necessary for amending the conditions of its inclusion in Annex I.

Test conditions

The same provisions as provided under the corresponding paragraphs of Annex II, Section 6, point 6.4 apply.

8.4. Effects of industrial processing and/or household preparations*Aim of the tests*

The main objectives of these studies are:

- to establish whether or not breakdown or reaction products arise from residues in the raw products during processing which may require a separate risk assessment,
- to determine the quantitative distribution of residues in the various intermediate and end products, and to estimate transfer factors,
- to enable a more realistic estimate to be made of dietary intake of residues.

Circumstances in which required

Supplementary studies only need to be performed where it is not possible to extrapolate from data obtained on the active substance in accordance to the requirements of Annex II, Section 6, point 6.5. This might be the case for crops for which data were not submitted in the framework of inclusion of the active substance in Annex I or were not necessary for amending the conditions of its inclusion in Annex I.

Test conditions

The same provisions as provided under the corresponding paragraphs of Annex II, Section 6, point 6.5 apply.

8.5. Residues in succeeding crops*Aim of the test*

The objective of these studies is to permit an evaluation of possible residues in succeeding crops.

Circumstances in which required

Supplementary studies are only required where it is not possible to extrapolate from data obtained on the active substance in accordance to the requirements of Annex II, Section 6, point 6.6. This might be the case for special formulations, for special application methods or for crops for which data were not submitted in the framework of inclusion of the active substance in Annex I or were not necessary for amending the conditions of its inclusion in Annex I.

Test conditions

The same provisions as provided under the corresponding paragraphs of Annex II, Section 6, point 6.6 apply.

8.6. Proposed maximum residue levels (MRLs) and residue definition

A full justification for the proposed MRLs must be provided, including, where relevant, full details of the statistical analysis used.

If the metabolism studies submitted in accordance with the provisions of point 8.1 indicate that the residue definition should be changed taking into account the actual residue definition and the necessary judgement as outlined under the corresponding paragraph of Annex II, Section 6, point 6.7, a re-evaluation of the active substance may be necessary.

8.7. Proposed pre-harvest intervals for envisaged uses, or withholding periods or storage periods, in the case of post-harvest uses.

A full justification for the proposals must be provided.

8.8. Estimation of the potential and actual exposure through diet and other means

Consideration will be given to the calculation of a realistic prediction of dietary intake. This may be done in a step-wise fashion leading to an increasingly realistic prediction of intake. Where relevant, other sources of exposure such as residues arising from the use of medicines or veterinary drugs have to be taken into account.

8.9. Summary and evaluation of residue behaviour

A summary and evaluation of all data presented in this Section should be carried out according to the guidance given by the competent authorities of the Member States concerning the format of such summaries and evaluations. It should include a detailed and critical assessment of those data in the context of relevant evaluative and decision-making criteria and guidelines, with particular reference to the risks for man and animals that may or do arise, and the extent, quality and reliability of the data base.

Where metabolism data have been submitted the toxicological significance of any non-mammalian metabolites must be addressed.

A schematic diagram should be prepared of the metabolic pathway in plants and animals with a brief explanation of the distribution and chemical changes involved if metabolism data have been submitted.'

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DECISION

of 1 October 1996

on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco fixing, from 1 January 1994, the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or the customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Morocco

(96/620/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 113 in conjunction with the first sentence of Article 228 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco⁽¹⁾, which entered into force on 1 November 1978, and in particular Annex B to the said Agreement,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco fixing the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or the customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil falling within CN codes 1509 10 10, 1509 10 90 and 1510 00 10 originating in Morocco, should be approved;

Whereas 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⁽²⁾, abolishes application of a correcting factor of 1,207509 applied to the agricultural conversion rates up to 31 January 1995; whereas it is therefore necessary, taking account of the operative event for the agricultural conversion rate to be used, to provide for an amount for the period ending on 31 January 1995 and an amount applicable as from 1 February 1995,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco fixing, from 1 January 1994, the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Morocco, is hereby approved on behalf of the Community.

The text of the Agreement is attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorized to designate the person empowered to sign the Agreement in order to bind the Community.

Article 3

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Done at Luxembourg, 1 October 1996.

For the Council

The President

D. SPRING

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 264, 27. 9. 1978, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95 (OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1).

AGREEMENT IN THE FORM OF AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco fixing from 1 January 1994 the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or the customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Morocco

Letter No 1

Brussels, 21 October 1996

Sir,

Annex B to the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco stipulates that for untreated olive oil falling within CN codes 1509 10 10, 1509 10 90 and 1510 00 10, the amount to be deducted from the amount of the levy pursuant to Article 17 (1) (b) of the Cooperation Agreement is to be increased by an additional amount under the same conditions and arrangements as laid down for the application of the aforementioned provisions, to take account of certain factors and of the situation on the olive oil market.

I have the honour to inform you that, having regard to the criteria specified in the aforementioned Annex, the Community will take the necessary steps to ensure that the additional amount applicable for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 January 1995 is ECU 12,09 per 100 kilograms and ECU 14,60 per 100 kilograms for the period beginning on 1 February 1995.

I should be obliged if you would acknowledge receipt of this letter and confirm your Government's agreement to its contents.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

For the European Community

D. F. R. White

Letter No 2

Brussels, 21 October 1996

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, which reads as follows:

'Annex B to the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco stipulates that for untreated olive oil falling within CN codes 1509 10 10, 1509 10 90 and 1510 00 10, the amount to be deducted from the amount of the levy pursuant to Article 17 (1) (b) of the Cooperation Agreement is to be increased by an additional amount under the same conditions and arrangements as laid down for the application of the aforementioned provisions, to take account of certain factors and of the situation on the olive oil market.

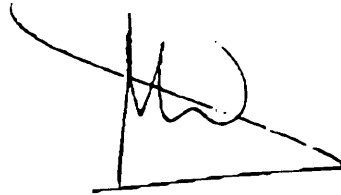
I have the honour to inform your that, having regard to the criteria specified in the aforementioned Annex, the Community will take the necessary steps to ensure that the additional amount applicable for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 January 1995 is ECU 12,09 per 100 kilograms and ECU 14,60 per 100 kilograms for the period beginning on 1 February 1995.

I should be obliged if you would acknowledge receipt of this letter and confirm your Government's agreement to its contents.'

I am able to confirm the agreement of my Government to the foregoing.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

*For the Government
of the Kingdom of Morocco*



COUNCIL DECISION

of 14 October 1996

on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Republic of Turkey fixing, from 1 January 1994, the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or the customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Turkey

(96/621/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 113 in conjunction with the first sentence of Article 228 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Decision No 1/77 of the EEC-Turkey Association Council of 17 May 1977 on new concessions for imports of Turkish agricultural products into the Community, and in particular Annex IV thereto,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Republic of Turkey fixing, from 1 January 1994, the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or the customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Turkey, should be approved;

Whereas 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⁽¹⁾ abolishes application of a correcting factor of 1,207509 applied to the agricultural conversion rates up to 31 January 1995; whereas it is therefore necessary, taking account of the operative event for the agricultural conversion rate to be used, to provide for an amount for the period ending on 31 January 1995 and an amount applicable as from 1 February 1995,

Article 1

The Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Republic of Turkey fixing, from 1 January 1994, the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or the customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Turkey, is hereby approved on behalf of the Community.

The text of the Agreement is attached to this Decision.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorized to designate the person empowered to sign the Agreement in order to bind the Community.

Article 3

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Done at Luxembourg, 14 October 1996.

For the Council

The President

R. QUINN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 150/95 (OJ No L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1).

AGREEMENT IN THE FORM OF AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

between the European Community and the Republic of Turkey fixing, from 1 January 1994, the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or the customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Turkey

Letter No 1

Brussels, 16 October 1996

Sir,

Annex IV to Decision No 1/77 of the EEC-Turkey Association Council of 17 May 1977 on new concessions for imports of Turkish agricultural products into the Community stipulates that for untreated olive oil falling within CN codes 1509 10 10, 1509 10 90 and 1510 00 10, the amount to be deducted from the amount of the levy pursuant to Article 2 of the Decision is to be increased by an additional amount under the same conditions and arrangements as laid down for the application of the aforementioned provisions, to take account of certain factors and of the situation on the olive oil market.

I have the honour to inform you that, having regard to the criteria specified in the aforementioned Annex, the Community will take the necessary steps to ensure that the additional amount applicable for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 January 1995 is ECU 10,88 per 100 kilograms and ECU 13,14 per 100 kilograms for the period beginning on 1 February 1995.

I should be obliged if you would acknowledge receipt of this letter and confirm your Government's agreement to its contents.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

For the European Community



Letter No 2

Brussels, 16 October 1996

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, which reads as follows:

'Annex IV to Decision No 1/77 of the EEC-Turkey Association Council of 17 May 1977 on new concessions for imports of Turkish agricultural products into the Community stipulates that for untreated olive oil falling within CN codes 1509 10 10, 1509 10 90 and 1510 00 10, the amount to be deducted from the amount of the levy under Article 2 of the Decision is to be increased by an additional amount under the same conditions and arrangements as laid down for the application of the aforementioned provisions, to take account of certain factors and of the situation on the olive oil market.

I have the honour to inform you that, having regard to the criteria specified in the aforementioned Annex, the Community will take the necessary steps to ensure that the additional amount applicable for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 January 1995 is ECU 10,88 per 100 kilograms and ECU 13,14 per 100 kilograms for the period beginning on 1 February 1995.

I should be obliged if you would acknowledge receipt of this letter and confirm your Government's agreement to its contents.'

I am able to confirm the agreement of my Government to the foregoing.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

*For the Government
of the Republic of Turkey*