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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1764/86
of 27 May 1986
on minimum quality requirements for tomato-based products eligible for
production aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 of 24 February 1986 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6 (4) thereof,

Whereas Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 426/86 provides for a system of production aid for certain products ; whereas Article 6 (1) (b) of the Regulation lays down that aid shall be paid only for products which meet minimum quality standards to be laid down ;

Whereas the aim of such quality requirements is to avoid production of products for which no demand exists or products which would create distortion of the market ; whereas the requirements must be based on traditional fair manufacturing procedures ;

Whereas with a view to implementing the production aid system this Regulation must be applied in conjunction with Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1599/84 of 5 June 1984 laying down detailed rules for the application of production aid for products processed from fruit and vegetables ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1155/86 ⁽³⁾, in particular as regards examination of the processed products ;

Whereas the quality requirements laid down in this Regulation are measures for implementing the production aid system ; whereas quality requirements for the marketing of the products are not yet established by the Community ; whereas national requirements to that end may continue to be applied by the Member States, provided they are compatible with the provisions of the Treaty on the free movement of goods ;

Whereas the Management Committee for Products Processed from Fruit and Vegetables has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its Chairman,

Article 1

This Regulation lays down the minimum quality requirements which tomato-based products, as defined in Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1599/84, shall meet in order to benefit from the production aid provided for in Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 426/86.

Article 2

For the manufacture of the products referred to in Article 1 only fresh, red, healthy, ripe, sound and clean tomatoes (fruit of *Lycopersicum esculentum* P. Mill), suitable for processing, shall be used and, where applicable, only the varieties provided for in Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1599/84.

TITLE I

Requirements for peeled tomatoes

Article 3

For the purposes of this Title 'peeled tomatoes' means :

- whole and non-whole peeled frozen tomatoes, and
- whole and non-whole peeled preserved tomatoes

as defined in Article 1 (2) (h), (ij), (k), and (l) of Regulation (EEC) No 1599/84.

Article 4

1. Only the following ingredients may be added to peeled tomatoes :

- water,
- tomato juice,
- tomato concentrate,
- common salt (sodium chloride),
- natural spices, aromatic herbs and their extracts, and natural aromas.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 49, 27. 2. 1986, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 152, 8. 6. 1984, p. 16.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 105, 22. 4. 1986, p. 24.

As additives in the manufacture of peeled tomatoes only citric acid (E 330) and calcium chloride (509) may be used.

2. The quantity of added common salt must not exceed 3 % of the net weight and when calcium chloride is added, the total calcium-ion content must not exceed 0,045 % in whole style and 0,080 % in non-whole style. When determining the quantity of added common salt, the natural content of chlorides shall be considered as equal to 2 % of the dry weight content.

3. Added tomato juice and tomato concentrate shall meet the minimum requirements laid down in Title II.

Article 5

1. Peeled tomatoes shall be free from flavours and odours foreign to the product and their colour shall be characteristic for the variety used and for properly processed peeled tomatoes.

2. Peeled tomatoes shall be practically free from peel. Whole peeled tomatoes shall also be practically free from blemished units.

3. The mould count of peeled tomatoes (the tomatoes and the covering liquid) shall not exceed 50 % positive fields and the pH level shall not exceed 4,5.

Article 6

1. The products shall be considered as complying with Article 5 (2) when the following tolerances for defects are not exceeded :

- blemishes : 35 cm² aggregate area ;
- peel :
 - whole style : 300 cm² aggregate area,
 - non-whole : 1 250 cm² aggregate area.

The tolerances fixed are per 10 kg net weight.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 :

- (a) 'blemishes' means areas into which lesions on the surface have penetrated and as a result thereof contrast strongly in colour or texture with the normal tomato tissue and should normally have been removed during processing ;
- (b) 'peel' means both peel adhering to the tomato flesh and peel found loose in the container.

Article 7

1. In respect of peeled preserved tomatoes the tomatoes and covering liquid in a container shall occupy not less than 90 % of the water capacity of the container.

2. The drained net weight of whole peeled preserved tomatoes shall on average be at least equal to 56 % of the water capacity, expressed in grams, of the container.

3. When peeled preserved tomatoes are packed in glass containers the water capacity shall be reduced by 20 ml before the percentages referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are calculated.

TITLE II

Requirements for tomato juice and tomato concentrate

Article 8

For the purposes of this Title 'tomato juice' and 'tomato concentrate' mean the products defined in Article 1 (2) (n) and (o) of Regulation (EEC) No 1599/84.

Article 9

1. Only the following ingredients may be added to tomato juice and tomato concentrate :

- common salt (sodium chloride),
- natural spices, aromatic herbs and their extracts, and natural aromas.

2. As an additive in the manufacture of tomato juice and tomato concentrate citric acid (E 330) may be used. Furthermore, in the manufacture of :

- tomato juice with a dry weight content of less than 7 %, ascorbic acid (E 300) may be used. However, the ascorbic acid content shall not exceed 0,03 % by weight of the finished product,
- tomato concentrate in powder form, silicon dioxide (551) may be used. However, the silicon dioxide content shall not exceed 1 % by weight of the finished product.

3. The quantity of added common salt shall not exceed :

- (a) 15 % by weight of the dry weight content for tomato concentrate having a dry weight content exceeding 20 % ; and
- (b) 3 % by weight of the net weight for other tomato concentrates and for tomato juice.

When determining the quantity of added common salt, the natural content of chlorides shall be considered as equal to 2 % of the dry weight content.

Article 10

1. Tomato juice and tomato concentrate shall have :

- (a) a characteristic red colour ; and
- (b) a good flavour, characteristic of a properly processed product.

The products shall be free of any foreign taste, in particular the taste of burned or caramelized product.

2. Tomato juice and tomato concentrate shall be :
- (a) free of visible extraneous plant material, including skin, seeds and other coarse parts of tomatoes ;
 - (b) practically free of mineral impurities.

3. The requirements provided for in paragraph 2 are considered as complied with when :

- (a) any extraneous plant materials can be established only by intensive examination by the naked eye ; and
- (b) the mineral impurities content does not exceed 0,1 % of the dry weight content, reduced by any added common salt and, in respect of tomato concentrate in powder form, any added silicon dioxide.

4. Tomato juice and tomato concentrate shall have :

- (a) an evenly divided texture and consistency indicating proper processing practices ;
- (b) a sugar content expressed as invert sugar of at least 42 % by weight of the dry weight content reduced by any added common salt ;
- (c) a total titratable acidity, expressed as crystallized monohydrate citric acid, not exceeding 10 % by weight of the dry weight content reduced by any added common salt ;
- (d) a volatile acidity, expressed as acetic acid not exceeding 0,4 % by weight of the dry weight content, reduced by any added common salt ;
- (e) a pH level not exceeding 4,5.

5. The mould count of tomato juice and tomato concentrate shall, when diluted with water to reach 8 % dry weight content, not exceed 70 % positive fields. For tomato juice with a dry weight content of less than 8 %, the percentage of positive fields shall be reduced proportionally to the dry weight content.

TITLE III

Requirements for tomato flakes

Article 11

For the purposes of this Title 'tomato flakes' means the product defined in Article 1 (2) (m) of Regulation (EEC) No 1599/84.

Article 12

1. Tomato flakes shall have :
- (a) a characteristic red colour ; and
 - (b) a good flavour, characteristic of a properly processed product ; and

(c) be free from flavours and odours foreign to the product.

2. The dry weight content of tomato flakes shall be at least 93 %.

3. The content of mineral and vegetable impurities together shall not exceed 1 % by weight of the product. For this purpose, 'vegetable impurities' means plant material visible by the naked eye which is not part of the tomato itself or which has been attached to the fresh tomato but should have been removed during processing, in particular tomato leaves, stalks, calyx bracts.

4. As an additive in the manufacture of tomato flakes only silicon dioxide (551) may be used. However, the silicon dioxide content shall not exceed 1 % by weight.

5. The mould count of tomato flakes shall, when homogenized in water to reach 8 % dry weight content, not exceed 70 % positive fields.

TITLE IV

Requirements as to containers and verification

Article 13

1. Containers with preserved peeled tomatoes, whole or non-whole, and tomato juice shall be marked with a reference identifying the date and year of production and the processor. In cases where tomato juice processed on different dates has been stored together before packing, the marking shall allow identification of all the production dates.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to other tomato-based products when such products at the moment of processing are packed in the container in which they are intended to leave the processor's premises. In cases where such products are stored in tanks or similar containers for subsequent packing or reprocessing, the date or dates of production shall be indicated on the containers. When such products are packed in their ultimate containers, these containers shall bear a reference allowing identification of the production date or dates and the processor.

3. The marking referred to in this Article may be in code form and shall be approved by the competent authorities in the Member State where production takes place. These authorities may adopt additional provisions as to the marking itself.

Article 14

The processor shall daily and at regular intervals during the processing period verify that the products comply with the requirements for eligibility from aid. The result of the verifications shall be recorded.

Article 15

1. The methods of analysis for determining:

- (a) dry weight content;
- (b) natural soluble solids;
- (c) salt content;
- (d) sugars content;
- (e) total acidity;
- (f) volatile acidity;
- (g) mineral impurities content;
- (h) pH level;
- (i) calcium ion content; and

(j) silicon dioxide content

are laid down in the Annex.

2. Mould count shall be determined in accordance with the AOAC (Association of Official Analytical Chemists) method (Howard mould count).

3. The methods referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be used for definitive determination of the eligibility for production aid. Other methods may be used for routine analysis.

Article 16

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 July 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 27 May 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

ANNEX

DRY WEIGHT CONTENT

1. Principle

The dry weight content means the total content of natural solids (NTS).

The total content of natural solids, both soluble and insoluble, is determined by gravimetry after drying the product at 70 °C in a vacuum.

2. Apparatus

- 2.1. Good quality vacuum oven having a uniform heat distribution (70 °C $\pm$ 1 °C) and in which a vacuum can be maintained for several hours after the pump has stopped.
- 2.2. Laboratory vacuum pump capable of maintaining a pressure in the operating oven of less than 25 mm Hg if necessary.
- 2.3. Air-drying installation.
A gas purifier containing sulphuric acid must be connected to the air-intake aperture of the oven.
- 2.4. Water bath.
- 2.5. Flat-bottomed dishes with airtight lids, preferably 6 cm in diameter.
- 2.6. Analytical balance accurate to 0,1 mg.
- 2.7. Desiccator containing silica gel indicator.
- 2.8. Kieselguhr washed with acid.
- 2.9. Air-circulation oven operating at 110 °C.

3. Procedure

- 3.1. Place about 15 mg of kieselguhr per cm² in each dish (about 0,4 g in each 6-cm-diameter dish).
- 3.2. Dry the dishes, with lids removed, in an air-circulation oven operating at 110 °C for at least 30 minutes.
- 3.3. Replace the dish lids, cool in a desiccator and weigh.
- 3.4. Remove the dish lids and quickly place an appropriate quantity of well-mixed sample in the dishes. Replace lids and weigh as quickly as possible. The weight of the sample must be between 9 and 20 mg of total solids per cm² of the surface area at the bottom of the capsule.
- 3.5. Remove the lid, stir the sample and the kieselguhr together using a glass rod and add distilled water until a homogeneous sludge is uniformly spread over the bottom of each dish. Wash the glass rod with distilled water.
- 3.6. Bring the sample to apparent dryness (residual moisture content less than 50 % of dry weight content) using one of the following methods:
 - 3.6.1. Place the dishes on a water bath containing boiling water until the residue solidifies, turns a pinkish colour and begins to reach apparent dryness.
 - 3.6.2. Place the dishes in a forced-airflow oven operating at 70 °C. The oven must have a sufficiently rapid circulation of air inside it and sufficient exchange with the air outside it to achieve rapid evacuation of moisture. Examine the dishes at intervals of 30 minutes or less and remove them as soon as they reach apparent dryness.
 - 3.6.3. Place the dishes in a vacuum drying oven at 70 °C, with the regulating tap partly open to enable air to flow quickly through the oven at a pressure of not less than 310 mm Hg. Examine the dishes at 30-minute intervals and remove them as soon as they reach apparent dryness.
- 3.7. Place the partially dried samples in a vacuum drying oven, with the dishes resting directly on the shelf.
Allow dry air to enter the oven, passing through the H₂SO₄ purifier at a rate of two to four bubbles per second.
Dry the samples for four hours at 70 °C and at a pressure not exceeding 50 mm Hg.
The oven temperature may be as low as 65 °C when drying begins, but must rise to between 69 and 71 °C within the first hour.
- 3.8. Remove dishes from oven, quickly replace lids and cool in a desiccator.
- 3.9. Weigh capsules as soon as they have cooled to room temperature (after about 20 minutes).

4. Expression of results

Percentage of natural total solids

$$\% \text{ NTS} = \frac{\text{weight of residue}}{\text{weight of sample}} \times 100$$

5. Natural total solids

The natural total solid content is determined after the chloride content has been determined and added salt has been deducted. The pre-existing natural salt content is fixed arbitrarily at 2 % of the total solid content.

NATURAL TOTAL SOLUBLE SOLIDS**1. Definition**

Natural total soluble solids (NTSS) determined by the refractometric method: the sucrose concentration of an aqueous solution having the same refractive index as the product analyzed, under specified conditions of preparation and temperature. The concentration is expressed in percent by mass.

2. Principle

A refractometer is used to measure the refractive index of a test solution at 20 °C and this refractive index is then converted, using tables, into the natural soluble solids content (expressed as sucrose). Alternatively, the natural soluble solids content may be read directly on the refractometer.

3. Apparatus

Standard laboratory equipment, including:

- 3.1. Refractometer, having a graduated scale showing the refractive index and accurate to 0,0005. The refractometer must be set to show a refractive index of 1,3330 for distilled water at 20 °C. It must also be set, for prisms or standard solution, to show a refractive index of 1,3920, alternatively
- 3.2. Refractometer, having a graduated scale showing the percentage by mass of sucrose and accurate to 0,1 %. The refractometer must be set to show a soluble solid (sucrose) content of zero for distilled water at 20 °C. It must also be set, for prisms or standard solution, to show a soluble solid (expressed as sucrose) content of 36 %.
- 3.3. A water-circulation system, enabling the prisms of the refractometer (3.1 or 3.2) to be kept at a constant temperature (varying by no more than 0,5 °C) of about 20 °C, which is the reference temperature (see 5.1).
- 3.4. A beaker of suitable capacity.

4. Procedure**4.1. Preparation of the test solution⁽¹⁾**

The laboratory sample must be well mixed. Press part of the sample through a non-absorbent gauze (or similar material) folded in four. Discard the first few drops of liquid and use the rest for analysis.

4.2. Analysis

Adjust the water circulation system (3.3) to operate at the required temperature (between 15 and 25 °C) and set it in operation so that the prisms of the refractometer (3.1 or 3.2) reach the same temperature, which must be kept constant to within 0,5 °C during the analysis.

Bring the test solution (4.1) to a temperature similar to that to be used in the analysis. Place a small quantity of the test solution (two or three drops are sufficient) on the fixed prism of the refractometer (3.1 or 3.2) and immediately adjust the movable prism. The field of vision must be suitably illuminated. A sodium vapour lamp may be used to obtain more precise results (particularly if the products are coloured or dark).

Move the dividing-line between the light and dark areas of the field of vision so that it coincides with the intersection between the cross-hairs on the scale and read off the value of the refractive index on the percentage by mass of sucrose according to the type of apparatus used (3.1 or 3.2).

⁽¹⁾ If the products are thick or highly concentrated, it may not be possible to extract the drops of liquid required for refractometric analysis. Under these circumstances the analysis should not be carried out. Under no circumstances should the sample be diluted with water.

4.3. *Number of determination*

Two determinations should be carried out on each sample.

5. **Expression of results**5.1. *Corrections*

If the analysis has been carried out at a temperature other than $20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$, the following corrections must be made :

(a) where the scale shows the refractive index (3.1) use the following formula :

$$n_D^{20} = n_D^t = 0,00013 (t - 20)$$

where t is the temperature used for the analysis, in degrees Celsius ;

(b) where the scale shows the percentage by mass of sucrose (3.2), the result should be corrected using Table 1.

5.2. *Procedure for calculating the soluble solids content*

The soluble solids content, expressed as a percentage by mass, is calculated as follows :

5.2.1. Refractometer having a graduated scale showing refractive indices

Read from Table 2 the percentage by mass of sucrose which corresponds to the value obtained from 4.2, corrected, if necessary, by 5.1 (a). The soluble solids content is equal to the number thus found. The result should be taken to be the arithmetical average of the two determinations provided the conditions for repeatability (see 5.3) are met. Express the result to one decimal place.

5.2.2. Refractometer having a graduated scale showing percentages by mass of sucrose

The soluble solids content expressed as a percentage by mass of sucrose is equal to the number found at 4.2, corrected where necessary by 5.1 (b). The result should be taken to be the arithmetical average of the two determinations provided the conditions for repeatability (see 5.3) are met. Express the result to one decimal point.

5.3. *Repeatability*

The difference between the results of two determinations carried out in rapid succession by the same analyst must not exceed 0,2 g of soluble solid per 100 g of product.

6. **Natural soluble solids**

The natural total soluble solid content is determined after the chloride content has been determined and added salt has been deducted. For every 1 % chloride, 1,13 degrees Brix or 0,0157 refractive index must be subtracted (at 20°C). These corrections take account of the pre-existing natural salt content, which is fixed arbitrarily at 2 % of the total solid content.

TABLE 1

Correction of readings to be made when using a refractometer having a scale showing the sucrose content, for temperatures other than $20^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0,5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Temperature $^{\circ}\text{C}$	Soluble solid content shown on the scale in % (mm)						
	5	10	15	20	30	40	50
Corrections to be subtracted							
15	0,25	0,27	0,31	0,31	0,34	0,35	0,36
16	0,21	0,23	0,27	0,27	0,29	0,31	0,31
17	0,16	0,18	0,20	0,20	0,22	0,23	0,23
18	0,11	0,12	0,14	0,15	0,16	0,16	0,15
19	0,06	0,07	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,09
Corrections to be added							
21	0,06	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,07
22	0,12	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,14
23	0,18	0,20	0,20	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,21
24	0,24	0,26	0,26	0,27	0,28	0,28	0,28
25	0,30	0,32	0,32	0,34	0,36	0,36	0,36

TABLE 2

Percentage by mass of soluble solids (expressed as sucrose) in relation to the refractive index

Refractive index	Soluble solids (expressed as sucrose)	Refractive index	Soluble solids (expressed as sucrose)
n_D^{20}	% (m/m)	n_D^{20}	% (m/m)
1,333 0	0	1,374 0	26
1,334 4	1	1,375 8	27
1,335 9	2	1,377 5	28
1,337 3	3	1,379 3	29
1,338 8	4	1,381 1	30
1,340 4	5	1,382 9	31
1,341 8	6	1,384 7	32
1,343 3	7	1,386 5	33
1,344 8	8	1,388 3	34
1,346 3	9	1,390 2	35
1,347 8	10	1,392 0	36
1,349 4	11	1,393 9	37
1,350 9	12	1,395 8	38
1,352 5	13	1,397 8	39
1,354 1	14	1,399 7	40
1,355 7	15	1,401 6	41
1,357 3	16	1,403 6	42
1,358 9	17	1,405 6	43
1,360 5	18	1,407 6	44
1,362 2	19	1,409 6	45
1,363 8	20	1,411 7	46
1,365 5	21	1,413 7	47
1,367 2	22	1,415 8	48
1,368 9	23	1,417 9	49
1,370 6	24	1,420 1	50
1,372 3	25		

CONTENT OF SALT

1. Principle

A test sample of the product is diluted. An excess of titrated silver nitrate solution is then added. The excess is then standardized with a titrated solution of potassium thiocyanate in the presence of ferric ammonia alum.

2. Preparation of the sample

- 2.1. Weigh out $\frac{300}{R}$ g of the product, where R is the total soluble solids content.
- 2.2. Transfer product to a 200-ml volumetric flask, using distilled water which has been recently boiled and cooled.
Rinse the weighing vessel with distilled water and transfer the rinse water to the volumetric flask. Make up to the mark with distilled water.
- 2.3. Shake well and filter the solution using a pleated filter.
- 2.4. Transfer 20 ml of the filtrate to a 250-ml conical flask and dilute with 40 to 50 ml of distilled water

3. The Charpentier-Volhard method

3.1. Reagents

- 3.1.1. Standard silver nitrate solution 0,1 N.
- 3.1.2. Pure nitric acid $d = 1,4$.
- 3.1.3. Saturated solution of ferric ammonium sulphate $(\text{NH}_4\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O})$.
- 3.1.4. Standard potassium thiocyanate solution 0,1 N.

3.2. *Apparatus*

3.2.1. Analytical balance

3.2.2. 200-ml conical flask

3.2.3. Class 'A' 10-ml graduated pipette

3.2.4. Class 'A' 20-ml graduated pipette

3.2.5. 25-ml burette, Class 'A' according to the ISO draft recommendation.

3.3. *Procedure*

Add about 2 ml of reagent No 2 and 10 ml (measured with a graduated pipette) of solution No 1.

Boil for five minutes, then cool.

Titrate using solution No 4 until the liquid turns a persistent pink colour, after adding a few drops of solution No 3. An initial determination is made using distilled water (white).

3.4. *Expression of results*

The difference between the used volumes of solutions No 1 and No 4 represents the volume of silver nitrate solution used to precipitate the chlorides present in the test sample, reduction made for white. 1 ml of silver nitrate solution 0,1 N corresponds to 0,00585 g of sodium chloride. Express the results in grams of sodium chloride per 100 g of the product.

Note that the pre-existing natural salt content is fixed arbitrarily at 2 % of the total solid content.

$$\text{Natural chloride content (Cl}_{\text{nat}}) = \frac{2 (\text{NTS} - \text{Cl}_T)}{100}$$

where :

NTS = dry weight content,

Cl_T = total chlorides.

Added chlorides = Cl_T — Cl_{nat}.

CONTENT OF SUGARS

1. **Principle**

Usually between 40 and 60 % of the dry weight content in tomato derivatives consists of reducing sugars, mostly glucose and fructose in roughly equal proportions. The natural sucrose content of tomatoes is negligible. The natural sugar content is determined by the Lane and Eynon method without inversion. The Lane and Eynon method uses Fehling's solution.

2. **Reagents**2.1. *Copper sulphate solution*

Dissolve in distilled water 34,639 g of CuSO₄·5H₂O, dilute to 500 ml and filter through glass wool or filter paper.

2.2. *Alkaline solution of potassium sodium tartrate*

Dissolve 173 g of potassium sodium tartrate 4H₂O (Rochelle salt) with 50 g of NaOH in water and dilute to 500 ml. Leave standing for two days, then filter through asbestos.

2.3. Saturated solution of lead acetate.

2.4. *Carrez solution*

I. Aqueous solution of potassium ferrocyanide 15 %.

II. Aqueous solution of zinc acetate 30 %.

2.5. Aqueous solution of 1 % methylene blue.

2.6. Saturated solution of Na₂SO₄ (sodium sulphate) or sodium oxalate.

2.7. Solution of 1 % phenolphthalein in alcohol.

2.8. Solution of NaOH 0,1 N (4 g NaOH in 1 000 ml water).

3. **Apparatus**

3.1. Analytical balance.

3.2. Filter paper for rapid filtration.

3.3. 25-ml burette.

3.4. Erlenmeyer conical flask.

3.5. 10-ml pipette.

3.6. Kohlrausch-type 200-ml volumetric flask.

4. Procedure

- 4.1. For the determination of sugars in tomato derivatives using the Lane and Eynon method, the quantity of the sample analyzed must be such that, after clarification and dilution, the sugar solution analyzed must contain a quantity of sugar such that 10 ml of Fehling's solution is completely reduced by 25 to 50 ml of sugar solution. The sugar solution must therefore contain between 105 and 205 mg of invert sugar per 100 ml of solution, as shown in the Table.

During determination, the measured sugar solution is diluted so that 32 ml are required to reduce 10 ml of Fehling's solution : this concentration falls in the middle of the range given in the Table. The sugar solution thus contains roughly 160 mg of invert sugar per 100 ml of solution.

- 4.2. Weigh out a quantity of tomato derivative corresponding to approximately $\frac{150}{R}$ g, where R is the NTSS (natural total soluble solids) content.
- 4.3. Transfer the test sample to a 200-ml round-bottom flask. Rinse the test sample container and transfer the rinse water to the flask : then make up to the mark using distilled water.
- 4.4. Remove 100 ml of this solution using a pipette and transfer to a 250-ml volumetric flask.
- 4.5. Using a pipette, add 4 to 5 ml of saturated lead acetate solution ; continue to add this solution carefully, two drops at a time, until the liquid is clear.
- 4.6. Clarification should, however, preferably be obtained by adding 5 ml of Carrez solution I and 5 ml of Carrez solution II.
- 4.7. After clarification, allow the liquid to stand for 15 minutes. Then add a quantity of the saturated solution of sodium sulphate or sodium oxalate in order to remove any excess lead acetate. If there is any excess lead acetate, the addition of sodium sulphate or oxalate solution will produce a white precipitate.
- 4.8. Allow to stand for 15 minutes, then make up to the 250 ml mark with distilled water. Shake well, then filter using folded filter paper. Transfer some of the clear filtrate to a 100-ml burette : this solution is now ready for analysis.
- 4.9. Two determinations of the sugar content must be carried out :

(a) Test determination

Transfer 10 ml of a mixture of equal parts of Fehling's solutions into a 200-ml to 250-ml Erlenmeyer flask placed on a wire mesh. (Equal quantities of Fehling's solutions A and B should be mixed together a few minutes before the determination.) Using the burette, add about 25 ml of the sugar solution. Boil for 15 seconds.

Add further quantities of the solution every 10 seconds, until the blue colour becomes pale.

Add one or two drops of the methylene blue indicator and continue to add sugar solution until the indicator changes colour completely.

The boiling liquid turns reddish brown.

(b) Final determination

Place 10 ml of a mixture of equal parts of the Fehling's solutions in a 200- to 250-ml Erlenmeyer flask, then add directly the quantity of sugar solution which was used up during the test titration, less 0,5 ml. Bring the mixture to the boil and simmer for exactly two minutes. Add one or two drops of methylene blue, then add the remaining sugar solution, two or three drops at a time, at 10-second intervals for about one minute, until the blue colour of the indicator turns reddish brown.

Let A be the quantity of sugar solution used up, expressed in 0,1 ml.

As this is an empirical method, all the instructions given above must be followed rigorously.

5. Expression of results

The following Table should be used to calculate, from the number of ml of sugar solution used up, the invert sugar content of the sugar solution and of the quantity of tomato derivative contained in the test sample. The formula for the calculation is as follows :

$$\text{Total sugars in g per 100 g of product} = \frac{C \times 0,5}{\text{weight of sample}}$$

where C (column 3 of the Table) corresponds to the volume A of sugar solution used up (column 1 of the Table).

If the invert sugar content (expressed as percentage by weight of tomato derivative) is divided by the natural total soluble solids content (NTSS), the result is the invert sugar content per 100 g of soluble solids.

TABLE

mg of invert sugar per 10 ml Fehling's solution

A ml of sugar solution used up	B Invert sugar factors	C mg invert sugar in 100 ml solution	A ml of sugar solution used up	B Invert sugar factors	C mg invert sugar in 100 ml solution
25,0	51,2	204,8	38,0	51,9	136,6
2		203,4	2		135,9
4		201,9	4		135,3
6		200,4	6		134,6
8		198,9	8		134,0
26,0	51,3	197,4	39,0	52,0	133,3
2		196,0	2		132,7
4		194,6	4		132,0
6		193,2	6		131,4
8		191,8	8		130,7
27,0	51,4	190,4	40,0	52,0	130,1
2		189,1	2		129,5
4		187,7	4		128,9
6		186,4	6		128,3
8		185,0	8		127,7
28,0	51,4	183,7	41,0	52,1	127,1
2		182,5	2		126,5
4		181,2	4		125,9
6		180,0	6		125,4
8		178,7	8		124,8
29,0	51,5	177,5	42,0	52,1	124,2
2		176,3	2		123,6
4		175,2	4		123,1
6		174,0	6		122,5
8		172,9	8		122,0
30,0	51,5	171,7	43,0	52,2	121,4
2		170,6	2		120,9
4		169,5	4		120,3
6		168,5	6		119,8
8		167,4	8		119,2
31,0	51,6	166,3	44,0	52,2	118,7
2		165,3	2		118,2
4		164,3	4		117,7
6		163,2	6		117,1
8		162,2	8		116,6
32,0	51,6	161,2	45,0	52,3	116,1
2		160,3	2		115,6
4		159,4	4		115,1
6		158,4	6		114,7
8		157,5	8		114,2
33,0	51,7	156,6	46,0	52,3	113,7
2		155,7	2		113,2
4		154,8	4		112,8
6		154,0	6		112,3
8		153,1	8		111,9
34,0	51,7	152,2	47,0	52,4	111,4
2		151,3	2		111,0
4		150,5	4		110,5
6		149,6	6		110,5
8		148,8	8		109,6
35,0	51,8	147,9	48,0	52,4	109,2
2		147,1	2		108,8
4		146,3	4		108,4
6		145,5	6		107,9
8		144,7	8		147,5
36,0	51,8	143,9	49,0	52,5	107,1
2		143,2	2		106,7
4		142,4	4		106,3
6		141,7	6		105,9
8		140,9	8		105,5
37,0	51,9	140,2	50,0	52,5	105,1
2		139,5	2		
4		138,8	4		
6		138,0	6		
8		137,3	8		

TOTAL TITRATABLE ACIDITY**1. Principle**

The total natural acids content of the product is measured by titration with a solution of sodium hydroxide and using potentiometry.

2. Reagents

- 2.1. Titrated sodium hydroxide solution 0,1 N, free from carbon dioxide.
- 2.2. Buffer solutions with known pH values of about 8,0.
- 2.3. Solution of 1 % phenolphthalein in alcohol.

3. Apparatus

Standard laboratory equipment, including :

- potentiometer with glass electrode,
- mechanical or electromagnetic agitator,
- analytical balance,
- 50-ml beaker,
- 200-ml graduated pipette,
- 50-ml graduated pipette,
- 25-ml burette — Class 'A' according to the ISO draft recommendation.

4. Procedure

Weigh into a 50-ml beaker a quantity of product corresponding to $\frac{300}{R}$ g, $\pm 0,01$ g where R represents the NTSS (natural total soluble solids) content.

Transfer the sample to a 200-ml volumetric flask. Make up to 200 ml with boiled distilled water. Shake well. Filter. Remove 50 ml of filtrate and transfer to a squat beaker (400-ml minimum capacity). Add between 150 and 200 ml of boiled distilled water.

Using buffer solutions with pH values of about 8,0, check that the potentiometer is functioning correctly. Using the burette, add the sodium hydroxide solution (2.1) fairly quickly, while shaking, until the pH value is about 6,0. Add further solution slowly until the pH reaches 7,0. Then add further solution drop by drop, noting after each addition the volume of sodium hydroxide solution (2.1) and the pH value until a pH of $8,1 \pm 0,2$ is reached. Deduce, by interpolation, the exact volume of sodium hydroxide solution which corresponds to a pH value of 8,1.

At least two determinations must be carried out on the same prepared sample.

5. Expression of results

The titratable acidity is expressed as monohydrated citric acid as percentage of the dry weight content. 1 ml of sodium hydroxide solution (2.1) corresponds to 0,007 g of hydrated citric acid.

VOLATILE ACIDITY**1. Principle**

Volatile acids are removed in a stream of water vapour and titrated in the distillate in the presence of phenolphthalein or by using a pH meter.

2. Reagents

- 2.1. Titrated solution of sodium hydroxide N/50 (0,02 N) freshly prepared from a N/10 solution.
- 2.2. Solution of 0,05 % phenolphthalein in alcohol.
- 2.3. Crystallized tartaric acid.
- 2.4. Titrated solution of hydrochloric acid 0,1 N.

3. Apparatus

- 3.1. Special apparatus for removing acids in a stream of water vapour.
- 3.2. Analytical balance.
- 3.3. 10-ml burette graduated in twentieths of a millilitre.
- 3.4. 200-ml conical flask.

4. Procedure

Fill the flask of the apparatus with about 1,5 litres of freshly boiled distilled water. Add a few pieces of pumice stone. Weigh accurately, to within 0,01 g, a quantity of product corresponding to $\frac{600}{R}$ g, where R represents the NTSS (natural total soluble solids) content. After dilution as necessary, pour into the inner tube of the apparatus. Add about 100 mg of reagent 2.3. Connect the flask to the condenser. Distil 150 ml in about 30 minutes, collecting the distillate in a 200 ml conical flask, with the tip of the condenser immersed in a small quantity of freshly boiled distilled water. Stop the procedure. Pour a few drops of phenolphthalein (2.2) into the flask and titrate the acidity using the N/50 sodium hydroxide solution (2.1) until the indicator turns a persistent pink colour. Since N/50 sodium hydroxide solution is unstable, check the titre before use with an N/10 solution of hydrochloric acid (2.4). Titration may also be made by using a pH meter.

5. Expression of results

Volatile acidity is expressed as acetic acid percentage of dry weight content. One ml of N/50 sodium hydroxide solution (2.1) corresponds to 0,0012 g of acetic acid.

MINERAL IMPURITIES**1. Principle**

Heavy impurities, generally from soil (e.g. sand) but possibly also pieces of metal or high-density minerals, are separated on the basis of their density. Organic matter is destroyed by burning at 500 to 600 °C. The resulting residue is weighed.

2. Apparatus

Standard laboratory equipment, including :

- 2.1. Beaker, capacity 250 ml to 1 000 ml.
- 2.2. Dishes made of silica, porcelain or platinum.
- 2.3. Ashless filters.
- 2.4. Pear-shaped separating funnel, 2-litre capacity with wide-diameter tap (see figure).
- 2.5. Muffle furnace set at 500 to 600 °C.
- 2.6. Dryer.
- 2.7. Analytical balance.

3. Procedure

Weigh into a beaker a quantity of product corresponding to $\frac{300}{R}$ g, $\pm$ 0,01 g where R represents the NTSS (natural total soluble solids) content. Add between 100 and 150 ml water. Mix well. Pour into the 2-litre separating funnel, which should be partly filled with water, and set the adjustable tube so that its lower end is at least half-way down the bulb. Allow water to flow into the funnel at a rate that causes sufficient turbulence to separate the mineral substances from the pulp. Remove the pulp in suspension without removing the sand ; for this purpose the adjustable tube should be lowered towards the bottom of the separating funnel.

Continue the operation until only the mineral impurities remain at the bottom of the funnel. Note that the residue may sometimes also contain heavy organic waste such as tomato seeds.

Place the separating funnel over a funnel having an ashless filter and strain all the residue through the filter opening the separating funnel tap and flushing out as necessary with water. Rinse the filter with distilled water, then place the filter paper and residue in the incinerating dish. Dry the dish, residue and filter, then char over a low flame and finally incinerate in the muffle furnace at 500 to 600 °C for 30 minutes.

Allow to cool in the dryer and weigh accurately to within 0,0002 g.

At least two determinations must be carried out on the sample. The percentage by mass of mineral impurities is given by

$$(M_1 - M_0) \times \frac{100}{E},$$

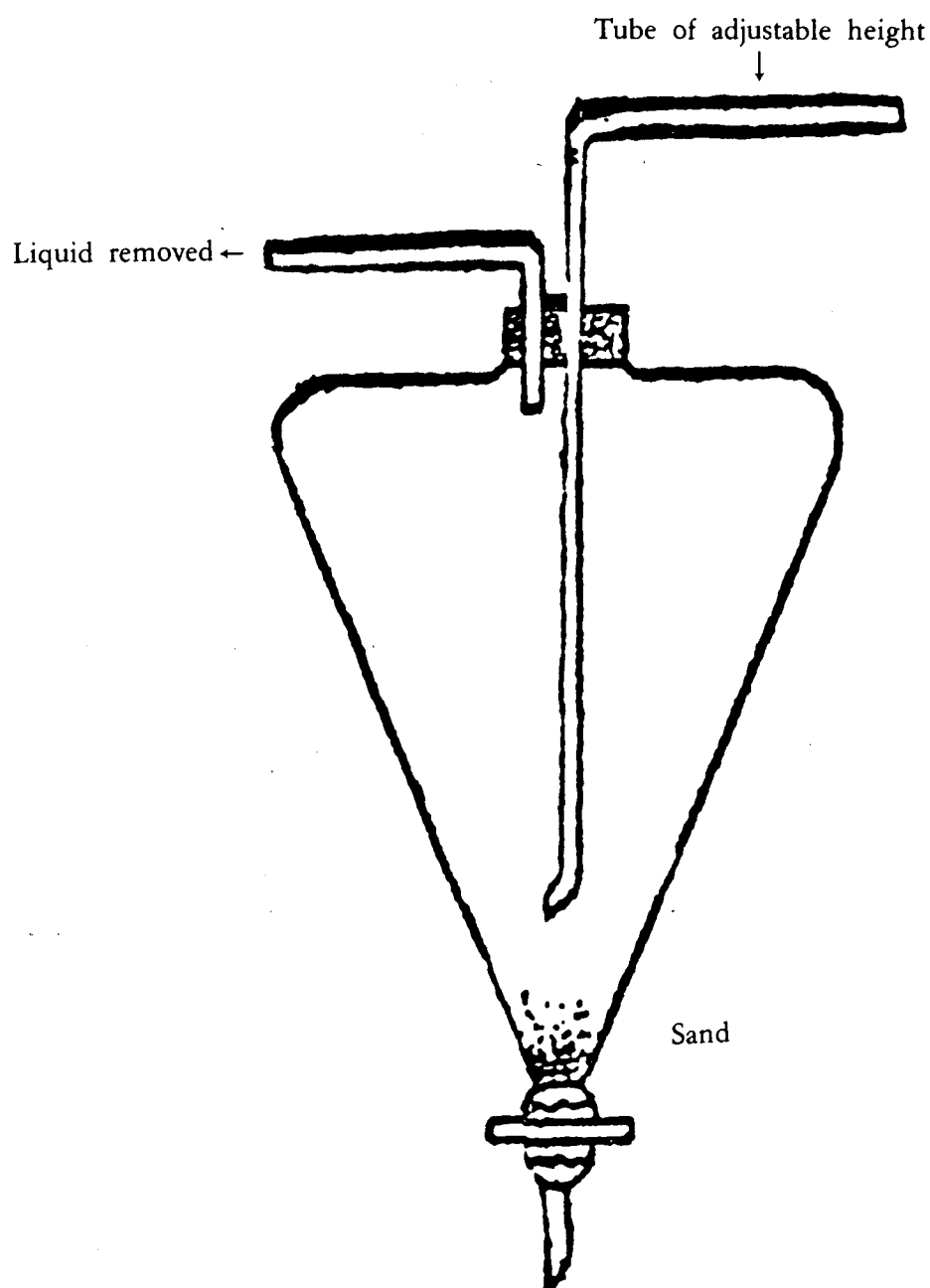
where :

M_0 is the mass of the dish in grams,

M_1 is the mass of the dish and ash in grams,

E represents the dry weight content of the sample.

Diagram of apparatus used for continuous separation of water-insoluble mineral impurities



1. Principle

The pH of tomato derivatives is determined electrometrically using a pH meter.

2. Apparatus

2.1. pH meter.

2.2. Reference and pH electrodes or combined electrode.

2.3. Buffer solutions pH = 4,0 and pH = 7,0.

3. Procedure

- 3.1. Calibrate the pH meter using the buffer solutions.
- 3.2. Measure the temperature of the product using a thermometer and set the instrument to that temperature.
- 3.3. Insert the electrodes or combined electrode into the undiluted tomato product.

4. Expression of results

The pH is shown directly by the apparatus.

CALCIUM-ION CONTENT**1. Principle**

The calcium content is determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry on a sample prepared beforehand.

To prevent partial ionization of the elements in the flame, add lanthanum for the quantity analysis of the calcium.

2. Reagents

- 2.1. Extra-pure 65 % nitric acid.
- 2.2. Reference solution containing 1 mg/ml calcium.
- 2.3. 5 % lanthanum solution.
Dissolve 134 g lanthanum chloride ($\text{LaCl}_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in double-distilled water and bring volume to 1 000 ml.
- 2.4. Extra-pure concentrated sulphuric acid ($D = 1,84$).

3. Apparatus

- 3.1. Atomic absorption spectrophotometer.
- 3.2. Platinum dishes, diameter 10 cm, height 3 cm, flat-bottomed.
- 3.3. Muffle furnace and hot plate.
- 3.4. Infra-red lamp.
- 3.5. Decontaminated glassware (calcium-free).

4. Procedure**4.1. Introductory remarks**

Special care must be taken to ensure cleanliness of the vessels used. Glassware must be rinsed beforehand with double-distilled water.

All solutions and all dilutions must be prepared with double-distilled water.

For dilution, samples must be at least 1 ml.

In each series of measurements, establish the calibration values with appropriate solutions.

For quantity determination by absorption spectrometry, carefully adjust the apparatus to the optimum wavelength.

If the various stages of the procedure to be followed are carried out in different laboratories (e.g. preparation laboratory and measurement laboratory), it is vital that the same batch of double-distilled water is used to dilute the solutions for analysis and standard solutions.

4.2. *Mineralization of the sample*

4.2.1. Digestion in the wet stage

Weigh out 1 to 2 g of the homogenized sample, according to presumed quantity of calcium, into a Kjeldahl flask.

In the case of liquid products, weigh out 10 g and concentrate down to a reduced volume (2 to 3 ml).

Add 10 ml concentrated nitric acid (2.1) and 2,5 ml sulphuric acid (2.4).

Start heating very gently until white fumes appear.

At that point the solution should be clear and colourless.

If this is not so, carefully add a few drops of nitric acid (2.1) and continue heating until white fumes appear.

Once destruction is complete, decant the solution which should be reduced to 2 to 3 ml into a 25 ml volumetric flask and make up to volume with double-distilled water.

Samples prepared in this fashion are analyzed and compared with standard 10 % sulphuric acid solutions (2.4).

4.2.2. Dry ashing

Weigh out 5 to 10 g of sample, according to assumed quantity of calcium, into a platinum dish (3.2).

Dry in muffle furnace or on hot plate or under infra-red lamp, on a gentle, slow heat to avoid losing matter through boiling over. Place residue in muffle furnace preheated to 400 °C and incinerate for at least six hours.

If cadmium is present, a few drops of phosphoric or sulphuric acid should be added.

If the ash is not completely white, it should be wetted with a few drops of nitric acid, the product should be dried completely under the infra-red lamp until there are no more white fumes, and treatment in the muffle furnace should be repeated for at least four hours.

Mix the ash with 1 ml nitric acid, transfer to the 50 ml volumetric flask and make up to the mark with water.

4.3. *Direct determination*

Quantities may be measured directly without mineralizing the sample in the case of liquid products (juice or diluted concentrate).

Determine the quantity of the calcium in the presence of 0,5 % lanthanum by diluting the original solution (2.3).

4.4. *Determination*

Dilute sample solutions so that the concentration of the calcium to be analyzed falls within the concentration range of the calibration curve.

Calcium : $\lambda = 422,7$ nm

Flame : air/acetylene

Corrective coefficient for background noise

4.5. *Preparation of calibration curve*

Take four 10-ml volumetric flasks and pour 1 ml concentrated nitric acid and 1 ml 5 % lanthanum solution (2.3) into each.

Pour 0, 1, 3 and 5 ml respectively of a 10-ppm calcium solution into the flasks and make up to the mark with double-distilled water.

Determine the absorbance of each solution and plot the calibration curve after subtracting the blank value from the standards.

5. Calculations

The calcium content is calculated from the corresponding calibration values determined during each series of measurements, taking dilution factors into account.

6. Precision of the Method

Repeatability (r):

Calcium: $r = 1,1 + 0,029 x_i$ mg/l.

Reproducibility (R):

Calcium: $R = 2,2 + 0,116 x_i$ mg/l.

x_i = measured concentration.

SILICONE OXIDE CONTENT**1. Procedure**

Weigh out 10 g tomato powder or flakes to within 0,01 g into a 300-ml beaker. Add 200 ml water. Mix well. Leave to settle for 10 minutes. Carefully pour off supernatant. Repeat the operation a second time. Collect solid residue on an ashless ultra-fast filter. Roast in a porcelain incineration dish. If necessary, mix with a little distilled water and return to furnace until the ash is white.

Mix with 10 cm³ nitric acid ($d = 1,4$) diluted to half. Heat very gently and collect precipitate on an ashless pleated filter, dry and roast in a tared crucible (m^0). If necessary mix as before with a little distilled water and roast once more if ash is not white. Weigh crucible (m).

2. Calculations

$(m - m^0) \times 10 =$ percentage of silicon oxide in the powder.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1765/86

of 6 June 1986

fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1355/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (5) thereof,Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 720/86 ⁽⁴⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 5 June 1986;

Whereas the aforesaid corrective factor affects the entire calculation basis for the levies, including the equivalence coefficients;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 720/86 to today's offer prices and quotations known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 7. 5. 1986, p. 1.⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 65, 7. 3. 1986, p. 31.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 6 June 1986 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Levies	
		Portugal	Third country
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	10,31	174,98
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	31,61	217,80 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	48,52	157,52 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	43,38	165,63
10.04	Oats	82,54	163,33
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	—	154,85 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	—	0
10.07 B	Millet	43,38	50,02 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid maize for sowing	—	163,89 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D I	Triticale	⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾
10.07 D II	Canary seed ; other cereals	—	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	30,25	260,79
11.01 B	Rye flour	83,75	236,35
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	62,83	351,43
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	29,56	278,54

⁽¹⁾ Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0,60 ECU/tonne.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 486/85 the levies are not applied to imports into the French overseas departments of products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the 'overseas countries and territories'.

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 1,81 ECU/tonne.

⁽⁴⁾ Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 50 %.

⁽⁵⁾ Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0,60 ECU/tonne.

⁽⁶⁾ The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.

⁽⁷⁾ The levy applicable to rye shall be charged on imports of the product falling within subheading 10.07 D I (triticale).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1766/86

of 6 June 1986

fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1355/86⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 of 11 June 1985 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt were fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2160/85⁽⁴⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in

the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85,

- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 5 June 1986;

Whereas, on the basis of today's cif prices and cif forward delivery prices, the premiums at present in force, which are to be added to the levies, should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annexes hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The premiums referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 to be added to the import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt shall be as set out in the Annexes hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 7. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 203, 1. 8. 1985, p. 11.

ANNEX I

to the Commission Regulation of 6 June 1986 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt from Portugal

A. Cereals and flour

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 6	1st period 7	2nd period 8	3rd period 9
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0	0	0
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	0
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)				
		Current 6	1st period 7	2nd period 8	3rd period 9	4th period 10
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	0	0

ANNEX II

to the Commission Regulation of 6 June 1986 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt from third countries

A. Cereals and flour

(ECU/tonne)

CCT - heading No	Description	Current 6	1st period 7	2nd period 8	3rd period 9
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0,97	0,97	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0	0	20,33
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	9,42	9,42	18,27
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	0
10.07 C II	Grain sorghum, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	1,36	1,36	0

B. Malt

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Description	Current 6	1st period 7	2nd period 8	3rd period 9	4th period 10
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	1,73	1,73	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	1,29	1,29	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	16,77	16,77	32,52	32,52
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	12,53	12,53	24,30	24,30
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	14,60	14,60	28,32	28,32

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1767/86

of 6 June 1986

on the supply of common wheat flour to the Arab Republic of Syria as food aid

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 of 3 December 1982 on food-aid policy and food-aid management and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75⁽¹⁾, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 3 (1) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1355/86⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 28 thereof,

Whereas, by its Decision of 30 May 1986 on the supply of food aid to Syria the Commission allocated to the latter country 5 000 tonnes of cereals to be supplied cif;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general implementing rules in respect of certain food-aid operations involving cereals and rice⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No

3826/85⁽⁵⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify the time limits and conditions of supply and the procedure to be followed to determine the resultant costs;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The intervention agency specified in the Annex hereto shall implement the mobilization and supply procedures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 and with the conditions laid down in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

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, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 118, 7. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 371, 31. 12. 1985, p. 1.

ANNEX

1. **Programme :** 1986
2. **Recipient :** Syria
(General Establishment for Cereal Processing and Trade Sahet Youssef Al-Azmeh, Hilal Al-Ahmat Building, Damascus. Telex 411026, 411391. Tel. 113201, 113302, 111021.)
3. **Place or country of destination :** Syria
4. **Product to be mobilized :** common wheat flour
5. **Total quantity :** 3 650 tonnes (5 000 tonnes of cereals)
6. **Number of lots :** one
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC), 21, avenue Bosquet, F-75007 Paris (tél. 200 490 F)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** on the Community market
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
flour of fair and sound merchantable quality, free from abnormal smell and pests, which produces dough which does not stick during the mechanical kneading process; the flour shall have the following characteristics :
 - moisture : 14 % maximum (ICC Method No 110)
 - protein content : 10,5 % minimum (N $\times$ 6,25 in terms of dry matter) (ICC Method No 105)
 - Hagberg falling number of at least 180, including the preparation (agitation) time of 60 seconds (ICC Method No 107)
 - ash content : 0,62 % maximum, referred to dry matter (ICC Method No 104)
10. **Packaging :**
 - in new jute sacks of 370 g, lined with woven polypropylene sacks of 110 g. The top edge of the sacks will be sewn together (in 20-foot containers)
 - net weight of the bags : 50 kg
 - marking on the bags in letters at least 5 cm high :
‘WHEAT FLOUR / GIFT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY TO SYRIA’
11. **Port of shipment :** a Community port
12. **Delivery stage :** cif
13. **Port of landing :** Tartous
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs :** tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders :** 12 noon on 17 June 1986
16. **Shipment period :** before 20 July 1986
17. **Security :** 15 ECU per tonne

Notes :

1. Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital ‘R’.
 2. The successful tenderer shall send a copy of the shipping documents to the following address :
Commission Delegation in Syria, c/o ‘Diplomatic Bag’, Berlaymont 1/123,200, rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.
-

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1768/86

of 6 June 1986

laying down certain protective measures relating to the issue of STM licences for certain floricultural products

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

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, and in particular Article 252 (1) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 643/86 of 28 February 1986 laying down detailed rules for the application of the supplementary trade mechanism to the live plants and floriculture products listed in Annex XXII to the Act of Accession and imported into Portugal ⁽¹⁾ fixed the target ceilings provided for in Article 251 (1) of the Act of Accession for certain floriculture products;

Whereas Article 252 of the Act of Accession provides that should the examination of developments in intra-Community trade show that a significant increase in imports has taken place or is forecast and if the situation should result in the target import ceiling for the product being reached or exceeded for the current marketing year, the Commission is to decide, in accordance with emergency procedures, on the interim protective measures that are necessary;

Whereas the target ceiling has been reached for ornamental plants falling within heading ex 06.02 D of the

Common Customs Tariff (NIMEXE codes 06.02-96 and 06.02-99); whereas, pending the adoption of the definitive measures under Article 252 (3) of the Act of Accession, licences should be issued in proportion to the quantities still available within the target ceiling and the issue of any further licences should be suspended for the products in question,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. STM licences applied for and notified to the Commission for ornamental plants falling within heading 06.02 D of the Common Customs Tariff (NIMEXE codes 06.02-96 and 06.02-99) for the period from 2 to 4 June 1986 shall be delivered to the amount of 56,56 % of the quantity applied for.
2. The issue of STM licences for applications submitted as from 5 June is hereby suspended.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 60, 1. 3. 1986, p. 39.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1769/86

of 6 June 1986

amending Regulation (EEC) No 2819/79 as regards certain textile products
(categories 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 20, 39 and 83) originating in Turkey

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 288/82 of 5 February 1982 on common rules for imports ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

After consultation within the Advisory Committee set up by Article 5 of that Regulation,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2819/79 ⁽²⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1697/86 ⁽³⁾, makes imports of certain textile products originating in certain non-member countries subject to Community surveillance ;

Whereas Turkey has introduced administrative procedures to provide rapid information on the trend of trade in certain textile products ;

Whereas a system of administrative cooperation has been established between the European Economic Community and Turkey with regard to trade in certain textile products referred in the Annex to this Regulation ;

Whereas, in order to be effective, such administrative cooperation must have a consistent statistical basis ;

Whereas it is appropriate that this Regulation should not apply in respect of those products referred to in the Annex to this Regulation, in so far as these originated in Turkey and have been introduced into the customs territory of the Community prior to its entry into force, but have not been released into free circulation in the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

Without prejudice to the other provisions of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2819/79, the import document referred to in Article 2 of that Regulation shall be issued or endorsed for the products listed in the Annex I only on presentation of an export information document corresponding to the specimen shown in Annex II or, where appropriate, of an export information document relating to cottage industry and folklore products corresponding to the specimen shown in Annex III.

The said export information documents shall be issued by the Istanbul, Izmir (Smyrna) and Cukurova ready-made garment exporters' associations.

Any export advice note should be presented to the competent authorities in the Member States within one month of its date of issue.

The import document referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 2819/79 may be used for two months from the date of issue. In exceptional circumstances that period may be extended by a month.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 June 1986.

It shall not apply in respect of products originating in Turkey which have previously been introduced into the customs territory of the Community, but which have not been released into free circulation in the Community.

It shall apply until 31 December 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Willy DE CLERCQ

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 35, 9. 2. 1982, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 320, 15. 12. 1979, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 146, 31. 5. 1986, p. 62.

ANNEX I

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1986)	Description	Units
4	60.04 B I II a) b) c) IV b) 1 aa) dd) 2 ee) d) 1 aa) dd) 2 dd)	60.04-19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 41, 50, 58, 71, 79, 89	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : Shirts, T-shirts, lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle necked jumpers and pullovers, undervests and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, other than babies' garments, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres ; T-shirts and lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle necked jumpers and pullovers, of regenerated textile fibres, other than babies' garments	1 000 pieces
5	60.05 A I a) II b) 4 bb) 11 aaa) bbb) ccc) ddd) eee) 22 bbb) ccc) ddd) eee) fff)	60.05-01, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : Jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, waistcoats, twinsets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	1 000 pieces
6	61.01 B V d) 1 2 3 e) 1 2 3 61.02 B II e) 6 aa) bb) cc)	61.01-62, 64, 66, 72, 74, 76 61.02-66, 68, 72	Men's and boys' outer garments : Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : B. Other : Men's and boys' woven breeches, shorts and trousers (including slacks); women's, girls' and infants' woven trousers and slacks, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	1 000 pieces
7	60.05 A II b) 4 aa) 22 33 44 55 61.02 B II e) 7 bb) cc) dd)	60.05-22, 23, 24, 25 61.02-78, 82, 84	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : II. Other Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments : B. Other : Blouses and shirt-blouses, knitted, crocheted (not elastic or rubberized), or woven, for women, girls and infants, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	1 000 pieces

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1986)	Description	Units
8	61.03 A	61.03-11, 15, 19	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs : Men's and boys' shirts, woven, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	1 000 pieces
12	60.03 A B I II b) C D	60.03-11, 19, 20, 27, 30, 90	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : Other than women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres	1 000 pairs
13	60.04 B IV b) 1 cc) 2 dd) d) 1 cc) 2 cc)	60.04-48, 56, 75, 85	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : Men's and boys' underpants and briefs, women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') knickers and briefs, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres	1 000 pieces
20	62.02 B I a) c)	62.02-12, 13, 19	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen ; curtains and other furnishing articles : B. Other : Bed linen, woven	Tonnes
39	62.02 B II a) c) III a) 2 c)	62.02-40, 42, 44, 46, 51, 59, 65, 72, 74, 77	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen ; curtains and other furnishing articles : B. Other : Woven table linen, toilet and kitchen linen, other than of cotton terry fabric	Tonnes
83	60.05 A II a) b) 4 hh) 11 22 33 44 ijij) 11 kk) 11 ll) 11 22 33 44	60.05-04, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized : A. Outer garments and clothing accessories : II. Other : Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized, other than garments of categories 5, 7, 26, 27, 28, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres	Tonnes

(¹) Show net weight (kg) and also quantity in the unit prescribed for category.
Indiquer le poids net en kilogrammes ainsi que la quantité dans l'unité prévue pour la catégorie.

(²) In the currency of the sale contract. — Dans la monnaie du contrat de vente.

1 Exporter (name, full address, country) Exportateur (nom, adresse complète, pays)	ORIGINAL		2 No	
	3 Management year : Année de gestion :		4 Category number : Numéro de catégorie :	
5 Consignee (name, full address, country) Destinataire (nom, adresse complète, pays)	EXPORT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (Textile products) DOCUMENT INFORMATION D'EXPORTATION (Produits textiles)			
To be sent to the importer. Copie à envoyer à l'importateur.	6 Country of origin Pays d'origine		7 Country of destination Pays de destination	
8 Place and date of shipment — Means of transport Lieu et date d'embarquement — Moyen de transport	9 Supplementary details Données supplémentaires			
10 Marks and numbers — Number and kind of packages DESCRIPTION OF GOODS Marques et numéros — Nombre et nature des colis DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES		11 Common Customs Tariff Heading Position du tarif douanier commun NIMEXE Codes : Codes NIMEXE :	12 Quantity (¹) Quantité	13 Value (²) fob Turkey Valeur fob Turquie
This document must be presented to the competent authorities in the importer member country within one month of its date of issue. Le présent document doit être présenté aux autorités compétentes du pays membre importateur dans un délai d'un mois à compter de la date de sa délivrance.				
14 CERTIFICATION BY THE TURKISH AUTHORITY — VISA DE L'ASSOCIATION EXPORTRICE TURQUE : I, the undersigned, certify the authenticity of the above information. Je soussigné certifie l'authenticité des informations données ci-dessus. At-A On-Le Signature Stamp-Cachet				
15 COMPETENT ASSOCIATION (Name, full address, country) ASSOCIATION COMPÉTENTE (Nom, adresse complète, pays)				

1 Exporter (name, full address, country) Exportateur (nom, adresse complète, pays)		ORIGINAL		2 No				
3 Consignee (name, full address, country) Destinataire (nom, adresse complète, pays)		EXPORT INFORMATION DOCUMENT in regard to handlooms, textile handicrafts and traditional textile products of the cottage industry DOCUMENT INFORMATION D'EXPORTATION relatif aux tissus tissés sur métiers à main, aux produits textiles faits à la main, et aux produits textiles relevant du folklore traditionnel, de fabrication artisanale						
To be sent to the importer. Copie à envoyer à l'importateur.						4 Country of origin Pays d'origine		5 Country of destination Pays de destination
6 Place and date of shipment — Means of transport Lieu et date d'embarquement — Moyen de transport		7 Supplementary details Données supplémentaires						
8 Marks and numbers — Number and kind of packages DESCRIPTION OF GOODS Marques et numéros — Nombre et nature des colis DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES		9 Common Customs Tariff Heading Position du tarif douanier commun NIMEXE Codes : Codes NIMEXE :		10 Quantity ⁽¹⁾ Quantité		11 Value ⁽²⁾ fob Turkey Valeur fob Turquie		
This document must be presented to the competent authorities in the importer member country within one month of its date of issue. Le présent document doit être présenté aux autorités compétentes du pays membre importateur dans un délai d'un mois à compter de la date de sa délivrance.								
12 CERTIFICATION BY THE TURKISH EXPORTING ASSOCIATION - VISA DE L'ASSOCIATION EXPORTRICE TURQUE : I, the undersigned, certify that the consignment described above includes only the following textile products of the cottage industry of the country shown in box No 4 a) fabrics woven on looms operated solely by hand or foot (handlooms) ⁽³⁾ b) garments or other textile articles obtained manually from the fabrics described under a) and sewn solely by hand without the aid of any machine (handicrafts) ⁽³⁾ c) traditional folklore handicraft textile products made by hand, as defined in the list agreed between the European Economic Community and the Associations shown in box No 13 Je soussigné certifie que l'envoi décrit ci-dessus contient exclusivement les produits textiles suivants relevant de la fabrication artisanale du pays figurant dans la case 4 a) tissus tissés sur des métiers actionnés à la main ou au pied (<i>handlooms</i>) ⁽³⁾ b) vêtements ou autres articles textiles obtenus manuellement à partir de tissus décrits sous a) et cousus uniquement à la main sans l'aide d'une machine (<i>handicrafts</i>) ⁽³⁾ c) produits textiles relevant du folklore traditionnel fabriqués à la main, comme définis dans la liste convenue entre la Communauté économique européenne et les associations indiquées dans la case 13. At-À On-Le								
13 COMPETENT ASSOCIATION (Name, full address, country) ASSOCIATION COMPÉTENTE (Nom, adresse complète, pays)				Signature			Stamp-Cachet	

⁽¹⁾ Show net weight (kg) and also quantity in the unit prescribed for category.
Indiquer le poids net en kilogrammes ainsi que la quantité dans l'unité prévue pour la catégorie.

⁽²⁾ In the currency of the sale contract. — Dans la monnaie du contrat de vente.

⁽³⁾ Delete as appropriate — Biffer la (les) mention(s) inutile(s).

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1770/86**of 6 June 1986****repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2662/85 making the importation of certain textile products originating in Turkey subject to quantitative limitation**

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1842/71 of 21 June 1971 on protective measures provided for in the Additional Protocol to the Association Agreement between the EEC and Turkey and to the Interim Agreement between the EEC and Turkey ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

After consultation within the Advisory Committee established by Article 3 of that Regulation,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2662/85 ⁽²⁾ made the importation of certain textile products originating in Turkey subject to quantitative limitation until 31 July 1986;

Whereas Turkey has given assurances concerning the orderly development of its exports of these products to

the European Economic Community and administrative cooperation has been established between the European Economic Community and Turkey aimed at providing up-to-date information on the trend of trade flows for these products;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2662/85 should therefore be repealed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 2662/85 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Willy DE CLERQ

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 8. 1971, p. 14.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 252, 21. 9. 1985, p. 15.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1771/86

of 6 June 1986

concerning the stopping of fishing for sole by vessels flying the flag of Belgium

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2057/82 of 29 June 1982 establishing certain control measures for fishing activities by vessels of the Member States⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3723/85⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 10 (3) thereof,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 3721/85 of 20 December 1985, fixing, for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, provisional total allowable catches for 1986 and certain conditions under which they may be fished⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 114/86⁽⁴⁾, provides for sole quotas for 1986;

Whereas, in order to ensure compliance with the provisions relating to the quantitative limitations on catches of stocks subject to quotas, it is necessary for the Commission to fix the date by which catches made by vessels flying the flag of a Member State are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated;

Whereas, according to the information communicated to the Commission, catches of sole in the waters of ICES

division VII e by vessels flying the flag of Belgium or registered in Belgium have reached the quota allocated for 1986,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Catches of sole in the waters of ICES division VII e by vessels flying the flag of Belgium or registered in Belgium are deemed to have exhausted the quota allocated to Belgium for 1986.

Fishing for sole in the waters of ICES division VII e by vessels flying the flag of Belgium or registered in Belgium is prohibited, as well as the retention on board, the transshipment and the landing of such stock captured by the abovementioned vessels after the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 9 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

António CARDOSO E CUNHA

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 220, 29. 7. 1982, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 361, 31. 12. 1985, p. 42.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 361, 31. 12. 1985, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 17, 23. 1. 1986, p. 4.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1772/86

of 6 June 1986

fixing the amounts to be levied in the beef sector on products which left the United Kingdom during the week 19 to 25 May 1986

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1347/86 of 6 May 1986 on the granting of a premium for the slaughter of certain adult bovine animals in the United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1695/86 of 30 May 1986 laying down detailed rules for the application of the premium for the slaughter of certain adult bovine animals for slaughter in the United Kingdom ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (1) thereof,

Whereas, under Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1347/86, an amount equivalent to the amount of the variable slaughter premium granted in the United Kingdom is levied on meat and meat preparations from animals on which it has been paid, when they are consigned to other Member States or to non-member countries;

Whereas, under Article 7 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1695/86 the amounts to be charged on departure from the territory of the United Kingdom of the products listed

in the Annex to the said Regulation must be fixed each week by the Commission;

Whereas, accordingly, the amounts to be levied on products which left the United Kingdom during the week 19 to 25 May 1986 should be fixed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1347/86, the amounts to be levied on the products referred to in Article 7 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1695/86 which left the territory of the United Kingdom during the week 19 to 25 May 1986 shall be those set out in the Annex.

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 19 May 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 119, 8. 5. 1986, p. 40.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 146, 31. 5. 1986, p. 56.

ANNEX

Amounts to be levied on products which left the territory of the United Kingdom during
the week 19 to 25 May 1986

(ECU/100 kg net weight)		
CCT heading No	Description	Amount
1	2	3
ex 02.01 A II a) and ex 02.01 A II b)	Meat of adult bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen :	
	1. Carcases, half-carcases or 'compensated' quarters	26,26474
	2. Separated or unseparated forequarters	21,01179
	3. Separated or unseparated hindquarters	31,51769
	4. Other :	
	aa) Unboned (bone-in)	21,01179
	bb) Boned or boneless	35,98269
ex 02.06 C I a)	Meat salted, in brine, dried or smoked, of adult bovine animals :	
	1. Unboned (bone-in)	21,01179
	2. Boned or boneless	29,94180
ex 16.02 B III b) 1	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal, containing meat or offal of adult bovine animals :	
	aa) Uncooked ; mixtures of cooked meat or offal and uncooked meat or offal :	
	11. Containing 80 % or more by weight of beef meat excluding offals and fat	29,94180
	22. Other	21,01179

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1773/86**of 6 June 1986****amending for the third time Regulation (EEC) No 1501/86 introducing a countervailing charge on tomatoes originating in Morocco**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1351/86⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1501/86⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1666/86⁽⁴⁾ introduced a countervailing charge on tomatoes originating in Morocco;

Whereas Article 26 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 laid down the conditions under which a charge intro-

duced in application of Article 25 of that Regulation is amended; whereas, if those conditions are taken into consideration, the countervailing charge on the import of tomatoes originating in Morocco must be altered,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1501/86, '101,94 ECU' is hereby replaced by '83,00 ECU'.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 119, 8. 5. 1986, p. 46.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 131, 17. 5. 1986, p. 38.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 145, 30. 5. 1986, p. 49.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1774/86

of 6 June 1986

introducing a countervailing charge on cucumbers originating in Poland

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1351/86⁽²⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2) thereof,

Whereas Article 25 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 provides that, if the entry price of a product imported from a third country remains at least 0,6 ECU below the reference price for two consecutive market days, a countervailing charge must be introduced in respect of the exporting country concerned, save in exceptional circumstances; whereas this charge is equal to the difference between the reference price and the arithmetic mean of the last two entry prices available for that exporting country;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 237/86 of 3 February 1986 fixing for the 1986 marketing year the reference prices for cucumbers⁽³⁾ fixed the reference price for products of class I for the month of June 1986 at 63,76 ECU per 100 kilograms net;

Whereas the entry price for a given exporting country is equal to the lowest representative prices recorded for at least 30 % of the quantities from the exporting country concerned which are marketed on all representative markets for which prices are available less the duties and the charges indicated in Article 24 (3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72; whereas the meaning of representative price is defined in Article 24 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2118/74⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation

(EEC) No 3811/85⁽⁵⁾, the prices to be taken into consideration must be recorded on the representative markets or, in certain circumstances, on other markets; whereas it is necessary to multiply the prices with the coefficient fixed in the first indent of Article 1 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 237/86;

Whereas, for cucumbers originating in Poland the entry price calculated in this way has remained at least 0,6 ECU below the reference price for two consecutive market days; whereas a countervailing charge should therefore be introduced for these cucumbers;

Whereas, if the system is to operate normally, the entry price should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85⁽⁶⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded over a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A countervailing charge of 12,16 ECU per 100 kilograms net is applied to cucumbers (subheading 07.01 P I of the Common Customs Tariff) originating in Poland.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 10 June 1986.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 119, 8. 5. 1986, p. 46.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 29, 4. 2. 1986, p. 15.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 220, 10. 8. 1974, p. 20.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1985, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1775/86

of 6 June 1986

fixing the amount of the subsidy on oil seeds

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

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 (EEC) No 3768/85⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 27 (4),

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1678/85 of 11 June 1985 fixing the conversion rates to be applied in agriculture⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1333/86⁽⁴⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1569/72 of 20 July 1972 laying down special measures for colza, rape and sunflower seed⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1474/84⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 2 (3) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the amount of the subsidy referred to in Article 27 of Regulation No 136/66/EEC was fixed by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 896/86⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1683/86⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas the target price and the monthly increments in the target price for colza, rape and sunflower seed for the 1986/87 marketing year have been fixed in Regulations (EEC) No 1457/86⁽⁹⁾ and (EEC) No 1458/86⁽¹⁰⁾;

Whereas, in the absence of the target price for the 1985/86 marketing year for colza and rape seed and in the absence of the amount of the monthly increase for June 1986 for colza and rape seed, the amount of the subsidy in the case of advance fixing for June 1986 for colza and rape seed has been obtainable only provisionally on the basis of the target price and the monthly increase as last proposed by the Commission to the

Council for the marketing year 1985/86; whereas this amount may, therefore, be applied on a temporary basis and should be confirmed or replaced when the indicative price of the 1985/86 marketing year is known;

Whereas estimated production of colza, rape and sunflower seed for the 1986/87 marketing year has not been fixed; whereas the amount, where appropriate, to be deducted from the subsidy in compliance with the system of maximum guaranteed quantities referred to in Article 27a of Regulation No 136/66/EEC could therefore not be determined; whereas the Council fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1457/86 the target price for sunflower seed for the 1986/87 marketing year on the basis of an oil content of 44 % for which the coefficient of equivalence with seed of other qualities has not been fixed; whereas the amounts of the subsidy should therefore only be applied on a temporary basis and should be confirmed or replaced once the effects of the system of maximum guaranteed quantities for colza, rape and sunflower seed and the coefficient of equivalence of sunflower seed are known;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 896/86 to the information known to the Commission that the amount of the subsidy at present in force should be altered to the amount set out in the Annexes hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The amounts of the subsidy and the exchange rates referred to in Article 33 (2) and (3) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2681/83⁽¹¹⁾ shall be as set out in the Annexes hereto.
2. The amount of the compensatory aid referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EEC) No 475/86 and Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 476/86 shall be as shown in Annex II to this Regulation for sunflower seed harvested in Spain and Portugal.
3. The amount of the subsidy in the case of advance fixing for June 1986 for colza and rape seed will, however, be confirmed or replaced as from 7 June 1986 to take into account the indicative price which is fixed for these

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

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 362, 31. 12. 1985, p. 8.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 11.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 119, 8. 5. 1986, p. 19.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 167, 25. 7. 1972, p. 9.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 146, 31. 5. 1986, p. 25.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 82, 27. 3. 1986, p. 38.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 146, 30. 5. 1986, p. 25.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 12.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1986, p. 14.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 266, 28. 9. 1983, p. 1.

products for the 1985/86 marketing year, and the amount of the monthly increase for June 1986 for colza and rape seed.

4. However, the amount of the subsidy in the case of advance fixing for July, August, September, October and November 1986 for colza and rape and for August, September and October 1986 for sunflower will be confirmed or replaced as from 7 June 1986 to take into account the coefficient of equivalence of sunflower seed

and, where appropriate, the effects of the application of the system of maximum guaranteed quantities for colza, rape and sunflower seed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

ANNEX I

Aids to colza and rape seed

(amounts per 100 kilograms)

	Current month ⁽¹⁾	2nd month ⁽¹⁾	3rd month ⁽²⁾	4th month ⁽²⁾	5th month ⁽²⁾	6th month ⁽²⁾
1. Gross aids (ECU)						
— Spain	—	0,610	0,610	0,586	0,562	0,538
— Portugal	—	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000
— Other Member States	30,031	25,576	25,379	26,859	27,257	27,753
2. Final aids						
(a) Seed harvested and processed in :						
— Federal Republic of Germany (DM)	73,02	62,42	61,98	65,57	66,52	68,10
— Netherlands (Fl)	82,28	70,33	69,82	73,85	74,93	76,65
— BLEU (Bfrs/Lfrs)	1 374,91	1 189,20	1 179,87	1 248,90	1 267,51	1 284,80
— France (FF)	199,06	172,29	170,48	180,86	183,64	188,01
— Denmark (Dkr)	249,29	217,58	215,89	228,57	231,97	235,78
— Ireland (£ Irl)	22,064	19,231	19,075	20,179	20,480	20,798
— United Kingdom (£)	17,288	14,901	14,766	15,748	15,992	16,165
— Italy (Lit)	42 080	38 086	37 600	39 789	40 394	40 973
— Greece (Dr)	2 163,81	2 359,76	2 294,95	2 468,86	2 512,05	2 454,26
(b) Seed harvested in Spain and processed :						
— in Spain (Pta)	—	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
— in a Member State listed at (a) (Pta)	—	2 850,94	2 821,52	3 040,75	3 098,44	3 127,36
(c) Seed harvested in Portugal and processed :						
— in Portugal (Esc)	—	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
— in a Member State listed at (a) (Esc)	—	3 736,91	3 693,10	3 875,94	3 935,37	3 936,30

(¹) On the basis of the Commission's proposal concerning the indicative price for the 1985/86 marketing year and subject to confirmation by the Council's decision.

(²) Subject to the amount to be deducted in compliance with the system of maximum guaranteed quantities.

ANNEX II
Aids to sunflower seed

(amounts per 100 kilograms)

	Current month	2nd month	3rd month ⁽¹⁾	4th month ⁽¹⁾	5th month ⁽¹⁾
1. Gross aids (ECU)					
— Spain	—	—	1,720	1,720	1,696
— Portugal	—	—	0,000	0,000	0,000
— Other Member States	41,307	41,307	37,786	37,786	39,350
2. Final aids					
(a) Seed harvested and processed in ⁽²⁾ :					
— Federal Republic of Germany (DM)	99,86	99,86	91,47	91,59	95,25
— Netherlands (Fl)	112,52	112,52	103,05	103,18	107,30
— BLEU (Bfrs/Lfrs)	1 898,99	1 898,99	1 762,08	1 761,31	1 835,10
— France (FF)	278,44	278,44	259,24	258,68	270,26
— Denmark (Dkr)	344,31	344,31	321,91	321,91	335,31
— Ireland (£ Irl)	30,541	30,541	28,536	28,503	29,706
— United Kingdom (£)	24,315	24,315	22,625	22,625	23,659
— Italy (Lit)	58 886	58 884	56 796	56 643	59 125
— Greece (Dr)	3 353,55	3 353,55	3 788,97	3 759,77	3 974,51
(b) Seed harvested in Spain and processed :					
— in Spain (Pta)	—	—	109,94	109,94	104,28
— in a Member State listed at (a) (Pta)	—	—	3 177,60	3 177,60	3 409,04
(c) Seed harvested in Portugal and processed :					
— in Portugal (Esc)	—	—	0,00	0,00	0,00
— in Spain (Esc)	—	—	5 796,02	5 746,10	6 002,53
— in a Member State listed at (a) (Esc)	—	—	5 587,77	5 539,64	5 786,86
3. Compensatory aids :					
— in Spain (Pta)	—	—	2 962,85	2 962,85	3 217,50
— in Portugal (Esc)	—	—	5 540,34	5 492,21	5 744,56

⁽¹⁾ Subject to the amount to be deducted in compliance with the system of maximum guaranteed quantities and the coefficient of equivalence for seed with an oil content of 44 %.

⁽²⁾ For seed harvested in the Community as constituted at 31 December 1985 and processed in Spain, the amounts shown in 2 (a) to be multiplied by 1,037269.

ANNEX III

Exchange rate of the ECU to be used for converting final aids into the currency of the processing country when the latter is a country other than the country of production

(value of 1 ECU)

	Current month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6th month
DM	2,155460	2,150530	2,146000	2,141650	2,141650	2,129520
Fl	2,426710	2,424860	2,422200	2,419420	2,419420	2,410250
Bfrs/Lfrs	43,988000	43,989900	43,993000	44,002300	44,002300	44,012500
FF	6,863020	6,866340	6,869780	6,872660	6,872660	6,883340
Dkr	7,968900	7,970830	7,973750	7,979240	7,979240	8,000690
£ Irl	0,709320	0,711187	0,712856	0,714406	0,714406	0,718230
£	0,630515	0,631985	0,633419	0,634736	0,634736	0,638274
Lit	1 474,170	1 478,380	1 482,350	1 486,620	1 486,620	1 498,970
Dr	134,434400	136,28590	138,13820	139,80370	139,80370	145,41030
Pta	137,378800	137,98220	138,44890	138,94580	138,94580	140,13970
Esc	143,735100	145,35010	146,79830	148,30460	148,30460	152,92660

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1776/86

of 6 June 1986

fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1355/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 provides that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of that Regulation and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund ;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds ⁽³⁾, provides that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals and cereal products on the other ; whereas the same Article provides that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the cereal markets ;

Whereas it follows from applying these detailed rules to the present situation on the market in cereal-based compound feedingstuffs that the export refund should be fixed at an amount which will cover the difference between Community prices and world market prices ;

Whereas Article 7 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2743/75 of 29 October 1975 on the system to be applied to cereal-based compound feedingstuffs ⁽⁴⁾, as amended by

Regulation (EEC) No 2560/77 ⁽⁵⁾, provides that, when export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs are being fixed, only the products normally used in the manufacture of compound feedingstuffs for which a refund may be fixed should be taken into account ;

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1913/69 of 29 September 1969 on the granting and the advance fixing of the export refund on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 537/83 ⁽⁷⁾, provides that calculation of the export refund must be based on the average of the refunds granted on the most commonly used basic cereals, adjusted on the basis of the threshold price in force during the month of exportation and on the levy applicable to maize ; whereas this calculation must also take account of the cereal products content ; whereas, therefore, in the interest of simplification, compound feedingstuffs should be placed in categories and the refund for each category should be fixed on the basis of a quantity of maize which is representative of the usual cereal products content for the category concerned ; whereas, furthermore, the amount of the refund must also take into account the possibilities and conditions for the sale of those products on the world market, the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market and the economic aspect of the export ;

Whereas, however, in fixing the rate of refund it would seem advisable to base it at this time on the difference in the cost of raw inputs widely used in compound feedingstuffs as between the Community and world markets, allowing more accurate account to be taken of the commercial conditions under which such products are exported ;

Whereas the world market situation or the specific requirements of certain markets may make it necessary to vary the refund for compound feedingstuffs according to composition and destination ; whereas, for purposes of varying the refund, the destination zones laid down in Annex II to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77 of 27 May 1977 redefining the destination zones for export refunds or levies and for certain export licences for cereals and rice ⁽⁸⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3817/85 ⁽⁹⁾, should be used ;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 7. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 60.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 303, 28. 11. 1977, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 246, 30. 9. 1969, p. 11.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 63, 9. 3. 1983, p. 10.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 134, 28. 5. 1977, p. 53.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 368, 31. 12. 1985, p. 16.

Whereas, if the refund system is to operate normally, refunds should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85⁽¹⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient;

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

Whereas, pursuant to Article 275 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, refunds may be granted in the case

of exports to Portugal; whereas, in the light of the situation and the level of prices no refund should be fixed in the case of exports to Portugal;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The export refunds on the compound feedingstuffs covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 and subject to Regulation (EEC) No 2743/75 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

The refund on export to Portugal has not been fixed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 6 June 1986 fixing the export refunds on cereal-based compound feedingstuffs

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Special specification for refund	Nomenclature in simplified wording	Refund		
23.07 B I		Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding, covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2743/75, containing starch, glucose or glucose syrup falling within subheadings 17.02 B and 21.07 F II or milk products (falling within heading Nos 04.01, 04.02, 04.03 and 04.04 and subheadings 17.02 A and 21.07 F I):			
		Of a milk powder content of less than 50 % by weight and of a cereal products ⁽¹⁾ content by weight:			
	0510	— Exceeding 5 % but not exceeding 10 %	6,53 ⁽²⁾	7,13 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾
	1010	— Exceeding 10 % but not exceeding 20 %	13,05 ⁽²⁾	14,27 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾
	2010	— Exceeding 20 % but not exceeding 30 %	26,10 ⁽²⁾	28,54 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾
	3010	— Exceeding 30 % but not exceeding 40 %	39,15 ⁽²⁾	42,80 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾
	4010	— Exceeding 40 % but not exceeding 50 %	52,20 ⁽²⁾	57,07 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾
	5010	— Exceeding 50 % but not exceeding 60 %	65,25 ⁽²⁾	71,34 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾
	6010	— Exceeding 60 % but not exceeding 70 %	78,30 ⁽²⁾	85,61 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾
	7010	— Exceeding 70 %	85,42 ⁽²⁾	93,39 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾

⁽¹⁾ 'Cereal products' means the products falling within Chapter 10 and heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 (excluding subheading 11.02 G) of the Common Customs Tariff.

⁽²⁾ For exports to Zones A, B, C, D and E specified in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1124/77, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 501/85.

⁽³⁾ Minimum content of maize and/or sorghum exceeding: 0510: 5 %; 1010: 10 %; 2010: 20 %; 3010: 30 %; 4010: 40 %; 5010: 50 %; 6010: 60 %; 7010: 60 %.

In so far as this minimum is observed, these refunds shall, at the request of the party concerned, also apply where the cereal products' content exceeds the maximum specified on the same line.

⁽⁴⁾ For export to other third countries.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1777/86

of 6 June 1986

fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1355/86 ⁽²⁾, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 16 (2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3768/85, and in particular the fourth subparagraph of Article 17 (2) thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas Article 16 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 and Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 provide that the difference between quotations or prices on the world market for the products listed in Article 1 of those Regulations and prices for those products within the Community may be covered by an export refund;

Whereas Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2746/75 of 29 October 1975 ⁽⁴⁾, and Article 2 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1431/76 of 21 June 1976 ⁽⁵⁾ laying down general rules for granting export refunds on cereals and rice respectively and criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds, provide that when refunds are being fixed account must be taken of the existing situation and the future trend with regard to prices and availabilities of cereals, rice and broken rice on the Community market on the one hand and prices for cereals, rice, broken rice and cereal products on the world market on the other; whereas the same Articles provide that it is also important to ensure equilibrium and the natural development of prices and trade on the markets in cereals and rice and, furthermore, to take into account the economic aspect of the proposed exports, and the need to avoid disturbances on the Community market;

Whereas Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 of 29 October 1975 on the import and export

system for products processed from cereals and from rice ⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1027/84 ⁽⁷⁾, defines the specific criteria to be taken into account when the refund on these products is being calculated;

Whereas, on the basis of the criteria laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75, particular account should be taken of the prices and quantities of basic products used to calculate the variable component of the levy; whereas Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 and Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1077/68 ⁽⁸⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2764/71 ⁽⁹⁾, provide that the amount of the export refund should, for certain products, be reduced by an amount equal to the production refund granted in respect of the basic products;

Whereas it follows from applying these detailed rules to the present situation on the market in products processed from cereals and rice that the export refund should be fixed at an amount which will cover the difference between Community prices and world market prices;

Whereas when the refund is being calculated account should be taken of the quantities of raw materials used to determine the variable component of the levy; whereas the quantities of raw materials used for certain processed products may vary according to the end use of the product; whereas, depending on the manufacturing process used, products other than the main product are obtained, the quantity and value of which may vary with the nature and quality of the main products being manufactured; whereas cumulation of the refunds on the various products manufactured by a single process from the same basic product may make it possible, in certain cases, to export to third countries at prices which are lower than world market prices; whereas the refund on certain products should therefore be limited to an amount which, while allowing access to the world market, will ensure that the aims of the common organization of the markets are respected;

Whereas the refund to be granted in respect of certain processed products should be graduated on the basis of the ash, crude fibre, tegument, protein, fat and starch content of the individual product concerned, this content being a particularly good indicator of the quantity of basic product actually incorporated in the processed product;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 118, 7. 5. 1986, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 78.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 36.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 107, 19. 4. 1984, p. 15.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 181, 27. 7. 1968, p. 1.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 283, 24. 12. 1971, p. 30.

Whereas there is no need at present to fix an export refund for manioc, other tropical roots and tubers or flours obtained therefrom, given the economic aspect of potential exports and in particular the nature and origin of these products ; whereas, for certain products processed from cereals, the insignificance of Community participation in world trade makes it unnecessary to fix an export refund at the present time ;

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

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2806/71 ⁽¹⁾ lays down additional rules for granting export refunds for certain products processed from cereals and rice ;

Whereas, if the refund system is to operate normally, refunds should be calculated on the following basis :

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate, multiplied by the corrective factor provided for in the last paragraph of Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85 ⁽²⁾,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies recorded for a given period in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent, and the aforesaid coefficient ;

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

Whereas, pursuant to Article 275 of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, refunds may be granted in the case of exports to Portugal ; whereas, in the light of the situation and the level of prices no refund should be fixed in the case of exports to Portugal ;

Whereas the Management Committee for Cereals 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 (d) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 and in Article 1 (1) (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 and subject to Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 are hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

The refund on export to Portugal has not been fixed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 7 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 284, 28. 12. 1971, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 24. 6. 1985, p. 1.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 6 June 1986 fixing the export refunds on products processed from cereals and rice

(ECU/tonne)

Number in nomenclature used for refunds	Nomenclature in simplified wording	Refund
11.01 C (I)	Barley flour, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,9 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,9 % by weight	191,10
11.01 C (II)	Barley flour not included under No 11.01 C (I)	—
11.01 D (I)	Oat flour, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 2,3 % by weight, of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1,8 % by weight, of a moisture content not exceeding 11 % and of which the peroxydase is virtually inactivated	184,84
11.01 D (II)	Oat flour not included under No 11.01 D (I)	—
11.01 E (I)	Maize flour, of a fat content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1,3 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,8 % by weight ⁽⁷⁾	185,79
11.01 E (II)	Maize flour, of a fat content, referred to dry matter, exceeding 1,3 % but not exceeding 1,7 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1 % by weight ⁽⁷⁾	—
11.01 E (III)	Maize flour not included under No 11.01 E (I) and (II) ⁽⁷⁾	—
11.01 F	Rice flour	—
11.02 A III (a)	Barley groats and meal, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,9 % by weight	197,47
11.02 A III (b)	Barley groats and meal not included under No 11.02 A III (a)	—
11.02 A IV (a)	Oat groats and meal, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 2,3 % by weight, of a tegument content not exceeding 0,1 %, of a moisture content not exceeding 11 % and of which the peroxydase is virtually inactivated	184,84
11.02 A IV (b)	Oat groats and meal not included under No 11.02 A IV (a)	—
11.02 A V (a)	Maize groats and meal, of a fat content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,9 % by weight and a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,6 % by weight ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	238,88
11.02 A V (b)	Maize groats and meal, of a fat content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1,3 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,8 % by weight ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	185,79
11.02 A V (c)	Maize groats and meal, of a fat content, referred to dry matter, exceeding 1,3 % by weight but not exceeding 1,7 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1 % by weight ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	159,25
11.02 A VI	Rice groats and meal	—
11.02 B I a) 1 (aa)	Hulled (shelled or husked) barley, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,9 % by weight ⁽²⁾	191,10
11.02 B I a) 1 (bb)	Hulled (shelled or husked) barley not included under No 11.02 B I a) 1 (aa) ⁽²⁾	—
11.02 B I a) 2 (aa)	Clipped oats	—

Number in nomenclature used for refunds	Nomenclature in simplified wording	Refund (ECU/tonne)
11.02 B I a) 2 bb) (11)	Hulled (shelled or husked) oats, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 2,3 % by weight, of tegument content not exceeding 0,5 % of a moisture content not exceeding 11 % and of which the peroxydase is virtually inactivated ⁽²⁾	164,30
11.02 B I a) 2 bb) (22)	Hulled (shelled or husked) oats, not included under No 11.02 B I a) 2 bb) (11) ⁽²⁾	—
11.02 B I b) 1 (aa)	Hulled and sliced or kibbled barley, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,9 % by weight ('Grütze' or 'Grutten') ⁽²⁾	191,10
11.02 B I b) 1 (bb)	Hulled and sliced or kibbled barley, not included under No 11.02 B I b) 1 (aa) ('Grütze' or 'Grutten') ⁽²⁾	—
11.02 B I b) 2 (aa)	Hulled and sliced or kibbled oats, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 2,3 % by weight, of a tegument content not exceeding 0,1 %, of a moisture content not exceeding 11 % and of which the peroxydase is virtually inactivated ('Grütze' or 'Grutten') ⁽²⁾	174,57
11.02 B I b) 2 (bb)	Hulled and sliced or kibbled oats not included under No 11.02 B I b) 2 (aa) ('Grütze' or 'Grutten') ⁽²⁾	—
11.02 B II a) (1)	Hulled (shelled or husked) wheat, not sliced or kibbled ⁽²⁾	—
11.02 B II c) (1)	Hulled and sliced or kibbled maize of a fat content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,9 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,6 % by weight ('Gruetze' or 'Grutten') ^{(2) (8)}	199,06
11.02 B II c) (2)	Hulled and sliced or kibbled maize of a fat content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1,3 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,8 % by weight ('Gruetze' or 'Grutten') ^{(2) (8)}	152,62
11.02 C III (a)	Pearled barley, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1 % by weight (without talc) — 1st category ⁽³⁾	254,80
11.02 C III (b)	Pearled barley, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1 % by weight (without talc) — 2nd category ⁽³⁾	203,84
11.02 C IV	Pearled oats ⁽³⁾	—
11.02 D I	Wheat not otherwise worked than kibbled	90,00
11.02 D II	Rye not otherwise worked than kibbled	120,00
11.02 E I b) 1 (aa)	Flaked barley, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,9 % by weight	191,10
11.02 E I b) 1 (bb)	Flaked barley not included under 11.02 E I b) 1 (aa)	—
11.02 E I b) 2 (aa)	Flaked oats, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 2,3 % by weight, of a tegument content not exceeding 0,1 %, of a moisture content not exceeding 12 % and of which the peroxydase is virtually inactivated	205,38
11.02 E I b) 2 (bb)	Flaked oats, of an ash content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 2,3 % by weight, of a tegument content exceeding 0,1 % but not exceeding 1,5 %, of a moisture content not exceeding 12 % and of which the peroxydase is virtually inactivated	164,30
11.02 E I b) 2 (cc)	Flaked oats not included under Nos 11.02 E I b) 2 (aa) and 11.02 E I b) 2 (bb)	—
ex 11.02 E II c) (1)	Flaked maize, of a fat content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,9 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,7 % by weight	212,34

Number in nomenclature used for refunds	Nomenclature in simplified wording	Refund (ECU/tonne)
ex 11.02 E II c) (2)	Flaked maize, of a fat content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1,3 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 0,8 % by weight	172,52
ex 11.02 E II c) (3)	Flaked maize, of a fat content, referred to dry matter, exceeding 1,3 % but not exceeding 1,7 % by weight and of a crude fibre content, referred to dry matter, not exceeding 1 % by weight	—
11.02 E II d) 1	Flaked rice	—
11.02 F III	Barley pellets	—
11.02 F IV	Oat pellets	—
11.02 F V	Maize pellets	—
11.02 G I	Wheat germ, whole, rolled, flaked or ground	27,64
11.02 G II	Germ of cereals other than wheat, whole, rolled, flaked or ground	33,18
11.07 A I a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	196,83
11.07 A II a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	226,77
11.08 A I	Maize starch (*)	182,41
11.08 A II	Rice starch (*)	239,32
11.08 A III	Wheat starch (*)	182,14
11.08 A IV	Potato starch (*)	182,41
11.08 A V	Starches other than maize, rice, wheat, or potato starch (*)	—
11.09 A	Dried wheat gluten, of a protein content, referred to dry matter, of 82 % or more by weight ($N \times 6,25$)	221,88
17.02 B II a)	Glucose and malto-dextrine, other than glucose containing, in the dry state, 99 % or more by weight of the pure product, in the form of white crystalline powder, whether or not agglomerated (*)	237,93
17.02 B II b)	Malto-dextrine and malto-dextrine syrup ; glucose and glucose syrup not containing, in the dry state, 99 % or more by weight of the pure product, other than glucose in the form of white crystalline powder, whether or not agglomerated (*)	182,41
17.02 F II a)	Caramel, other than caramel containing 50 % or more by weight of sucrose in the dry matter, in the form of powder, whether or not agglomerated	249,26
17.02 F II b)	Caramel, other than caramel containing 50 % or more by weight of sucrose in the dry matter, other than in the form of powder	173,35
21.07 F II	Flavoured or coloured glucose syrup, and malto-dextrine syrup	182,41
23.02 A I a)	Brans sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of maize or rice of a starch content not exceeding 35 % by weight	29,66
23.02 A I b) 2	Brans, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of maize or rice, of a starch content exceeding 35 % by weight, and not having undergone a denaturing process, or of a starch content exceeding 45 % by weight and having undergone denaturing process	29,66
23.02 A II a)	Brans, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals other than maize or rice, of a starch content not exceeding 28 % by weight and of which the percentage which passes through a sieve with an aperture of 0,2 mm does not exceed 10 % by weight or of which the sifted product has an ash content, calculated on dry matter, not exceeding 1,5 % by weight	29,66
23.02 A II b)	Brans, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or working of cereals other than maize or rice, not included under No 23.02 A II a)	29,66
23.03 A I	Residues from the manufacture of starch from maize (excluding concentrated steeping liquors), of a protein content, calculated on dry matter, of 63 % or more by weight ($N \times 6,25$)	90,64

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- (¹) The export refund is paid in respect of maize, groats and meal :
- of which a percentage not exceeding 30 % passes through a sieve with an aperture of 315 microns,
 - of which a percentage not exceeding 5 % passes through a sieve with an aperture of 150 microns.
- (²) 'Hulled grains' are grains corresponding to the definition given in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 821/68 (OJ No L 149, 29. 6. 1968, p. 46).
- (³) 'Pearled grains' are grains corresponding to the definition given in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 821/68 (OJ No L 149, 29. 6. 1968, p. 46).
- (⁴) Pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 2730/75 the product falling within subheading 17.02 B I enjoys the same export refund as the product falling within subheading 17.02 B II.
- (⁵) The export refund is granted on products falling within this subheading which have a starch content of not less than 85 % by weight.
- (⁶) The export refund is granted on products falling within this subheading which have a starch content of not less than 78 % by weight.
- (⁷) The analytical method to be used for the determination of the fatty matter content is that printed in Annex I (method A) to Directive 84/4/EEC (OJ No L 15, 18. 1. 1984, p. 28).
- (⁸) The procedure to be followed for the determination of the fatty matter content is as follows :
- the sample has to be crushed so that 90 % or more can pass through a sieve with an aperture of 500 microns and 100 % can pass through a sieve with an aperture of 1 000 microns,
 - the analytical method to be used afterwards is that which is printed in Annex I (Method A) to Directive 84/4/EEC (OJ No L 15, 18. 1. 1984, p. 28).
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COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 1778/86

of 6 June 1986

reducing the quantities of table wine covered by contracts and declarations
approved for the distillation provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 856/86

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 of 5 February 1979 on the common organization of the market in wine ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3805/85 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Articles 15 (9) and 65 thereof,

Whereas Article 5 (2) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 856/86 of 24 March 1986 providing for the 1985/86 wine year, for the distillation of table wine referred to in Article 15 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 ⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1136/86 ⁽⁴⁾, makes provision for a mechanism enabling the total quantity of table wine which may be sent for distillation to be kept within a given limit;

Whereas the data communicated to the Commission by the Member States show that, on expiry of the time limit laid down for the submission of delivery contracts and declarations to the intervention agencies, the total quantity of table wine covered by such contracts and declarations exceeds by approximately 1,3 million hectolitres the quantity referred to in Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 856/86 and considered sufficient to improve market conditions; whereas, in these circumstances, the provision enabling distillation to be limited to the quantity laid down should be applied and, consequently, the quantities covered by each contract and declaration should be reduced proportionately;

Whereas the last subparagraph of Article 3 (1) of the same Regulation provides that the minimum quantity of wine which may be delivered by a producer is 5 hectolitres; whereas, consequently, provision should be made, in cases where the reduction applicable to a contract would lead to the delivery of a quantity less than this minimum, for the quantity which may be delivered to be 5 hectolitres;

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantity of table wine which may be delivered for distillation as referred to in Regulation (EEC) No 856/86 shall be 60 % of the quantity covered by any contract or declaration submitted for approval.

However, if the quantity resulting from the application of this percentage is less than 5 hectolitres, the quantity which may be delivered shall, by way of derogation from the preceding paragraph, be 5 hectolitres.

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 9 June 1986.

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

Done at Brussels, 6 June 1986.

For the Commission

Frans ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 54, 5. 3. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 367, 31. 12. 1985, p. 39.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 80, 25. 3. 1986, p. 27.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 103, 19. 4. 1986, p. 33.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

FOURTH COMMISSION DECISION

of 16 May 1986

relating to the application of Council Directive 72/166/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability

(86/218/EEC)

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

Having regard to Council Directive 72/166/EEC of 24 April 1972 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 84/5/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 2 (2) thereof,

Whereas on 12 December 1973 the national insurers' bureaux of the nine Member States concluded an agreement (the 'Supplementary Agreement')⁽³⁾ in conformity with the principles laid down in the first indent of Article 2 (2) of Directive 72/166/EEC;

Whereas the Commission subsequently adopted First Commission Decision 74/166/EEC⁽⁴⁾ relating to the application of Directive 72/166/EEC, which required each Member State to refrain as from 15 May 1974 from making checks on insurance against civil liability in respect of vehicles which are normally based in the European territory of another Member State and which are the subject of the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973;

Whereas the Greek insurers' bureau has not yet become a party to the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973;

Whereas on 14 March 1986 the insurers' bureaux of Spain and Portugal and of the other Member States, with the exception of Greece, signed an Addendum to the Supple-

mentary Agreement of 12 December 1973 extending that Agreement to include the bureaux of Spain and Portugal;

Whereas, therefore, all the conditions for the removal of checks on insurance against civil liability between Spain and Portugal and between Spain and Portugal and the other Member States, with the exception of Greece, are fulfilled,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

As from 1 June 1986 checks on insurance against civil liability shall be discontinued in respect of vehicles normally based in Spain or Portugal entering the territory of the other Member States, with the exception of Greece, and in respect of vehicles normally based in the other Member States, with the exception of Greece, entering the territory of Spain or Portugal.

Article 2

Member States shall forthwith inform the Commission of measures taken to apply this Decision.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 16 May 1986.

For the Commission

COCKFIELD

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 103, 2. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 8, 11. 1. 1984, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 87, 30. 3. 1974, p. 15.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 87, 30. 3. 1974, p. 13.

FIFTH COMMISSION DECISION

of 16 May 1986

relating to the application of Council Directive 72/166/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability

(only the Portuguese and Spanish texts are authentic)

(86/219/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 72/166/EEC of 24 April 1972 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 84/5/EEC ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7 (3) thereof,

Whereas on 12 December 1973 the national insurers' bureaux of the nine Member States concluded an Agreement (the 'Supplementary Agreement') ⁽³⁾ with the national insurers' bureaux of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Austria and Switzerland in conformity with the principles laid down in Article 7 (2) of Directive 72/166/EEC by which the national insurers' bureaux of the Member States guarantee the settlement of claims in respect of accidents occurring on their territory caused by vehicles normally based in the territory of one of those third countries;

Whereas the Commission subsequently adopted Second Commission Decision 74/167/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ relating to the application of Directive 72/166/EEC which required each Member State to refrain as from 15 May 1974 from making checks on insurance against civil liability in respect of vehicles which are normally based in the territory of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Austria and Switzerland and which are the subject of the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973;

Whereas the Greek bureau has not yet become a party to the Supplementary Agreement on 12 December 1973;

Whereas on 14 March 1986 the insurers' bureaux of Spain and Portugal, the bureaux of the other Member States, with the exception of Greece, and the bureaux of Sweden,

Finland, Norway, Austria and Switzerland signed an Addendum to the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973 extending that Agreement to include the bureaux of Spain and Portugal;

Whereas, therefore, all the conditions for the removal of checks on insurance against civil liability between Spain and Portugal and the abovementioned third countries are fulfilled,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

As from 1 June 1986 Spain and Portugal shall refrain from making checks on insurance against civil liability in respect of vehicles which are normally based in the territory of Sweden, Finland, Norway, Austria and Switzerland and which are the subject of the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973.

Article 2

Spain and Portugal shall forthwith inform the Commission of measures taken to apply this Decision.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic.

Done at Brussels, 16 May 1986.

For the Commission

COCKFIELD

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 103, 2. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 8, 11. 1. 1984, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 87, 30. 3. 1974, p. 15.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 87, 30. 3. 1974, p. 14.

SIXTH COMMISSION DECISION

of 16 May 1986

relating to the application of Council Directive 72/166/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability

(only the Portuguese and Spanish texts are authentic)

(86/220/EEC)

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

Having regard to Council Directive 72/166/EEC of 24 April 1972 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Directive 84/5/EEC⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7(3) thereof,

Whereas on 22 April 1974 the national insurers' bureaux of the nine Member States concluded in conformity with the principles laid down in Article 7(2) of Directive 72/166/EEC agreements with the national insurers' bureaux of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic whereby the national insurers' bureaux of the Member States guarantee the settlement of claims in respect of accidents occurring on their territory caused by vehicles normally based in the territory of one of the aforesaid third countries;

Whereas the Commission subsequently adopted Third Commission Decision 75/23/EEC⁽³⁾ relating to the application of Directive 72/166/EEC, which required each Member State to refrain as from 1 January 1975 from making checks on insurance against civil liability in respect of vehicles which are normally based in the territory of Hungary, Czechoslovakia or the German Democratic Republic in so far as such vehicles are covered by the terms of the agreements entered into on 22 April 1974 between the respective insurers' bureaux of the Member States and the corresponding bureaux of the said third countries; whereas no such agreement yet exists between the Greek bureau and the bureaux of the third countries in question;

Whereas on 14 March 1986 agreements were signed between the national insurers' bureaux of Spain and

Portugal and the bureaux of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic;

Whereas, therefore, all the conditions for the removal of checks on insurance against civil liability between Spain and Portugal and the abovementioned third countries are fulfilled,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

As from 1 June 1986 Spain and Portugal shall refrain from making checks on insurance against civil liability in respect of vehicles which are normally based in the territory of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic and which are the subject of the agreements of 22 April 1974.

Article 2

Spain and Portugal shall forthwith inform the Commission of measures taken to apply this Decision.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic.

Done at Brussels, 16 May 1986.

For the Commission

COCKFIELD

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 103, 2. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 8, 11. 1. 1984, p. 17.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 6, 10. 1. 1975, p. 33.

ANNEX

ADDENDUM TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN
NATIONAL BUREAUX

dated 12 December 1973

*(Concluded at Sintra, Portugal — 14 March 1986)***(only the English and French texts are authentic)**

1. The bureaux referred to in paragraph 2 below multilaterally entered into an Agreement, supplementary to the uniform agreement between bureaux, on 12 December 1973.
2. The bureaux (in relation to the respective territories mentioned) are as follows :

Bureau Belge des Assureurs Automobiles	Belgium
Bureau Central Français des Sociétés d'Assurance contre les Accidents d'Automobiles	France (and Monaco)
Bureau Luxembourgeois des Assureurs contre les Accidents Automobiles	Luxembourg
Dansk Forening for International Motorkøretøjsforsikring	Denmark
HUK-Verband	Federal Republic of Germany, (including West Berlin)
Irish Visiting Motorists' Bureau Limited	Republic of Ireland
Liikennevakuutusyhdistys	Finland
Motor Insurers' Bureau	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man but excluding Gibraltar)
Nederlands Bureau der Motorrijtuigverzekeraars	The Netherlands
Syndicat Suisse d'Assureurs Automobiles	Switzerland (and Liechtenstein)
Trafikförsäkringsföreningen	Sweden
Trafikkforsikringsforeningen	Norway
Ufficio Centrale Italiano (UCI)	Italy (including the Republic of San Marino and the Vatican State)
Verband der Versicherungsunternehmen Österreichs	Austria
3. The Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973 declares that the contracting parties thereto base themselves on Council Directive 72/166/EEC of 24 April 1972, concerning the approximation of the laws of Member States relating to the insurance of civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles and to the enforcement of the obligation to insure such liability — (published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No L 103, 2. 5. 1972).
4. The Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973 (published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No L 87, 30. 3. 1974) was brought into force on a date fixed by the Commission of the European Communities for the full application of the Directive referred to above. This Addendum will be brought into force on a date fixed by the Commission in agreement with the Council of Bureaux.
5. By this Addendum the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973 is extended with effect from the agreed operative date, referred to in 4 above, to include the following bureaux (in relation to the respective territories mentioned) :

Associação Portuguesa De Seguradores	Portugal
Oficina Espanola de Aseguradores de Automóviles	Spain
6. Two-wheeled vehicles listed in Annex I of the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973 by the contracting parties continue to be regarded as normally based in the national territories of those parties. Likewise, this Addendum records that the following two-wheeled vehicles are regarded as normally based in Portugal and Spain, respectively :

PORTUGAL

Two-wheeled vehicles equipped with a motor not exceeding 50 cc which carry a municipal number plate as required in Portugal.

SPAIN

Self-propelled, two-wheeled motor vehicles with pedals and an auxiliary motor and a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc, the rider of which is legally domiciled in Spain.
7. The categories of vehicles listed by the contracting parties in Annex II of the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973 are excluded from the scope of application of that Agreement and this Addendum. Likewise, by this Addendum, the following categories of vehicles are excluded by the bureaux of Portugal and Spain.

Portugal

1. Agricultural machines and motorized mechanical equipment for which registration plates are not required under Portuguese Law.
2. Vehicles belonging to foreign States and to international organizations of which Portugal is a Member State (white plates — red figures, preceded by the letters 'CD' or 'FM').
3. Vehicles belonging to the Portuguese State (black plates — white figures, preceded by the letters 'AM', 'AP', 'EP', 'ME', 'MG' or 'MX', according to the Government Department concerned).

Spain

1. Motor vehicles used for agricultural or industrial work which are excluded from the insurance and/or licensing requirements.
2. Motor vehicles which are excluded from the licensing requirements and which carry a distinctive military symbol.
3. Motor vehicles for which the Ministry of the Interior — General Direction of Traffic — issues a registration plate of limited duration.

These registration plates are as follows:

— *Test Plates*

Vermillion colour — ending with the letter 'P';

— *Transport Plates*

Blue colour — ending with the letter 'T';

— *Temporary Plates*

Green colour — figures separated by the letters 'T' or 'R' and ending with a number between 0 and 99;

— *Technical Inspection Plates*

Light green colour — figures separated by the letters 'ITV' and ending with a number between 0 and 9999.

4. Motor vehicles bearing a red registration plate, the number of which is preceded by the letters 'CD'.
8. Additionally, by this Addendum, the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973 is amended to read as follows:

Article 1 (a)

Dansk Forening for International Motorkøretøjsforsikring

Motor Insurers' Bureau

Denmark (including the Faroe Islands)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (including the Channel Islands, Gibraltar and the Isle of Man)

Article 2 (c)

The following vehicles shall be regarded as being normally based in one of the territories referred to in paragraphs 2 or 5 above:

- the territory of the State of which the vehicle bears a registration plate, or
- two-wheeled vehicles which need not be registered and which conform to the definitions set out in Appendix I to the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973 and in paragraph 6 above.

ANNEX II

DENMARK

The exclusion in respect of vehicles registered in the Faroe Islands is deleted.

LUXEMBOURG

The first exclusion (agricultural tractors) is deleted.

The second exclusion (motorized mechanical equipment) is amended to read as follows:

'Self-propelled, mechanically operated, agricultural machines, with a weight of less than 400 kg.'

The third exclusion (vehicles with a temporary registration) is amended to read as follows:

'Vehicles with a temporary registration, after the date of expiry mentioned on the registration plate.'

SWITZERLAND

The fourth exclusion (vehicles with a temporary registration) is amended to read as follows:

'Vehicles with a temporary registration, (customs plate), after the date of expiry mentioned on the registration plate.'

UNITED KINGDOM

Is amended to read as follows:

'FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND THE ISLE OF MAN'

1. Invalid carriages with an unladen weight not exceeding 5 cwt (254 kg).
2. Motor vehicles which are designed to travel on land but are not intended or adapted for use on roads.
3. NATO vehicles subject to the provisions of the London Convention of 19 June 1951 and the Paris Protocol of 28 August 1952.'

FOR GIBRALTAR ONLY

Vehicles with temporary registration plates.
(Figures preceded by the letters 'GG')

9. All other provisions of the Supplementary Agreement of 12 December 1973, and the Annexes thereto, remain unchanged.

SIGNATURE CLAUSE

This Addendum is concluded under the aegis of the Council of Bureaux at Sintra, Portugal on 14 March 1986 in the form of three copies in the English language and three copies in the French language.

One copy in each of the two languages is lodged respectively with the Secretariat of the Council of Bureaux, the General Secretariat of the Comité Européen des Assurances and the Commission of the European Communities.

The Secretariat of the Council of Bureaux undertakes to provide each Signatory Bureau with authorized copies of this Addendum.

Signed for the :

Associação portuguesa de Seguradores

The President

Ruy O.M. DE CARVALHO

The Vice-President

Pedro R. A. SEIXAS VALE

Bureau Belge des Assureurs Automobiles

The Director

Hubert ANCIAUX

Bureau Central Français des Sociétés d'Assurance Contre les Accidents Automobiles

The Director

Jean RIPOLL

Bureau Luxembourgeois des Assureurs Contre les Accidents Automobiles

Administrator

Jos. ZEIMES

The Secretary

Paul HAMMELMAN

Dansk forening for International Motorkøretøjsforsikring

The Managing Director

Steen Leth JEPPESEN

The Deputy Managing Director

Lars Nørby JOHANSEN

HUK-Verband

The Deputy Managing Director

Ulf D. LEMOR

The Secretary

Hilmar HOLLE

Irish Visiting Motorists' Bureau Limited

The Secretary

Noel S. MULVIN

Liikennevakuutusyhdistys

A Member of the Board

Ingolf ROTKIRCH

The Managing Director

Pentti AJO

Motor Insurers' Bureau

The Chairman

Timothy KENT

Nederlands Bureau der Motorrijtuigverzekeraars

The Chairman

Jan SMIT

Oficina Española de Aseguradores de Automóviles

The Chairman

Ricardo PATRON

The Vice-Chairman

Enrique MARCO

Swiss Group of Motor Insurers

The Secretary-General

George FEHR

Trafikförsäkringsföreningen

The Director

Lennart LINDSTRAND

Trafikkorsikringsforeningen

The Director

Anders BULL-LARSEN

Ufficio Centrale Italiano (UCI)

The Chairman

Ruggero COLOMBO

The Manager

Raffaele DEIDDA

Verband der Versicherungsunternehmen Österreichs

A Member of the Board

Robert KRIEGEL

The Secretary

Gernard TOELG

COMMISSION DECISION**of 30 April 1986****on the Guidelines for the Management of the European Social Fund in the financial years 1987 to 1989****(86/221/EEC)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Decision 85/516/EEC of 17 October 1983 on the tasks of the European Social Fund⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the European Social Fund,

Whereas the Commission adopts, before 1 May of each year and for the three following financial years, the Fund Management Guidelines for determining those operations which reflect Community priorities as defined by the Council and in particular the action programmes in the area of employment and vocational training;

Whereas the Member States have been consulted and the Parliament has expressed its views in the resolution of 11 March 1986,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

The Guidelines of the Management of the European Social Fund for 1987 to 1989 as annexed to the present decision.

Done at Brussels, 30 April 1986.

For the Commission

Manuel MARÍN

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 289, 22. 10. 1983, p. 38.

*ANNEX***1. General**

- 1.1. Fund assistance will be concentrated on operations to further employment in :
 - 1.1.1. the absolute priority regions as defined in Article 7 (3) of Council Decision 83/516/EEC;
 - 1.1.2. areas of industrial and sectoral restructuring made up of zones assisted or proposed by the Commission to be assisted from the non-quota section of the European Regional Development Fund or assisted under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty (see attached list);
 - 1.1.3. areas of high and long-term unemployment drawn up by reference to unemployment rates and gross domestic product (see attached list).
- 1.2. Priority operations limited to the absolute priority regions are indicated by the letters 'AR'; those limited to these regions and the regions listed in the Appendix are marked 'R'; priority operations without regional limitation are marked 'N'.
- 1.3. Persons unemployed for more than 12 months are considered to be long-term unemployed.
- 1.4. Priority will be given to vocational training operations which :
 - 1.4.1. equip trainees with the skills required for one or more specific types of job;
 - 1.4.2. have a minimum duration of 200 hours apart from whatever preparatory training which may be included;
 - 1.4.3. include 40 hours devoted to training broadly related to new technologies, which are counted in the calculation of the minimum duration of training; this will not apply to operations for the mentally disabled;
 - 1.4.4. in the case of operations intended to further employment in Greece and Portugal, and in Spain for 1987, the minimum duration laid down in 1.4.2 shall be reduced to 100 hours and the requirement related to new technologies in 1.4.3 shall not apply.
- 1.5. Priority will be given to theoretical instruction forming part of apprenticeship training only in the absolute priority regions or elsewhere where it concerns the disabled and the members of the families of migrant workers.
- 1.6. Priority will not be given to assist the salary costs of public agents in the case of operations for instructors, vocational guidance or placement experts or development agents.
- 1.7. Applications will be approved by budget item. Where appropriations are insufficient to cover priority operations, a linear reduction will be applied, calculated in proportion to the financial volume of remaining applications by each Member State. This system will also apply to a surplus of non-priority operations. In the application of the reduction, preference will be given to :
 - 1.7.1. operations forming part of an integrated programme involving assistance from two or more Community financial instruments, in particular Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (N);
 - 1.7.2. operations of vocational training leading directly to specific jobs in enterprises employing less than 500 persons and linked with the application of new technology which is the subject of Community Programmes of Research and Development (N);
 - 1.7.3. operations particularly dependent on Fund assistance for their implementation (N).
- 1.8. Decisions on applications for assistance will be consistent with Community policies and will take account of compliance with Community rules.
- 1.9. When implementing the Guidelines, the Commission shall have regard to the adjustment problems of Spain and Portugal, especially as far as national legislation is concerned; in particular, it shall take account of the economic and social situation of Portugal.

2. Priority operations for young people under 25

- 2.1. Vocational training for persons under 18 years of at least 800 hours duration including work experience of at least 200 hours but not exceeding 400 hours and offering substantial prospects of employment (R); for operations intended to further employment in Greece and Portugal, and in Spain for 1987, the minimum work experience required shall be 100 hours.
- 2.2. Vocational training for persons whose qualifications have through experience proved to be inadequate or inappropriate preparing them for skilled jobs requiring the use of new technology (N) or in occupations offering substantial prospects of employment (AR). The requirement for new technology shall not apply in 1987 for Spain.
- 2.3. Recruitment to or setting up of additional jobs of indeterminate duration (R) or to additional jobs of at least six month duration which fulfil a public need (AR).
- 2.4. Vocational training, recruitment to or setting up of additional jobs through employment initiatives taken by local groups, with the assistance, as appropriate, of local or regional authorities, and in the context of a local expansion of employment opportunities (N).

3. Priority operations for persons over 25

- 3.1. Vocational training of the long-term unemployed geared to their needs and including motivation and guidance and offering substantial prospects of employment (R).
- 3.2. Vocational training for staff of undertakings with fewer than 500 employees requiring retraining with a view to the introduction of new technology or improvement of management techniques (R); by derogation from 1.4.2 a minimum duration of 100 hours will be required.
- 3.3. Recruitment or setting up of the long-term unemployed to additional jobs of indeterminate duration or to additional jobs of at least six months duration which fulfil a public need (AR).
- 3.4. Vocational training, recruitment to or setting up of additional jobs through employment initiatives taken by local groups, with the assistance, as appropriate, of local or regional authorities, and in the context of a local expansion of employment opportunities (R).

4. Priority operations which have no age requirements

- 4.1. Operations forming part of an integrated programme involving assistance from two or more Community financial instruments (N).
- 4.2. Operations carried out jointly by bodies in two or more Member States (N).
- 4.3. Vocational training linked to operations to restructure industrial undertakings because of technological modernization or fundamental changes in demand in the sector concerned; the restructuring must substantially affect the skills requirements and affect at least 15 % of the workforce within a period of two years. The training may relate to workers being retrained for continued employment in the undertaking, or those becoming redundant and needing jobs elsewhere (R). Priority will be given outside the priority regions where the restructuring affects the skills requirements of at least 25 % of the workforce and is located in an area of particularly high unemployment or where the public authorities have introduced exceptional measures to support vocational training or job creation (N).
- 4.4. Operations of vocational training leading directly to specific jobs in enterprises employing less than 500 persons and linked with the application of new technology which is the subject of Community Programmes of Research and Development (N).
- 4.5. Recruitment to additional full-time or part-time jobs linked to the reorganization or redistribution of work, as agreed between the social partners (N).
- 4.6. Vocational training, recruitment to or setting up of additional jobs for women in occupations in which they are under-represented (N).
- 4.7. Operations for migrant workers and members of their families :
 - 4.7.1. to assist their integration into the host country with vocational training combined with language training (N); for persons over 25 years, this training is limited to the three years following immigration ;
 - 4.7.2. to maintain knowledge of the mother-tongue and provide vocational training combined, if necessary, with refresher language courses when they wish to return to the labour market of their country of origin, this applying solely to nationals of Member States (N).
- 4.8. Operations for disabled people capable of working in the open labour market (R).

- 4.9. Vocational training of a least 400 hours duration for persons with a minimum of three years work experience for employment as instructors, vocational guidance experts, placement experts or development agents (for the promotion of local initiatives):
- 4.9.1. in the absolute priority regions (AR);
- 4.9.2. elsewhere to further the employment integration of migrant workers, the employment of women and the employment of the disabled (N).
5. **Specific innovatory operations**
- Innovatory operations for not more than 100 persons which represent a potential basis for future fund assistance. These should test new approaches to content, methods or organization of operations eligible for fund assistance (N). The limitation of 100 persons will not apply to operations coming within Integrated Mediterranean Programmes.

LIST OF AREAS OF HIGH AND LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT AND/OR INDUSTRIAL AND SECTORAL RESTRUCTURING

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Arrondissements/arrondissementen: Aalst, Arlon, Ath, Bastogne, Brussel/Bruxelles, Charleroi, Dendermonde, Dinant, Eeklo, Hasselt, Huy, Leuven, Liège, Marche-en-Famenne, Maaseik, Mechelen, Mons, Mouscron, Namur, Neufchâteau, Nivelles, Oostende, Oudenaarde, Philippeville, Soignies, Thuin, Tongeren, Tournai, Turnhout, Verviers, Virton, Waremmes.

DANMARK

Amtskommunerne: Bornholm, Frederiksborg.

Thyborøn-Harboøre, Thyholm, Lemvig, Ulborg-Vemb, Ringkøbing, Holmsland, Skjern, Egvad (Ringkøbing Amtskommune); Hanstholm, Thisted, Sydthy, Morsø, Sallingsund, Sundsøre (Viborg Amtskommune); Gundsø, Roskilde, Lejre, Bramsnæs (Roskilde Amtskommune).

Kommuner nord for Limfjorden, når bortses fra Ålborg kommune (Nordjylland).

DEUTSCHLAND

Länder: Berlin, Saarland;

Kreise: Cloppenburg, Gelsenkirchen, Leer, Lüchow-Dannenberg, Wittmund;

Arbeitsmarktregionen: Aachen, Ahaus, Amberg, Bochum, Braunschweig-Salzgitter, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Essen-Mülheim, Dortmund-Lüdinghausen, Duisburg-Oberhausen, Fulda, Hagen, Lübeck-Ostholstein, Osnabrück, Recklinghausen, Schwandorf, Siegen, Steinfurt, Wesel-Moers;

Gebietsteile der Arbeitsmarktregion Bayreuth, die im Rahmen der Gemeinschaftsaufgabe „Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur“ Fördergebiete sind; Gebietsteile von Rheinland-Pfalz, die an das Saarland angrenzen⁽¹⁾.

ESPAÑA

Comunidades autónomas: Aragón, Asturias, Baleares, Cantabria, Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Madrid, Navarra, País Vasco, Rioja.

FRANCE

Départements: Aisne, Allier, Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, Alpes-Maritimes, Ardèche, Ardennes, Ariège, Aude, Bouches-du-Rhône, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente-Maritime, Cher, Corrèze, Corse-du-Sud, Haute-Corse, Côtes-du-Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Drôme, Eure, Finistère, Gard, Haute-Garonne, Gironde, Hérault, Indre, Indre-et-Loire, Landes, Loire, Loire-Atlantique, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Lozère, Maine-et-Loire, Manche, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Orne, Pas-de-Calais, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Hautes-Pyrénées, Pyrénées-Orientales, Haute-Saône, Saône-et-Loire, Sarthe, Seine-Maritime, Deux-Sèvres, Somme, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, Var, Vaucluse, Vendée, Vienne, Haute-Vienne, Vosges, Yonne, Territoire de Belfort;

arrondissement d'Albertville dans la Savoie;

zones aidées limitrophes au département des Vosges dans la Bas-Rhin et le Haut-Rhin⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Dreizehnter Rahmenplan der Gemeinschaftsaufgabe „Verbesserung der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur“, Deutscher Bundestag, Drucksache 10/1279 vom 11. 4. 1984, S. 150.

⁽²⁾ Décret 82/379 du 06. 05. 1982 relatif à la prime d'aménagement du territoire, Journal Officiel de la République française du 7. 5. 1982, p. 1294.

ITALIA

Province : Alessandria, Ancona, Arezzo, Belluno, Bologna, Brescia, Cremona, Ferrara, Firenze, Forlì, Genova, Gorizia, Grosseto, La Spezia, Livorno, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, Milano, Novara, Padova, Pavia, Perugia, Pesaro e Urbino, Piacenza, Pisa, Pordenone, Ravenna, Rieti, Roma, Rovigo, Savona, Siena, Terni, Torino, Trento, Trieste, Udine, Valle d'Aosta, Varese, Venezia, Viterbo ;

Zone assistite nelle province di Como, Pistoia, Treviso, Vercelli ⁽¹⁾.

LUXEMBOURG

NEDERLAND

Gebieden vastgesteld door de Commissie voor de Regionale Ontwikkelingsprogrammering : Agglomeratie, Haarlem, Alkmaar en omgeving, Arnhem/Nijmegen, Delfzijl en omgeving, IJmond, Kop van Noord-Holland, Midden-Noord-Brabant, Noord-Friesland, Oost-Groningen, Twente, Zuidelijke IJsselmeerpolders, Zaanstreek, Zuid-Limburg, Zuidoost-Drenthe, Zuidoost-Friesland, Zuidwest-Friesland. In Zuidoost-Noord-Brabant de textielzone Helmond.

UNITED KINGDOM

Counties/local authority areas : Central, Cheshire, Cleveland, Clwyd, Cornwall, Dumfries and Galloway, Durham, Dyfed, Fife, Greater Manchester, Gwent, Gwynedd Hereford and Worcester, Highlands, Humberside, Isle of Wight, Lancashire, Merseyside, Mid Glamorgan, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Salop, South Glamorgan, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Strathclyde, Tayside, Tyne and Wear, West Glamorgan, West Midlands, West Yorkshire ;

Travel-to-work-areas : Workington (Cumbria), Coalville (Leicestershire), Corby (Northamptonshire), Scunthorpe (Lincolnshire);

⁽¹⁾ — Comitato interministeriale per il coordinamento della politica industriale, deliberazione del 27. 3. 1980, Gazzetta ufficiale della Repubblica italiana n. 104 del 16. 4. 1980, pag. 3386, pag. 3390.
— Decreto n. 902 del 9. 11. 1976, Gazzetta ufficiale del 11. 1. 1977.

CORRIGENDA

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1450/86 of 13 May 1986 fixing rice prices for the 1986/87 marketing year

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 133 of 21 May 1986)

Page 2, Article 1 (II) (a):

for: '... 258,00 ECU ...',

read: '... 248,88 ECU ...'.

Corrigendum to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1654/86 of 26 May 1986 introducing a common measure for replanting and converting olive groves damaged by frost in 1985 in certain regions of the Community

(Official Journal of the European Communities No L 145 of 30 May 1986)

Page 13, last recital, eighth line:

for: '... and 60 % in the case of',

read: '... and 50 % in the case of'.
