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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 368/98

of 16 February 1998

imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of glyphosate originating in the People's Republic of China and collecting definitively the provisional duty imposed

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 384/96 of 22 December 1995 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the European Community⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(4) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal submitted by the Commission after consulting the Advisory Committee,

Whereas:

A. PROVISIONAL MEASURES

- (1) By Commission Regulation (EC) No 1731/97⁽²⁾ (hereinafter referred to as the 'Provisional Duty Regulation') provisional anti-dumping duties were imposed on imports of glyphosate falling within CN codes ex 2931 00 80 and ex 3808 30 27 originating in the People's Republic of China.

B. SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURE

- (2) Following the imposition of the provisional anti-dumping measures, a number of interested parties submitted comments in writing.
- (3) Importers in the Community, Chinese exporters, and both complainant Community producers requested and were granted a hearing.
- (4) The Commission continued to seek and verify all information deemed necessary for its definitive findings.
- (5) Parties were informed of the essential facts and considerations on the basis of which it was intended to recommend the imposition of definitive anti-dumping duties and the definitive collec-

tion of amounts secured by way of provisional duties. They were also granted a period within which to make representations subsequent to this disclosure.

- (6) The oral and written comments submitted by the interested parties were considered, and, where deemed appropriate, taken into account in the Commission's definitive findings.

C. PRODUCT UNDER CONSIDERATION AND LIKE PRODUCT

1. Product under consideration

- (7) As stated in recital 10 of the Provisional Duty Regulation, the product under consideration is glyphosate. This product can be produced in different grades or forms of concentration of which the main ones are the following: formulated (generally with 36 % glyphosate content), salt (with 62 %), cake (with 84 %) and acid (95 %).

In order to reduce the costs of transportation, distributors normally purchase glyphosate in a concentrated form (usually acid, but also salt) and further process it to obtain the formulated glyphosate, the only form that can be used as an end-product, i.e. as a non-selective herbicide.

- (8) The Chinese exporters and a number of importers in the Community claimed that the various forms of glyphosate referred to above could not be considered as one product because they presented substantial differences in cost terms, customer structure, price and end-use. One importer argued, in particular, that the transformation of acid into formulated glyphosate required further chemical processing and that the resulting formulated product was of a different chemical composition

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 56, 6. 3. 1996, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2331/96 (OJ L 317, 6. 12. 1996, p. 1).

⁽²⁾ OJ L 243, 5. 9. 1997, p. 7.

than the acid form. The importers considered that, as a consequence, the acid form, which accounted for the majority of all glyphosate imported from the People's Republic of China during the investigation period and the formulated form, which accounted for the majority of sales of the Community industry in the same period, could not be considered as a single product.

(9) However, these claims were not considered justified for the following main reasons:

- it was found in the course of the investigation that there were no basic differences in the chemical characteristics and properties of all abovementioned forms of glyphosate. Indeed, although the acid constitutes an intermediate stage in the production of the formulated form, the acid already contains the essential chemical properties of the formulated product,
- furthermore, although the abovementioned forms of glyphosate have different grades of concentration, thus justifying differences in cost or price, the transformation costs from one to the other are not substantial,
- finally, it should be noted that all forms are dedicated to the same end-use, i.e. as a herbicide, albeit in the case of acid, salt and cake, following further processing into formulated, and cannot be used for any other purpose.

(10) It was therefore concluded that all forms should be considered as one product for the purpose of the investigation, irrespective of the glyphosate concentration.

2. Like product

(11) One importer claimed that the glyphosate production process used in the Community and in Brazil (the analogue country) is different from that used in the People's Republic of China and that, as a consequence, the products resulting from these different processes are not alike.

(12) The investigation has confirmed that the production process used in the Community and Brazil, on the one hand, and that used in the People's Republic of China, on the other, were different. However, the glyphosate produced by both processes was found to be identical in all respects.

(13) In the absence of other arguments, it was confirmed that the glyphosate exported to the Community by the People's Republic of China and that produced and sold by the Community industry were alike in all respects. The same applied to glyphosate produced in Brazil, when compared to glyphosate exported from the People's Republic of China and to that produced in the Community. All these products are therefore like products within the meaning of Article 1(4) of

Regulation (EC) No 384/96 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Basic Regulation').

D. DUMPING

1. Analogue country

(14) Some exporters and importers reiterated their opposition to the choice of Brazil as analogue country and made a number of counter-proposals. The exporters and importers in particular argued that the Commission did not do enough to verify whether the alternative countries proposed were more appropriate than Brazil.

(15) In that respect, the Commission made a close examination of the counter-proposals. It should be noted that in Indonesia all producers refused to cooperate with the Commission's investigation. Whereas in Brazil there are two producers and significant imports of the product concerned, in Argentina, Australia, India and Malaysia the markets are largely denominated by companies related to the main complaining producer located in the Community, i.e. Monsanto. In those circumstances, it was concluded that none of the countries proposed were more appropriate than Brazil.

2. Normal value

(16) Exporters requested the Commission to give justification for the determination of a constructed normal value for acid while domestic prices were used for the formulated product.

(17) In this respect it should be noted that as clarified to the exporters in the course of the investigation, normal value for acid was constructed pursuant to Article 2(3) of the Basic Regulation because the domestic sales to unrelated customers, although they were sold in representative quantities, were not sold in the ordinary course of trade. In the absence of further arguments concerning the establishment of normal value, the provisional determination is hereby confirmed.

3. Export price

(18) In the absence of further arguments concerning the establishment of export price, the provisional determination is hereby confirmed.

4. Comparison

(19) Exporters claimed that the Commission in determining the dumping margin had compared export prices of acid with the weighted average normal value of both acid and the formulated product. In this respect it is noted that export prices for acid were only compared with the normal value for acid. The same method was used for formulated. On that basis a weighted average dumping margin was then calculated.

5. Dumping margins

- (20) The methodology used to determine the definitive dumping margin is the same as that used for the calculation of the provisional dumping margin. In the absence of any amendments to the establishment of the normal value and the export price, the provisional determination is hereby confirmed.
- (21) The dumping margin established for definitive determinations expressed as a percentage of the cif price at Community frontier, remains at 38,2 %.

E. INJURY

1. Consumption in the Community market

- (22) In determining total apparent consumption on the Community market, the Commission added the sales of Community producers to the imports into the Community.
- (23) A further examination of the imports volumes originating in both the People's Republic of China and other third countries resulted in minor changes in the total volume of imports and, consequently, of consumption figures for the period examined. On this basis, Community consumption increased by 130 % between 1991 and the investigation period.

2. Volume and market share of imports

- (24) A number of importers contested the determination of market share held by imports originating in the People's Republic of China, as established in the provisional duty Regulation. They alleged that this market share was overestimated because it did not take into account the relative importance of imports from other third countries, such as the USA, India, Switzerland and Japan, which, according to these importers, were substantial under Eurostat statistics.
- (25) In this context, it is recalled that, at the provisional stage, the determination of imports originating in third countries other than the People's Republic of China, was based on information provided by cooperating importers in the Community. As regards these imports, it was not considered appropriate to use Eurostat, because no precise figures for these imports could be established under Eurostat statistics. Indeed, Eurostat is available per CN code only. As the CN codes applicable to glyphosate are also applied to products other than the product concerned this course of action was deemed appropriate. In addition, it has been confirmed that as regards imports originating in the USA (by far the largest single import quantities declared under Eurostat), products other than glyphosate were imported under the same CN code as glyphosate, during the period examined. This would also appear to be the case as regards imports from other origins, since for some of these origins the import volumes reported by Eurostat

largely exceeded the import volumes of glyphosate reported by importers.

For the reasons stated above, and in the absence of information which would justify a different approach, the volume of imports originating in third countries other than the People's Republic of China was definitively determined on the basis of information supplied by the importers.

- (26) As regards imports originating in the People's Republic of China, at provisional stage, these imports were based on Eurostat statistics, since the Commission was not aware of products other than glyphosate being imported from the People's Republic of China under the same CN codes as glyphosate. However, at the definitive stage it was considered appropriate to also base the findings concerning the development of Chinese imports on information supplied by the importers, since this information was considered reliable.
- (27) The above analysis resulted in small changes in the assessment of consumption (recital 23 above) and consequently of the market shares of both imports and sales of the Community producers.
- (28) Following the above, the total volume of dumped imports of glyphosate originating in the People's Republic of China increased continually and substantially, from a very low level in 1991 to 1 487 tonnes in the investigation period. Glyphosate of Chinese origin was sold in its three main forms (acid, salt and formulated) and was sold in larger quantities in some Member States than in others.
- (29) The market share of these imports followed a similar progressive trend, from very low levels between 1991 and 1993, to 9 % in 1994 and 11 % in the investigation period, i.e. showing a very rapid rate of increase after 1993.

3. Prices of the dumped imports and price undercutting

- (30) A number of arguments were put forward by both the Community industry and importers regarding the price undercutting assessment made at the provisional stage.
- (31) In this context, it is recalled that prices were compared at the formulated stage. In order to ensure a fair comparison of prices, and given the existence of a variety of types of formulated glyphosate on the market, the prices of which can vary considerably both according to the concentration of the product and the type of surfactant used, the Commission services selected the most common formulation, called '3A', which has 360 g of glyphosate content per litre. Consequently, for this comparison, one type of '3A' produced by the Community industry, containing a special type of surfactant (alkylpolyalkylammoniumquat), designed to increase its efficiency, was excluded from the calculation.

- (32) One Community producer argued, however, that all types of formulations having identical concentrations are interchangeable from the consumer viewpoint irrespective of the surfactant used. According to this producer, all such types, including the one with the special surfactant, should therefore be used for a correct assessment of price undercutting by Chinese formulations.

However, the information available indicated that the product with special surfactant was of better quality regarding efficiency and environmental impact than other types of identical concentration and, indeed, was sold at a price significantly higher than that of more common '3A' formulations of the Community industry. In order to ensure the comparability of prices, the approach followed at provisional stage was therefore maintained.

- (33) Importers contested the prices used for the Chinese imports, which they argued were not representative because Chinese imports of formulated product accounted for a small percentage of all glyphosate imported from the People's Republic of China during the investigation period.
- (34) As mentioned above it should be noted that the price undercutting assessment was made for formulated product combining both the prices of direct imports of formulated product provided by one exporter, and the prices of formulated product processed in the Community from Chinese acid, provided by cooperating importers in the Community. On this basis, the prices used accounted for a representative volume of all imports of glyphosate originating in the People's Republic of China.
- (35) On the basis of the abovementioned approach, the price undercutting margins during the investigation period were found to range from 2 % to 13 % of the Community industry's corresponding weighted average sales unit price.

4. Situation of the Community industry

4.1. Market share

- (36) The market share of the Community industry decreased continuously from 98 % in 1991, to 95 % in 1992, to 93 % in 1993, to 86 % in 1994 and to 85 % in the investigation period.

4.2. Profitability

- (37) The profitability of the Community industry was re-assessed to take account of factors such as financing costs which, in the case of one producer, had been incorrectly determined at the provisional stage. It was confirmed that one producer was

incurring heavy financial losses in the investigation period. The profitability of the other producer decreased substantially reaching very low levels in the investigation period.

In addition, a calculation of the profitability of this producer for the product types more exposed to competition from the People's Republic of China and used in the undercutting assessment revealed significant financial losses in sales of such product types.

4.3. Employment

- (38) One importer argued that the employment figure for the Community industry provisionally determined seemed overestimated because glyphosate production does not normally require as many people. The Commission confirms that, on the basis of verified information, in the investigation period the Community industry employed some 814 people in connection with the glyphosate activity.
- (39) In the absence of other arguments, the other findings concerning the situation of the Community industry, as stated in recitals 46 to 53 of the Provisional Duty Regulation, are confirmed.

4.4. Conclusion on injury

- (40) Importers argued that in the light of the increase in capacity, production, sales volume and employment of the Community industry, it could not be considered that this industry had suffered material injury in the period examined.

However, it is recalled that, in accordance with Article 3(5) of the Basic Regulation, any one or more of the injury factors set out in this provision cannot necessarily give decisive guidance as to the impact of the dumped imports on the situation of the Community industry.

In this context, it is noted that, in spite of the positive development of the above factors, which took place in the context of a significant expansion of the market, during the period examined, the Community industry's market share decreased significantly, as did its prices and profits. Furthermore, it is recalled that, in the investigation period, and as underlined by the analysis of imports prices made in recitals 41 to 44 of the Provisional Duty Regulation, the Chinese dumped prices of acid were found to be below the manufacturing costs of acid of the Community industry. This shows the magnitude of the impact of such imports on the situation of this industry.

The conclusion whereby the Community industry suffered material injury during the period examined, as set out in recitals 54 and 55 of the Provisional Duty Regulation, is therefore confirmed.

F. CAUSATION

1. Patent expiry

- (41) Importers claimed that the situation of the Community industry and, in particular, the decrease in prices and profits of this industry, was mainly a consequence of the expiry of the patent held by one Community producer up to 1991. The importers argued, in particular, that the decrease in glyphosate prices on the Community market was in line with other cases of patent expiry and that, as a consequence, the decrease in profitability of the former patent holder was to be expected.

As regards any losses suffered by the other producer, these were claimed by the importers to be due to lack of anticipation of the price evolution that the market would follow after the expiry of the patent. The importers further claimed that the prices of glyphosate on the Community market during the investigation period were comparable to prices of the product on other world markets, e.g. Argentina, which showed that following the expiry of the patent the prices in the Community market had reached a normal level.

- (42) It should be noted, in the first instance, that no new evidence was submitted on this subject following provisional findings, which would justify a change in the conclusions regarding causality. In particular, it is noted that as regards the comparison of prices of glyphosate in the Community and Argentina, insufficient evidence was provided on the prices in the latter market or, indeed, on whether the conditions of competition in Argentina would be comparable to those in the Community following the expiry of the patent. It should further be noted that given the different situations for different markets as regards patents, no world price could be established for this product.
- (43) Concerning the profitability of the Community industry, it is recalled that in spite of considerable reductions in costs of this industry, its prices decreased further than costs. In addition, the investigation revealed that this decrease in prices was considerably accelerated between 1993 and the investigation period, when the Chinese imports appeared on the Community market in significant volumes. This shows that, irrespective of the patent expiry, the Chinese imports had a negative impact on the level of Community market prices.

- (44) It is further noted with regard to the other Community producer which entered the market after the expiry of the patent, that it had made detailed forecasts of the decrease in prices that would follow the expiry of the patent. However, it is clear that prices dropped to much lower levels than anticipated.

- (45) Finally, it is stressed that in the investigation period, the Chinese imports of acid were found to be below the manufacturing costs of the Community industry, i.e. at a level excluding any general, sales or administrative expenses, thus exerting a continuous downward pressure on the prices of the formulated product.

- (46) In view of all the above elements, the conclusion in the Provisional Duty Regulation is maintained that the dumped prices largely influenced the level of prices and profits of the Community industry in the period examined. Furthermore, it is recalled that the impact of the dumped Chinese imports resulted in an increase of market share of these imports, to the detriment of the market share of the Community industry.

2. Other imports

- (47) As regards the effects of imports other than those originating in the People's Republic of China, one importer claimed that the Commission had underestimated the volume of these imports, in particular of those originating in Hungary.

For the reasons explained in recital 25, it is recalled that the volume of imports was based on information provided by importers. In this context, it is noted that other imports were found to have taken place from Hungary, Korea, Taiwan, Slovenia, India and Malaysia. The total market share of these imports was, in the investigation period, 3,2 %, with individual market shares of less than 1 % in all cases with the exception of Hungary. As regards Hungary, its market share was 2 % in the investigation period. However, there was no evidence that the Hungarian prices were dumped.

- (48) In the light of the above, it is unlikely that other imports had any significant impact on the situation of the Community industry.

3. Conclusion on causation

- (49) Although it is not contested that the patent expiry had an impact on the Community industry's situation, it was concluded that the imports concerned have, in isolation, caused material injury to the Community industry. The findings set out in recitals 56 to 60 of the Provisional Duty Regulation, concerning causation, are confirmed.

G. COMMUNITY INTEREST

1. Impact on importers/formulators

- (50) Importers in the Community claimed that the imposition of anti-dumping duties would force them to cut down an important part of their activities. However, since this claim was not substantiated and for the reasons set out in recitals 66 and 67 of the Provisional Duty Regulation, it could not be considered justified.

2. Competition in the Community

- (51) One importer alleged that the imposition of duties would strengthen the position of the former patent holder in the Community market, thus preventing competition from developing in this market.
- (52) In this respect, it is considered that, on the contrary, measures would ensure the viability of new producers in the Community, as well as of those already producing, thus enlarging the number of competitors on the market.
- (53) As explained in recitals 70 and 71 of the Provisional Duty Regulation, it is noted that, following the expiry of the patent, two new producers have entered the Community market. However, the investments made by these new producers are being jeopardised by the continued presence of the dumped imports, the prices of which have apparently continued to decrease after the investigation period.

It is therefore considered essential that fair conditions of competition are established on the Community market in order to ensure the viability of these producers, while encouraging the emergence of new ones.

- (54) Furthermore, given the difficulties encountered by the new producers due to the Chinese dumped prices there is a likelihood that, without the imposition of measures, competition in the Community would be limited to the former patent holder and the Chinese, to the extent that the former patent holder would economically be in a position to compete with the very low dumped prices of the Chinese exporters. It is considered that new entrants would ensure a more effective competition on the Community market as there would be a greater number of players involved on that market. In doing so, a greater variety of reliable sources of supply for Community consumers would be maintained than would be the case if Chinese imports were the only alternative to the former patent holder products.

3. Conclusion on Community interest

- (55) In the absence of any other arguments, the conclusions on Community interest as stated in recitals 61 to 74 to the Provisional Duty Regulation are maintained.

H. DEFINITIVE DUTY

- (56) The product type used as a reference to determine the duty rate was the acid form of the product concerned, because the acid form represented 67 % of the volume of glyphosate imported from the People's Republic of China during the investigation period. Moreover, acid is the common base of all forms of glyphosate exported from the People's Republic of China and produced in the Community.
- (57) For the purpose of calculating the injury elimination level, the Commission considered that the prices of the dumped imports should be compared with the production costs of acid of the Community industry plus a reasonable level of profit. In this context, the Community industry contested both the determination of its cost of production at provisional stage, insofar as it did not include certain R & D costs claimed by this industry, and the profit level used by the Commission, which the industry considered to be underestimated for a product in the agrochemical sector.
- (58) Specifically, the Community industry argued that the Commission, at provisional stage, had improperly classified glyphosate acid as a commodity product and that this had resulted in an underestimation of both the R & D costs and the profit margin attributed to this product. The Community industry claimed that glyphosate acid is a highly technical product that requires continued research and development for compliance with environmental requirements.
- (59) In this context, the producer concerned provided sufficient additional evidence showing the link of certain R & D costs with the product type concerned.
- (60) Therefore, the cost of production of the Community industry, for the purpose of establishing the non-injurious price level, was adjusted, where appropriate, to take account of these R & D costs.
- (61) No further evidence was provided on R & D costs relating to glyphosate which should be taken into account at definitive stage. Furthermore, as far as the former patent holder is concerned, and given the effective duration of the patent protection for this company, it can be considered that any other significant research costs in relations to this product were already recovered.

- (62) As regards profit, the Community industry argued that profit level higher than that used at provisional stage would be adequate for the glyphosate business. In this respect, it should be noted that during much of the period examined, the prices on the Community market were influenced by the former existence of a patent, and latterly, by the presence of dumped Chinese prices. Therefore, it was not possible to obtain reliable information on the profit level this industry would be able to obtain in normal conditions of competition.
- (63) In any event, it should be borne in mind that, irrespective of whether acid should be qualified as a commodity, glyphosate has benefited during an extended time period from patent protection. Therefore, the level of profit of 5 % on turnover was considered reasonable. It should be noted that the same level of profit was considered appropriate for producers in the analogue country (see recital 26 of the Provisional Duty Regulation).
- (64) Further, a small downward correction was found to be required in the amount of post-importation adjustment added to the Chinese cif export price of acid, in order that the comparison be made at the same level of trade.
- (65) On the basis of the revised figures, the weighted average export price of acid, for the investigation period, on a cif Community frontier level, adjusted to take account of customs duty and post-importation costs, was compared with the weighted average cost of production of the Community industry, increased by a profit margin of 5 %.
- (66) This comparison resulted in an injury margin of 24,0 %, on the basis of the net, free-at-Community frontier average price before duty.
- (67) Since the injury margin is lower than the dumping margin found, the definitive anti-dumping duties should be based on this lower level, in accordance

with the provisions of Article 9(4) of the Basic Regulation.

I. COLLECTION OF THE PROVISIONAL DUTY

- (68) Considering the conclusions on dumping and injury definitively established, and that the rate of definitive duty is higher than that provisionally determined, the amounts secured by way of the provisional anti-dumping duty should be definitively collected at the rate established in the Provisional Duty Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. A definitive anti-dumping duty is hereby imposed on imports of glyphosate falling within CN code ex 2931 00 95 (TARIC code 2931 00 95 *80) and ex 3808 30 27 (TARIC code 3808 30 27 *10) originating in the People's Republic of China.
2. The rate of duty applicable to the net, free-at-Community-frontier price before duty shall be 24,0 %.
3. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions in force concerning customs duties shall apply.

Article 2

The amount secured by way of provisional anti-dumping duty pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1731/97 shall be definitively collected at the duty rate provisionally imposed.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 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, 16 February 1998.

For the Council

The President

G. BROWN

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 369/98
of 17 February 1998
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 2375/96 ⁽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 18 February 1998.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 February 1998.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 337, 24. 12. 1994, p. 66.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 325, 14. 12. 1996, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 17 February 1998 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 00	204	50,4
	212	106,3
	999	78,4
0707 00 05	052	135,8
	068	124,9
	999	130,4
0709 10 00	220	167,8
	999	167,8
0709 90 70	052	145,1
	204	152,8
	999	149,0
0805 10 10, 0805 10 30, 0805 10 50	052	46,8
	204	35,6
	212	40,8
	220	45,9
	600	56,9
	624	50,2
	999	46,0
0805 20 10	204	80,7
	999	80,7
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	052	56,3
	204	75,8
	464	82,7
	600	70,8
	624	80,5
	662	41,8
	999	68,0
	052	78,5
0805 30 10	204	53,5
	400	53,3
	600	81,2
	999	66,6
	060	52,9
0808 10 20, 0808 10 50, 0808 10 90	064	42,6
	400	88,3
	404	103,0
	720	79,8
	728	82,0
	999	74,8
	064	97,4
0808 20 50	388	104,6
	400	97,1
	512	67,7
	528	80,2
	999	89,4

⁽¹⁾ Country nomenclature as fixed by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2317/97 (OJ L 321, 22. 11. 1997, p. 19). Code '999' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 370/98
of 17 February 1998
adopting exceptional support measures for the market in pigmeat in Germany

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 20 and the second paragraph of Article 22 thereof,

Whereas, because of the outbreak of classical swine fever in certain production regions in Germany, and in particular in the *Land* of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the Commission imposed veterinary and trading restrictions in certain areas of the *Land* by Decision 98/104/EC of 28 January 1998 concerning certain protection measures relating to classical swine fever in Germany⁽³⁾; whereas, as a result, in those areas the marketing of live pigs and in particular piglets which are in surplus is temporarily banned;

Whereas restrictions on the free movement of goods resulting from the application of veterinary measures are likely to bring about a serious disturbance of the pigmeat market in Germany; whereas exceptional market support measures, to apply for no longer than is strictly necessary, must accordingly be adopted with respect solely to live animals from the affected areas;

Whereas, with the aim of preventing a further spread of the disease, the pigs produced in the said zones should be separated from normal trade in products intended for human consumption and processed into products intended for uses other than human consumption, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 3 of Council Directive 90/667/EEC⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Directive 92/118/EEC⁽⁵⁾;

Whereas it is appropriate to grant aid for the delivery to the competent authorities of piglets coming from the affected zones and to introduce arrangements for fixing the aid on the basis of the weekly market rates for piglets in the new *Länder*;

Whereas in view of the extent of the disease and, in particular, of its duration, and consequently of the magnitude of the efforts needed to support the market, it would

be appropriate for expenditure to be shared by the Community and the Member State concerned;

Whereas provision should be made for the German authorities to adopt all necessary control and surveillance measures and to inform the Commission accordingly;

Whereas the rapid application of the exceptional market support measures is one of the best means of combating the spread of classical swine fever; whereas this justifies the application of the measures provided for in this Regulation from 31 January 1998;

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

1. From 31 January 1998 producers may benefit, on request, from aid granted by the competent German authorities for the delivery of:

- piglets falling within CN code 0103 91 10 weighing 25 kilograms or more on average per batch,
- young piglets falling within CN code 0103 91 10 weighing 8 kilograms or more on average per batch.

2. Seventy per cent of the expenditure related to this aid shall be financed by the Community budget, for a total maximum number of piglets as laid down in Annex I.

Article 2

Only piglets raised in the administrative regions listed in Annex II to this Regulation can be delivered, provided that the veterinary provisions laid down by Decision 98/104/EC apply in the regions on the day the animals are delivered.

Article 3

On the day they are delivered, the animals shall be weighed and killed in such a way as to prevent the disease from spreading.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 349, 31. 12. 1994, p. 105.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 25, 31. 1. 1998, p. 98.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 363, 27. 12. 1990, p. 51.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 62, 15. 3. 1993, p. 49.

They shall be transported without delay to a rendering plant and processed into products falling within CN codes 1501 00 11, 1518 00 and 2301 10 00, in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 3 of Directive 90/667/EEC.

These operations shall be carried out under the permanent supervision of the competent German authorities.

Article 4

1. For piglets weighing 25 kilograms or more on average per batch, the aid provided for in Article 1(1), per head at farm gate, shall be equal to the average price for piglets in the 25 kilograms weight category, recorded on the markets of the new *Länder* during the week preceding the delivery of the piglets to the competent authorities and published each week by the ZMP in its booklet *Vieh und Fleisch* (Livestock and meat).

2. For piglets and young piglets in other weight categories, the aid shall be equal to the aid fixed pursuant to paragraph 1:

- (a) less 15 % for piglets weighing less than 25 kilograms but more than 24 kilograms on average per batch;
- (b) less 20 % for young piglets weighing 8 kilograms or more on average per batch;

- (c) less 30 % for young piglets weighing less than 8 kilograms but more than 7,6 kilograms on average per batch.

Article 5

The competent German authorities shall adopt all measures necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Regulation and in particular with Article 2 thereof. They shall inform the Commission accordingly as soon as possible.

Article 6

The competent German authorities shall send the Commission each Wednesday the following information concerning the previous week:

- the number and total weight of piglets and young piglets delivered,
- the aid for the piglets referred to in Article 4(1).

Article 7

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 31 January 1998.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 February 1998.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Total maximum number of piglets from 31 January 1998:

Piglets and young piglets	15 000 head
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ANNEX II

In the *Land* of Mecklenburg-Western Pommerania, the administrative regions listed in the Annex to Decision 98/104/EC.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 371/98
of 17 February 1998
fixing the export refunds on poultrymeat

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2916/95⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 8 (3) thereof,

Whereas Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 provides that the difference between prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 (1) of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 provides that from 1 July 1995 all exports for which refunds are requested, with the exception of exports of day-old chicks, shall be subject to the presentation of an export licence with advance fixing of the refund; whereas the specific implementing rules for these arrangements are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1372/95⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2370/96⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas the present market situation in certain third countries and that regarding competition on particular third country markets make it necessary to fix a refund differentiated by destination for certain products in the poultrymeat sector;

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 these rules and criteria to the present situation on the market in poultrymeat that the refund should be fixed at an amount which would permit Community participation in world trade and would also take account of the nature of these exports and their importance at the present time;

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

The list of product codes for which, when they are exported, the export refund referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 is granted, and the amount of that refund shall be as shown in the Annex hereto for exports to be carried out on the basis of the export licences referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1372/95 or on the basis of the 'ex-post' export licences referred to in Article 9 of the same Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 February 1998.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 February 1998.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 77.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 305, 19. 12. 1995, p. 49.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 133, 17. 6. 1995, p. 26.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 323, 13. 12. 1996, p. 12.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 387, 31. 12. 1992, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 22, 31. 1. 1995, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 108, 1. 5. 1993, p. 106.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ L 188, 27. 7. 1996, p. 22.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 17 February 1998 fixing the export refunds on poultry-meat

Product code	Destination of refund ⁽¹⁾	Amount of refund	Product code	Destination of refund ⁽¹⁾	Amount of refund
		ECU/100 units			ECU/100 kg
0105 11 11 9000	01	1,40	0207 14 20 9900	03	8,50
0105 11 19 9000	01	1,40		06	7,00
0105 11 91 9000	01	1,40	0207 14 60 9900	03	8,50
0105 11 99 9000	01	1,40		06	7,00
		ECU/100 kg	0207 14 70 9190	03	8,50
0207 12 10 9900	02	28,00		06	7,00
	03	13,00	0207 14 70 9290	03	8,50
0207 12 90 9190	02	28,00		06	7,00
	03	13,00			

⁽¹⁾ The destinations are as follows:

01 All destinations except the United States of America,

02 Angola, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Yemen, Lebanon and Iran,

03 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia,

06 All destinations except the United States of America, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Switzerland and those of 03 above.

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 372/98

of 17 February 1998

fixing representative prices and additional import duties in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1484/95

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2771/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in eggs ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1516/96 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 5 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2777/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in poultrymeat ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2916/95 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 5 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2783/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common system of trade for ovalbumin and lactalbumin ⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2916/95, and in particular Article 3 (4) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 136/98 ⁽⁷⁾, fixes detailed rules for implementing the system of additional import duties and fixes additional import duties in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin;

Whereas it results from regular monitoring of the information providing the basis for the verification of the import prices in the poultrymeat and egg sectors and for egg albumin that the representative prices and additional duties for imports of certain products should be amended taking into account variations of prices according to origin; whereas, therefore, representative prices and corresponding additional duties should be published;

Whereas it is necessary to apply this amendment as soon as possible, given the situation on the market;

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

Annex I to amended Regulation (EC) No 1484/95 is hereby replaced by the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 18 February 1998.

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

Done at Brussels, 17 February 1998.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 49.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 189, 30. 7. 1996, p. 99.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 77.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 305, 19. 12. 1995, p. 49.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 282, 1. 11. 1975, p. 104.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ L 145, 29. 6. 1995, p. 47.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ L 15, 21. 1. 1998, p. 10.

ANNEX

ANNEX I

CN code	Description	Representative price ECU/100 kg	Additional duty ECU/100 kg	Origin (¹)
0207 14 10	Boneless cuts of fowls of the species <i>gallus domesticus</i> , frozen	216,6	25	01
		225,6	22	02
		205,5	28	03
		258,1	13	04
		245,5	16	05
0207 27 10	Boneless cuts of turkey, frozen	243,8	16	04
1602 32 11	Preparations uncooked of the species <i>gallus domesticus</i>	221,6	20	01
		244,8	13	02
		218,4	21	03
1602 39 21	Preparations uncooked other than turkeys and of the species <i>gallus domesticus</i>	221,6	20	01

(¹) Origin of imports:

- 01 China
- 02 Brazil
- 03 Thailand
- 04 Chile
- 05 Argentina.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 February 1998

approving the monitoring plan for the detection of residues or substances in live animals and animal products presented by France

(Only the French text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(98/151/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

Having regard to Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first and the second subparagraphs of Article 8 (1) thereof,

The monitoring plan for the detection of the residues and substances referred to in Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC in live animals and animal products presented by France is hereby approved.

Article 2

Whereas France forwarded to the Commission, in a document dated 26 September 1997, a plan specifying the national measures to be implemented during 1998 for the detection of certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products; whereas that plan was amended by a document dated 2 December 1997, in accordance with the Commission's request, bringing it into line with the requirements of Directive 96/23/EC;

France shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to implement the plan referred to in Article 1.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the French Republic.

Whereas examination of this plan has shown that it complies with Directive 96/23/EC, and in particular Articles 5 and 7 thereof;

Done at Brussels, 10 February 1998.

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 125, 23. 5. 1996, p. 10.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 February 1998

approving the monitoring plan for the detection of residues or substances in live animals and animal products presented by the United Kingdom

(Only the English text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(98/152/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first and the second subparagraphs of Article 8 (1) thereof,

Whereas the United Kingdom forwarded to the Commission, in a document dated 27 June 1997, a plan specifying the national measures to be implemented during 1998 for the detection of certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products; whereas that plan was amended and supplemented by a document dated 17 November 1997, in accordance with the Commission's request, bringing it into line with the requirements of Directive 96/23/EC;

Whereas examination of this plan has shown that it complies with Directive 96/23/EC, and in particular Articles 5 and 7 thereof;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The monitoring plan for the detection of the residues and substances referred to in Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC in live animals and animal products presented by the United Kingdom is hereby approved.

Article 2

The United Kingdom shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to implement the plan referred to in Article 1.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Done at Brussels, 10 February 1998.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 125, 23. 5. 1996, p. 10.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 February 1998

approving the monitoring plan for the detection of residues or substances in live animals and animal products presented by Austria

(Only the German text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(98/153/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first and the second subparagraphs of Article 8 (1) thereof,

Whereas Austria forwarded to the Commission, in a document dated 24 September 1997, a plan specifying the national measures to be implemented during 1998 for the detection of certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products; whereas that plan was amended by a document dated 19 November 1997 and by a document dated 7 January 1998, in accordance with the Commission's request, bringing it into line with the requirements of Directive 96/23/EC;

Whereas examination of this plan has shown that it complies with Directive 96/23/EC, and in particular Articles 5 and 7 thereof;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The monitoring plan for the detection of the residues and substances referred to in Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC in live animals and animal products presented by Austria is hereby approved.

Article 2

Austria shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to implement the plan referred to in Article 1.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Austria.

Done at Brussels, 10 February 1998.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 125, 23. 5. 1996, p. 10.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 February 1998

approving the monitoring plan for the detection of residues or substances in live animals and animal products presented by Finland

(Only the Finnish text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(98/154/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first and the second subparagraphs of Article 8 (1) thereof,

Whereas Finland forwarded to the Commission, in a document dated 30 June 1997, a plan specifying the national measures to be implemented during 1998 for the detection of certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products; whereas that plan was amended by a document dated 25 November 1997, in accordance with the Commission's request, bringing it into line with the requirements of Directive 96/23/EC;

Whereas examination of this plan has shown that it complies with Directive 96/23/EC, and in particular Articles 5 and 7 thereof;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The monitoring plan for the detection of the residues and substances referred to in Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC in live animals and animal products presented by Finland is hereby approved.

Article 2

Finland shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to implement the plan referred to in Article 1.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Finland.

Done at Brussels, 10 February 1998.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 125, 23. 5. 1996, p. 10.

COMMISSION DECISION

of 10 February 1998

approving the monitoring plan for the detection of residues or substances in live animals and animal products presented by Sweden

(Only the Swedish text is authentic)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(98/155/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 96/23/EC of 29 April 1996 on measures to monitor certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products and repealing Directives 85/358/EEC and 86/469/EEC and Decisions 89/187/EEC and 91/664/EEC⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first and the second subparagraphs of Article 8 (1) thereof,

Whereas Sweden forwarded to the Commission, in a document dated 26 June 1997, a plan specifying the national measures to be implemented during 1998 for the detection of certain substances and residues thereof in live animals and animal products; whereas that plan was amended by a document dated 30 December 1997, in accordance with the Commission's request, bringing it into line with the requirements of Directive 96/23/EC;

Whereas examination of this plan has shown that it complies with Directive 96/23/EC, and in particular Articles 5 and 7 thereof;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Veterinary Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The monitoring plan for the detection of the residues and substances referred to in Annex I to Directive 96/23/EC in live animals and animal products presented by Sweden is hereby approved.

Article 2

Sweden shall adopt the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to implement the plan referred to in Article 1.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Sweden.

Done at Brussels, 10 February 1998.

For the Commission

Franz FISCHLER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 125, 23. 5. 1996, p. 10.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 98/37/EC of 28 November 1997 approving the programme for the eradication of rabies for 1998 presented by France and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 16 of 21 January 1998)

On page 11, in Article 3(2), first indent:

for: '... every three months ...',

read: '... every six months ...'.

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 98/38/EC of 28 November 1997 approving the programme for the eradication of rabies for 1998 presented by Luxembourg and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 16 of 21 January 1998)

On page 12, in Article 3(2), first indent:

for: '... every three months ...',

read: '... every six months ...'.

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 98/39/EC of 28 November 1997 approving the programme for the eradication of rabies for 1998 presented by Belgium and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 16 of 21 January 1998)

On page 13, in Article 3(2), first indent:

for: '... every three months ...',

read: '... every six months ...'.

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 98/40/EC of 28 November 1997 approving the programme for the eradication of rabies for 1998 presented by Germany and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 16 of 21 January 1998)

On page 14, in Article 3(2), first indent:

for: '... every three months ...',

read: '... every six months ...'.

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 98/41/EC of 28 November 1997 approving the programme for the eradication of rabies for 1998 presented by Italy and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 16 of 21 January 1998)

On page 15, in Article 3(2), first indent:

for: '... every three months ...',

read: '... every six months ...'.

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 98/42/EC of 28 November 1997 approving the programme for the eradication of rabies for 1998 presented by Austria and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 16 of 21 January 1998)

On page 16, in Article 3(2), first indent:

for: '... every three months ...',

read: '... every six months ...'.

Corrigendum to Commission Decision 98/43/EC of 28 November 1997 approving the programme for the eradication of rabies for 1998 presented by Finland and fixing the level of the Community's financial contribution

(Official Journal of the European Communities L 16 of 21 January 1998)

On page 17, in Article 3(2), first indent:

for: '... every three months ...',

read: '... every six months ...'.
